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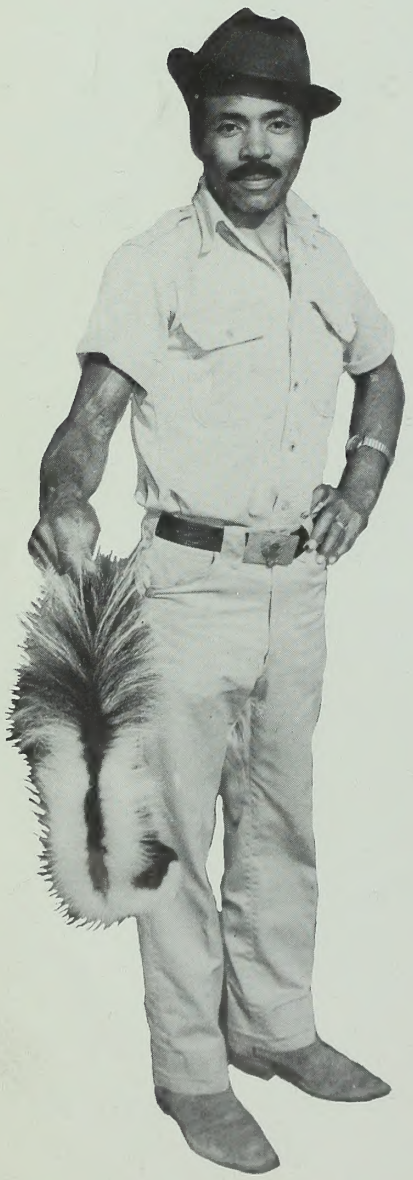


SOLDIERS

JANUARY 1972

"The Senator" and His Skunks

SP4 Drew Ponder



SENATOR Brunson is an outdoorsman, working in the perfect area—Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, AR. Each morning he dons his natty brown fedora and rough-out cowboy boots, curls his thick mustache and heads for his regular job as Equipment Custodian with the Facilities Directorate, General Maintenance Branch. And when the phone rings, he's ready.

Senator Brunson catches skunks. He's a human pest controller. Skunks grow fat in the pine country of Southeast Arkansas. On the 11,000 acre wildlife haven they live a relatively undisturbed skunk type life, fearing only the fox, owl and coyote. Herein lies the problem. Skunks aren't afraid of people so they go where their enemies don't—near inhabited areas. That's when "the Senator's" phone rings.

Whenever there's an "emergency" he catches the critters with his hands, takes them back to the woods and releases them unharmed. "Whenever they get one hung up, they call me," Brunson says proudly. Recently one of the little striped beasties worked its way into a $4 million dollar plant and strategically located itself in the ladies' rest room. He got the skunk with no damage or smell. But pest control hasn't always gone that smoothly for him.

"You've got to think and study that varmint. If you miss one, it's over."

How many does he count on his all-time tally sheet? "I'd say between 500 and 550. I've been sprayed about 25 times." At first he got sprayed more often than he does now but "if I hadn't gotten better, I'd 'a quit," he said.

So he developed a technique. "Within 3 feet or closer, they can't see you but they can sense you if they're not too engrossed in what they're doin'. They never run away. If you grab the tail and pull their rear legs up off the ground, you win."

SPECIALIST 4 DREW PONDER is assigned to the Information Office, Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR.

His First Encounter. "One night I was walking down the road to my home when I saw this skunk. He came over and started shakin' my trousers. I was scared and ran off. Then I got mad thinkin' about it and went back to square with him. I kicked him and he let fly. When I got home they (his family) thought the dog had tangled with a varmint until my wife smelled the scent on my clothes. Then the story was out," he laughed.

To this day, the only time he puts on "huntin' clothes" is to go into a culvert. Then he wears coveralls. This is a matter of professional pride and confidence.

A recent Friday night was a rough one for Brunson at the Arsenal Administration Building. He was called to apprehend a skunk that had run into a corner of the boiler room. The skunk emitted a partial spray so Brunson moved outside. Shortly ole Stripes emerged and went along a brick wall. Brunson stalked him, trying to keep the skunk from breaking into the open. "I talked to him and we both rested for a spell but it was almost like he knew what I was up to. Every time I'd try to grab, he'd raise his tail just enough to keep me away. I finally grabbed him, tail straight out —and he sprayed me straight in my eye. But I got him."

"The Senator" is passing his love for the woods and its dwellers down one generation. Both his sons are outdoorsmen as well as skunk-catchers. "If they'd put me on full time with the help of my two boys we'd clean this place up in no time," he proclaims. "Those boys are just like me," he added proudly. And that's one thought sure to strike fear in the hearts of skunkdom.

There must be some reason an outdoorsman would rather catch skunks than hunt or fish. "Oh, yes, I like that too but I love this. Remember, you've got to think and study that varmint . . . if you miss one time, it's all over."

Senator Brunson seldom misses.

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SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

JANUARY 1972
VOLUME 27, NO. 1

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVER: SP4s Doug Reitmeyer, left, and Mike Speegle, right, cycled 9,000 miles cross-country to rap with young Americans on the Modern Volunteer Army as reported in "Rolling & Rapping" on page 10. Photo by SP4 Chuck Noland.

BACK COVER: Realism merges with fantasy in a reenactment of World War I aerial combat by a tri-wing Fokker of the Flying Circus, as photographed by SSG Dave Hinkle in this issue.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Playmate DeDe Lind. Photo may not be reprinted without written permission from Playboy.

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WHAT'S NEW

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Army Equal Opportunity officials have summarized the highlights of the U.S. Army Europe Conference on Equal Opportunity and Human Relations held last November in Bertchesgaden, West Germany. Mr. R. J. Brown, Special Assistant to President Nixon, stated that the President is aware of and attentive to USAREUR's efforts in this critical field and that equal opportunity performance must be part and parcel of the reward and punishment system. General Michael S. Davison, Commander-in-Chief, Europe, said that evidence of discrimination does exist in the command and that commanders are charged with starting positive and imaginative programs to combat it. He also announced that full-time equal opportunity officers with direct access to COs will be appointed down to brigade level. Major General F. E. Davison, USAREUR's Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and the only black two-star general in the Army, said the command had reached a crisis in human relations. He said the key solution is empathy.

RECRUITING BOOST

With an authorized increase in recruiter strength from 3,000 to more than 6,000 to meet requirements of a volunteer Army, the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) seeks widest possible interest in gaining new recruiting personnel. Benefits to men and women soldiers selected for recruiting duty include: $50-a-month special-duty assignment-proficiency pay; Three-year initial stabilized tour which can be extended indefinitely in one-year increments provided the recruiter meets job expectations; Leased housing in civilian communities; and Allowances for out-of-pocket expenses. CONUS-stationed men and women who are interested in this program can contact their career counselors, visit their nearest recruiting main station or write to: Director of Personnel, Hq, USAREC, Hampton, VA, 23369. Those overseas should contact their career counselors or unit personnel office.

PAY HIKE

The Special Duty Assignment (Proficiency Pay) for Drill Sergeants has been raised from $50 to $75 per month. The effective date of this hike is Dec. 1, 1971. DA Message 011614Z DEC 71 has details.

TURN IN A PUSHER

A major program to reduce illegal drug and marijuana traffic in Korea has been launched by the Eighth Army and it's aimed squarely at the heart of the drug problem--the pusher. Under the program, soldiers and Korean national employees who give information leading to the arrest of illegal drug and marijuana peddlers will be given rewards both in money and other incentives such as passes or early DEROS. Persons who want to report a pusher can notify either their unit commanders or the provost marshal. Similar programs have been used with considerable success in Florida and Georgia.

MORE MONEY

Happy pays are here again. For the latest pay scale, see page 33.

EARLY RELEASE

DA has announced a major expansion of current early release programs. The most significant parts of the expanded program which apply to draftees and volunteers in their first enlistment are ☐ 179 day mandatory early release except for Europe where the limit is 150 days and Vietnam where tour curtailments are in effect for up to 120 days. ☐ Voluntary discharge at port for Vietnam returnees with more than 6 months and less than 12 months remaining in their term of service. Soldiers choosing the voluntary discharge option with less than 18 months service must certify willingness to forego certain VA educational benefits. In addition 3-year volunteers may be released up to 18 months early if they completed a full oversea tour and up to a year early if they have not. The provision for those released in this category is that they complete the remainder of their term of service as members of a National Guard or Army Reserve Unit. Personnel qualified for reenlistment who indicate in writing their desire to reenlist in the Regular Army will not be affected by the mandatory provisions of the early release program. The Army will put these policies into effect immediately and they are expected to remain in effect until June 1972.

SIGN 'EM UP

You may not know it but you can earn passes and administrative absences in conjunction with leave by recruiting young men and women into the Army. Paragraph 20 of AR 601-275 states if you are on leave or in a delay status and recruit an acceptable applicant for a three-year or longer enlistment you will receive a three-day extension of your leave or a three-day pass when you return to your duty station. Sorry, but members of the U.S. Army Recruiting Command are ineligible for these rewards.

NEED A JOB?

REFERRAL enhances employment opportunities of retiring personnel. The program uses counseling and voluntary registering of retiring personnel in a computerized "man-job match." All active duty members of the Armed Forces are eligible for the program provided they ☐ Completed military service and are eligible for retirement or are within 6 months of retirement. ☐ Are eligible for disability retirement. ☐ Are disability separatees with ten or more years of active service. ☐ Declared intent to retire. ☐ Registered for REFERRAL while on active duty. Further information may be obtained from your local personnel office.

REUP POLICY

A change in reenlistment criteria for E-4s through E-9s has been announced by ODCSPER. In certain cases, waivers are not permitted allowing those with PMOS Evaluation scores of 69 or less to reenlist.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Dear SOLDIERS:

In looking through past copies of your magazine, I was amazed at the lack of a letters to the editor column. For a magazine of your size and scope to be without some regular method for readers to express their views on the articles you publish not only tends to create an ivory tower atmosphere among the staff but also denies your readers the opportunity for a significant exchange of views . . .

SP4 JOHN T. SLITER
U. S. Army Reserve
Fort Knox, KY

You're right. Read on.

Dear SOLDIERS:

Your magazine is to be commended for a well-illustrated story on the Army and the environment, "Chance for Survival," in the September issue.

The article, however, was a bit one-sided.

During the period which the Army Corps of Engineers has had jurisdiction over the navigable waterways of this country, it has *not* taken an aggressive stand on water pollution. As a result our major harbors, rivers and inland lakes have reached the foul stages which were well-documented in your magazine. The Army's efforts at face-saving come a bit late.

SP4 CHUCK STJERN
6th Convalescent Center
APO San Francisco

The Corps of Engineers has never had true jurisdiction over the country's navigable waterways. Even with the latest added authorization, the corps has no power to regulate firms or municipalities dumping liquid wastes into either navigable or non-navigable waters.

Army Engineers do not decide what dams to build or where to build them. All Federal power projects except Tennessee Valley Authority must be fostered by Department of the Interior.

Dear SOLDIERS:

In your October issue you had an article called "After ETS." This showed how Dane Waitkus effectively rejoined society after completing his military obligation. Surely for most people it is not so easy and the number of jobs available are not that plentiful. The type of job, of course, is a main determinant as to the abundance or scarcity for an individual.

Does anyone have any figures on the ease or difficulty of military personnel being able to revert back to civilian life? Hearing everyone complain about unemployment, it seems it would be difficult.

PVT GARY A. TOMASELLO
Defense Information School
Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN

It's true the unemployment outlook for vets isn't too bright. For the third quarter (July-September) of 1971 the unemployment rate for non-vets aged 20-29 was 6.9 percent. For veterans in the 20-29 age group it was 8.3 percent. White veterans in the age group showed a 7.7 percent unemployment rate while for non-white veterans the figure was 14.0 percent.

The Army is trying to ease the situation by urging soldiers to try Project Transition, a tri-service program which offers a slew of in-service training courses to give GIs about to be discharged a marketable civilian skill.

Dear SOLDIERS:

MAJ Tyrone P. Fletcher ("The Trouble With . . . ," October) fails to mention that the black man is mentally inferior to the white man, as indicated by the black's closer physiological appearance to Cro-Magnon man, or that blacks have a natural sense of rhythm because of their primitive tribal heritage.

Of course, such statements are absurd and almost everyone would recognize them as such.

Similarly, the lack of communication between blacks and whites is not due primarily to the white man's failure to know the meaning or definition of black power, the black power handshake or the Afro haircut. Rather it is the white man's inability to empathize with the motivations behind such manifestations of black unity.

It is true that whites feel threatened by such symbols of black unity. However, it is quite conceivable that the white population will never truly understand the black position until they, too, experience a feeling of alienation, fear and oppression toward a powerful and unified social force.

Since the black power movement is creating this very condition between whites and blacks, perhaps the movement will create the type of empathy between the races necessary for their eventual reconciliation.

PVT LARRY J. OLSON
Co. D, HQ Command
Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN

Dear SOLDIERS:

After reading "Amigos—Americans All" I was surprised to see that there was no mention of the outstanding performance of the 65th Infantry Regiment during the Korean Conflict . . . . [The 65th was a Puerto Rican unit—*Ed.*]

[The article also implies] the only way the Puerto Ricans can serve in the U.S. Army is by emigrating to the mainland. We as a commonwealth state have our quota for the monthly draft . . . The grave markers in our cemeteries vouch for it.

I do believe that even though your writer did not mean any harm to us Puerto Ricans, his lack of knowledge about the deeds of the Puerto Rican unit has hurt the Puerto Rican readers.

SFC DAVID R. ROSADO
Fort Riley, KS

The article was intended to highlight the Army accomplishments of all Spanish-speaking people who have served and are serving. There was no intention to slight Puerto Rican soldiers, less space in the article notwithstanding.

SOLDIERS plans a story for a future issue which focuses entirely on Puerto Rican soldiers' Army contributions.

By the way, did you miss "He's Where It's At" in June? SSG Pedro Rivera-Berrios, top-notch platoon sergeant of the 4th Bn, 193d Inf Bde, 10th Infantry at Fort Davis, Canal Zone, was the star.

Editor, SOLDIERS

I have just finished reading your fine piece entitled "The Good, The Bad and The Soldier" in the November SOLDIERS magazine. . . .

I am pleased to see that at least the Army has finally broken through on one of our taboo subjects. Of course military journalists are not naive, we've known all along that the soldier (sailor, marine, etc.) was getting taken by a variety of "quick buck artists." And, worst of all, we were not even allowed to mention the fact.

You and the rest of the individuals responsible for the publication of "The Good, The Bad and The Soldier" have my sincere congratulations and admiration . . .

I believe SOLDIERS magazine is, from the standpoint of layout and design and selective use of color, an excellent magazine. Your article has also convinced me that there is also a high degree of content excellence.

BILL WEDERTZ, JOC, USN.
ALL HANDS Magazine



When these consultants talk with the chief...

THE AGENDA...





LTG Forsythe gets views of junior officers that he will find helpful as Special Assistant for the Modern Volunteer Army.

TOPIC A

GUT ISSUES

IF YOU BELIEVE the Army's chained to its chain of command, you're wrong.

If you've heard that getting to the top brass is an impossible dream, better wake up. The parade's passing you by.

Because leading the march toward improved understanding between generals and soldiers they lead is the Army's top soldier, Chief of Staff General William C. Westmoreland.

Proving that he means business in his fight to knock down communications barriers and to bridge the so-called generation gap, the general has opened his appointment calendar to groups of captains, majors, lieutenant colonels and colonels.

These officers, selected on a worldwide basis, come to Washington, DC, for just one reason—to rap with the Chief of Staff. They give him a frank, unfiltered view of gut issues such as drugs, racial tension, dissent and motivation, problems of concern to every member of the Army.

The no-holds-barred sessions go for 2 hours and often extend through lunch. Between the soup and dessert there's some spicy conversation as junior and field grade leaders tell the chief and members of his staff what's on their minds.

General Westmoreland isn't the only key figure these "consultant groups" get to see. They also touch base with Lieutenant General George I. Forsythe, Special Assistant for the Modern Volunteer Army.

SOLDIERS talked with several of the majors as they completed their consultation visit. Here are some of their comments:

- "We've got to give the younger NCO a chance to develop HIS style of leadership. This means mission-type orders. How he gets the job done is his thing."
- "Men want more challenges both in their training and on their jobs. They want to feel that a job's worth doing, not just some make work project. Hurry-up-and-wait is a welcome casualty of the Army's new look!"
- "Every man in my outfit is trained to treat all soldiers like men, the way he'd like to be treated. This has helped our racial problems whenever they've popped up."

Just what does General Westmoreland's consultant group program mean to the GI?

It means that your junior NCO councils and the around-the-clock concern of your leaders is paying off. Indeed, the fact that a Chief of Staff is rapping with field subordinates is a significant event, a sure sign that communications lines between soldiers in the ranks and Pentagon staffers are getting more audible every day.

It's solid evidence that the Army means business when it says, "Let's build a better Army."—*MSG Jack Holden.*

It all began with that first puff; it was an

Easy Start, Hard Stop



SFC Jerry B. Shepherd

It would be an injustice to reveal this soldier's name but to ignore his problem and what he has to say would be stupid. He is in a halfway house somewhere in Vietnam. His immediate problem is skag. The big question is Halfway to Where? The answer lies in how this 21-year-old soldier got where he is.—Editor.

"IF THAT dude would have offered me a needle I would never have taken it," he explains. "I guess subconsciously I always had wanted to try some grass back in 'The World' but I never had nerve enough. Anyway, when I got to Vietnam this dude took me to a place downtown where I thought we were going to try some grass."

This "dude" isn't some sinister character lurking about, seeking to get everyone hooked. He is a friend the soldier met in the barracks and is out to show the new guy a good time.

And this dude is smart. "Grass smells. It can be detected and you can get busted," he tells his new friend. "Smoke some of this, man."

"What is it?" asks the naive newcomer. "Skag—and you can't get busted for it because it can't be detected," the dude explains.

Although he had dropped out of high school, the new arrival is no dummy. "Is that stuff addictive?" he asks with suspicion.

"Man, you got to snort or shoot-up to get addicted," the dude reassures him.

With this dude's laugh of reassurance ringing in his ears, the life of a young soldier literally began to go up in smoke with that first puff.

Pain or Pleasure. "I knew that heroin was addictive. They told us about that at Fort Gordon and I believed them," the young addict, a former MP, tells you. "If that guy had offered me a needle I would've known better, but a cigarette . . . I thought it was like grass. Anyway, this dude passed it around. When we got

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS JERRY B. SHEPHERD is assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Headquarters Area Command, Vietnam.



through smoking that one he made up another one and all together we smoked three or four. I got sick and started throwing up and gagging. I guess my system wasn't used to it.

"That night I said I wouldn't ever mess with it no more and I didn't for about a week. Then one night I went upstairs in the barracks where a bunch of the guys were sitting around rapping and smoking. I enjoyed their company and started smoking too, and I got sick again. This went on every night for a week or so. I got sick the first five times that I tried the stuff. For the first 2 months I wasn't buying it. I got it from other guys."

Hung Up on Heroin. Psychiatrists, doctors, social workers and counselors call it peer group association. That's how addicts are often made. So-called friends somehow encourage others into their weird and frightening world.

In this case, the soldier started buying the stuff himself after receiving a few free samples. At first it wasn't very expensive— a cap cost him 600 piasters or about $2.20. One cap can make three to five cigarettes. For the first 2 months he smoked two or three caps a day. Then his intake increased. He was on his way to becoming a full-fledged addict, psychologically and physically. However, during his sixth month of addiction he developed hepatitis and was admitted to the hospital. With medical help during 89 days in the hospital he overcame the infection and got off heroin.

It was at this point that reason and logic somehow vanished.

As soon as he returned to his unit he started rapping with his friends and after 2 weeks he was hooked again. Soon he was up to 15 caps a day. Even in Vietnam the habit became expensive on the pay of a Specialist 4. "It cost me about $30 a day," he recounted at the halfway house. "My pay would last only 2 weeks, 3 weeks at the most. After that I would have to hustle to make some money. Black market, ration cards and trading PX items became a way of life."

Caught. "One day the company CO called some names off and I was one of them. He made us take a urinalysis test. When the test came back positive I had no choice except to enter the Army's exemption program. 'I was ready,' I told the nurses and doctors. I had my own time set for coming into the exemption program. I was up to 15 caps a day and I knew it would be hard to come down so I was planning on getting down to one or two caps a day and then going on exemption. It didn't work out that way."

It took 5 days in the hospital for him to come down to the point where he could enter the halfway house. Here counseling was available and time was allotted to do the things he really liked to do—swim, play ball and lift weights—all to keep his mind off drugs.

Seven days after entering the halfway house he got "hit" again—he secretly obtained and smoked skag. However, he became deeply concerned and reported what he did. Staffers were assigned full-time to assist him in keeping away from the stuff. Fifteen days have passed and no hits. He is determined and confident that he can lick the habit now. Although he blames himself and not the Army for his trouble with drugs, he would never have done it if he had stayed back in The World, he believes. (One of his brothers is in prison as a convicted pusher.)

He talks of sports. He feels he is good enough to go to college and play football. He has approximately 30 days left in the Army and is pending court-martial on a charge not involving drugs.

Whether this soldier becomes a college halfback or a drug-addicted derelict cannot yet be known. But right now one thing is sure—he'll tell anyone who will listen that "smoking skag is addictive and anyone who says otherwise is a liar."

Free-wheeling road rovers cover 9,000 miles

Rolling and Rapping

Vaarooom!

The gleaming motorcycles glide smoothly to the curb, the twin roars of their engines reverberating off the walls of nearby buildings.

The cyclists park their machines and duck into a camper van which has pulled up behind them. Inside, they doff their riding gear and don their working clothes —Army uniforms.

Then Specialists Doug Reitmeyer and Mike Speegle go out to rap with the young guys of America—about bikes, about their travels and, oh yes, about the Army.

That scene was repeated in more than 60 towns and cities across the U.S. during the last 3 months of 1971 as Reitmeyer and Speegle, 22-year-old motorcycle missionaries, hit the road for 9,000 miles to tell young men all over America that the Army's really not so bad after all.

In high schools, bowling alleys, restaurants, pool rooms and bars, on street corners and in the media, the Army's easy riders spread the word: Your dad and even your friend who got out last year don't know what the Army's like because today's Army is not the one they knew. It's changing, it's not so bad—and it keeps getting better.

Another recruiting gimmick, right? A "Today's Army Wants to Join You" road show, long on slogans but short on substance, right?

Wrong.

"We have nothing to do with recruiting. We're just kind of image-changers," says Reitmeyer. "This motorcycle effort itself is proof that the Army is changing. A year ago this could never have happened, but today it's happening."

A year ago Reitmeyer would have scoffed at the suggestion the Army was even bearable. He almost split for Canada rather than come in. Speegle drew a low draft number—40. So in the fall of 1970 both reluctantly became "draft-motivated volunteers."

"Before I came in the Army I was pretty antimilitary



SP4 Reitmeyer pulls up in Akron, OH, beside a familiar image on the Army recruiting scene.

and I thought I'd probably go to Canada," Reitmeyer says. "My father told me what the Army was like. He didn't particularly care for the way it was, but he suggested that I go in, find out what it was like and then if I didn't like it I could always go AWOL to Canada. I couldn't see that it would make any difference, so I went in."

From his hometown of San Jose, CA, Reitmeyer was shipped to the reception station at Fort Lewis, WA. "I got my head shaved, the food was lousy, we had five formations a day—it was terrible," he recalls. Canada began to look pretty good.

But after a few days Reitmeyer was shipped to Fort Ord, CA, for basic. That installation had just become one of the original experimental posts for relaxed regulations under the then-new Modern Volunteer Army (MVA) program.

A funny thing happened: the Army started changing before his eyes.

"All of a sudden we dropped to two formations a day. The pass restriction (for weekends) changed about a month after I got there. They wheeled a beer machine into the dayroom. Everyone was walking around with hair, and of course since I'd just been to Fort Lewis I was a skinhead and some sort of a weirdo!

"We walked into the mess hall and a guy says, 'How would you like your eggs?'. I figured he was being sarcastic, so I said, 'Well, how about a cheese omelet?'

Spreading the word any way they can, SP4s Reitmeyer and Speegle rap with guys at Wheeling, WV, High School, above, and answer a Toledo, OH, newswoman's questions, right.



And the guy says, 'OK, how would you like it?' I said, 'Burn it just a little bit on the bottom,' and he gives it to me. I walked through the line and there's a beer machine. This was somewhat surprising. I thought, 'This is today's Army? I can dig it.' "

After basic Reitmeyer headed for advanced individual training (AIT) in nuclear weapons electronics at Redstone Arsenal, AL, where he met Speegle for the first time and they compared impressions.

"There we were down to one formation a day and the food was just short of fantastic," Reitmeyer recalls.

Speegle echoes his amazement. "The food is getting

"The Army is changing so rapidly that it's not

tremendously better—so much so that when we hit Redstone I put on about 15 pounds and had to watch it."

New Lifestyle. "I don't know what you guys have heard about Army barracks," Speegle told about 400 young men at Wheeling, WV, High School, "but I was in a two-man room. It was pretty nice, and as long as it was neat they didn't care what you had in it. I had black light posters, peace signs, a little styrofoam beer cooler in the corner. When I got out of class in the afternoon I had a cold beer or I'd go play pool across the street at the EM club.

"It used to be when a guy came into the Army his time wasn't his own and he wasn't making much money. Now the pay raises are taking care of that. A guy's got more individual freedom and it's a little more comfortable," he says.

"They're honestly trying to change it; they're making it better. They realize that the guys who are going into the Army now are sharper than they were 20 years ago so they treat 'em that way," Speegle says.

By April 1971 Speegle and Reitmeyer were believers.

"Every morning we'd wake up and Doug would tell me we were in the Army," Speegle recalls. "And I'd say, 'This can't be the Army.' But it is. It's really changing."

But they didn't know where the changes were coming from or why.

So Reitmeyer started digging around to find out what was up. His inquiries brought him to the Modern Volunteer Army coordinator's office.

"I started rapping with him," he recalls. "I told him I thought the changes that were taking place in the Army were fantastic, that I thought the Army was really making a sincere effort but I felt that America didn't know anything about it. This had happened so fast, it was so different from what my friends and I back in California had heard about the Army that I thought the kids ought to know about it—because if they didn't they were going to be just like I was, planning to go to Canada."

Reitmeyer had seen some of "The Army Wants to Join You" advertising and felt it wasn't getting the message across. "This looked like the Army trying to sell itself. I felt the Army didn't need to do that. If it's a good product, if it's good for somebody, I felt it'll sell itself by itself."

But to do that there had to be a way to get the message across to the audience who needed it—so Reitmeyer proposed his plan.

Never seriously believing that anyone would buy it, he suggested sending a couple of guys around the country on motorcycles to meet with other young guys in their hometowns to spread the word—not to lecture, not to recruit but just to rap "about motorcycles, about the trip and if they have questions about the Army then talk about the Army."

Five days later he was stunned to find himself at the Pentagon talking it over with Lieutenant General George I. Forsythe, special assistant to the Army chief of staff for the MVA program.

Less than 5 months later, after finishing one-two in their nuclear weapons electronics specialist course and after sewing on new SP4 insignia, Reitmeyer and Speegle hit the road.

Road Rovers. They spent 3 months making a complete circuit of the country, rapping with kids on street corners, at dances, in bowling alleys and high schools from New York to Baton Rouge, from Pittsburgh to Los Angeles, winding up their travels in December 1971.

Their equipment included a brand new pair of road bikes—a 1200 and a 1000 cc., both donated, along with two full sets of riding gear.

Reitmeyer's perky blonde wife, Debbie, followed the bikers in a camper van—bought by Reitmeyer for the trip—which carried uniforms and equipment. Whenever possible they camped out.

A real ripoff, right? Soft duty, right? Well, it *was* a great way to get to see the country courtesy of the Army—but it was no picnic, as a SOLDIERS staffer discovered after trying to keep up with them for a week.

A typical day went like this. Leave Pittsburgh at 5:30 a.m.; drive to Wheeling, WV (about 60 miles) for an assembly at Wheeling High School, a couple of news interviews and lunch; drive to Akron, OH (about 80 miles), talk with kids on the street, make the rounds of radio and TV stations; head for Toledo (about 120 miles), grab dinner on the road, find a motel (too late and too tired to look for a spot to camp) and collapse into bed around 11:30 p.m. Next day in Toledo, up and at 'em again. And on and on, for some 9,000 miles.

Reitmeyer, a compact 5-foot-6, doesn't just do a job—he attacks it. Thwarted in Royal Oak, MI, because they were running late and didn't get to a high school until all the students had gone home, Reitmeyer headed for the local pool hall. He spent 2 hours rapping with the guys there, then went with one of them to a dance—the end of an already long week. And he doesn't dance!

The biking was old hat to him. He has ridden motorcycles for years and even raced them on the European Grand Prix circuit. Speegle, a strapping 6-foot-4, had only moderate motorcycling experience before the trip but of course is now an old hand at it.

The going was often rough: Speegle caught a persistent cold riding through the rain in Pennsylvania.

the Army it was a year ago or even 6 months ago . . ."

Reitmeyer's wife Debbie came down with mononucleosis at mid-trip. A motorist slammed into the rear of Reitmeyer's bike in California.

But Reitmeyer, who has climbed the Golden Gate Bridge and helped sail a 29-foot sloop from California to Hawaii, said, "Every time my friends told me I couldn't do something, it meant *they* couldn't do it." He just kept charging.

The motorcycle missionaries' message was and is simple: The Army's not so bad, in fact it can be enjoyable. Check it out before you split for Canada and get messed up.

As Speegle put it to the 400 young men of Wheeling High School: "They're modernizing the Army as rapidly as possible. Some people say it's not fast enough but you've got a huge organization that has to move slow because it is so big. But the Army is changing so rapidly that it's not the Army it was a year ago or even 6 months ago. Really, it's not bad."

Feedback. It's not a one-way conversation, either. The motorcycle missionaries also hand out cards soliciting questions, comments and suggestions for the Army. On the card are Reitmeyer's name and the address of the MVA office at the Pentagon.

"We're looking for ideas on how to make the Army even better," says Reitmeyer.

And why should a guy in Gallup, NM, think a single letter could have any impact? "Well," says Reitmeyer, "when a PFC who's been in the Army less than 6 months goes from an idea one day to the Pentagon talking to a three-star general 5 days later, it's obvious that the Army's trying to listen."

And, he says, the Army's ears aren't tuned just to suggestions from within. "We feel there should be closer ties between civilians and the military. In fact, I feel I'm at least 50 percent civilian because at Redstone Mike and I spent more time being civilians than we did being Army personnel. I think people should at least take an interest and find out about an organization before criticizing it."

But why bother when the real trouble is with "the system," a disillusioned young man asks. Reitmeyer, as usual, has an answer.

"I've traveled all over the world and I feel America's the greatest country in the world. Sure America's got problems—the greater the country, the greater the problems. But I don't think it's anything that can't be worked out.

"To destroy the system and to try and build it up again would be far too much work. It'd be a lot easier, I feel, to work with the country, with the problems it has now, and do our best to get them solved.

"And we feel that if we can get more people interested in America's arsenal of democracy and more people in the Army who are willing to put forth a concerted effort for changing the Army toward the better, the Army has a lot to gain—and so does America."—*Story and photos by SP4 Chuck Noland.*







WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 1971
MODERN PENTATHLON
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS USA

Army Pentathletes

Try For GOLD

Number thirteen didn't have any bad luck connotations for Richards in the Pentathlon race nor in the equestrian competitions.

CHUCK RICHARDS leaned back in his chair, his brow creased in thought, his blue eyes gazing into the distance—all the way to Munich, Germany, and the 1972 Summer Olympic games.

"A gold medal? Sure I'd like to win a gold medal," said the 26-year-old Army captain, smiling at the prospect. "But that's a long way off and I guess we'll just have to see. . . ."

It was a sunny October afternoon in San Antonio, TX. That morning Richards had finished 12th in the 1971 World Modern Pentathlon Championships. His effort, though he finished below Air Force CPT Loren Drum's eighth-place finish and civilian Don Roth's ninth, had helped put the three-man U.S. team in third place in final team standings. The Americans had finished behind traditional pentathlon superpowers Russia and Hungary.

With the pressure off after 5 days of horseback riding, fencing, pistol shooting, freestyle swimming and cross country running, Richards reflected on the future of Americans in world pentathlon competition.

"In other countries most athletes have been in it a long time," said Richards, a former all-American swimmer at Indiana University. "In the really active countries like Russia and Hungary, they start with youngsters and build them all the way up in the pentathlon.

"American pentathletes usually stay in training only 3 or 4 years. Then they leave the service and can't train anymore, or they lose interest or they just get old. So Americans are generally pretty young competitors in the sport—but we do surprisingly well."

A glance at 1971 results confirms that. Richards took top individual honors and led the U.S. team to a first-place finish in the International Council of Military Sports (CISM) pentathlon competition in Switzerland last July. The third-place team finish in October's world championships was far from a poor showing.

Since 1949, when the first annual World Championship Pentathlon competitions were held, U.S. teams have won two second-place silver and five third-place bronze medals but have never taken the coveted first place gold medal.

October's world championships also marked the end of a long dry spell for American pentathletes. The last time a U.S. team finished in the top three was at the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo when the U.S. took second place.

Subsequently the U.S. finished fourth four times, 15th once (1967) and did not compete once (1965) before breaking into the top three again last October.

Now Lieutenant Colonel Lew Whiting, officer in charge of the Modern Pentathlon Training Center at Fort Sam Houston, is out for bigger game.

"I think our mission here in 1972 is the quest for gold at the Olympics," he says. "We've always been a bridesmaid since the '64 Olympics when we won the team silver medal. Now we've sort of started back by getting the bronze and we're mining for gold in '72."

Army Interest. Why is the Army so involved in the pentathlon—to the point of operating the only fully equipped, year-round pentathlon training center in the U.S.?

Since the ancient Greeks dreamed it up for the Olympic games in 708 BC, the Pentathlon has pitted soldier-athletes in friendly competition at military-type skills.

The modern pentathlon originated in 1912 when it was added to the Olympics. The International Union of Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon began holding annual world pentathlon championships in 1949. The Olympics, when they are held every fourth year, become the world championships.

First seen in the 1912 Olympics, modern pentathlon was based on the skills a military courier might need to deliver a message across a battlefield in Napoleon's time—riding an untried horse over rough terrain, fencing and shooting it out with the enemy. Should his horse become crippled he would have to swim rivers and streams and run cross-country to reach his objective.

The first American to compete in the modern pentathlon went on to become one of the U.S. military

"greats." A slim young cavalry lieutenant named George S. Patton, Jr. was the only American in the pentathlon competition at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden. He placed fifth.

Originally all U.S. pentathletes were from or had attended the U.S. Military Academy at West Point where riding and fencing were taught. But in the 1950's, faced with rising costs, West Point closed its riding stables and phased out its fencing program. So U.S. members of the international pentathlon association asked the Department of Defense for help in keeping the military-style sport alive in America.

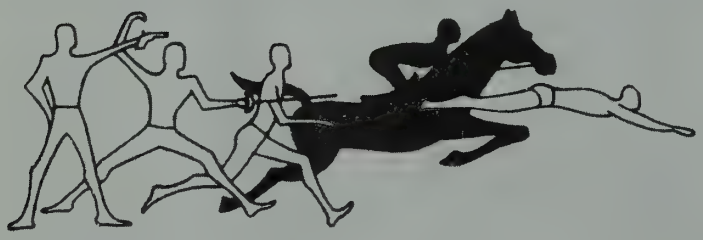
That department tapped the Army to set up a fully equipped training center and since 1955 Fort Sam Houston has been the center of pentathlon training in the U.S. Members of all services may be assigned there to train, and certified civilians may be given free room and instruction, though they must otherwise support themselves. About a dozen soldier-athletes are assigned to the center most of the time.

The center conducts Olympic Development Clinics each summer for young athletes who may have potential for developing into good pentathletes. In fact, that's how Chuck Richards—an all-American swimmer in high school at Tacoma, WA, and again at Indiana University—got into the pentathlon.

"I was going to go to graduate school at the University of Oregon in the fall of 1967 but I didn't have anything in particular to do that summer so I decided to apply to come down. I did okay and kind of got my appetite whetted for the sport."

"Did okay" is a modest understatement; he was 1967's U.S. Junior Modern Pentathlon champion at the development clinic.

He entered the Olympic trials (which are combined with the U.S. championships during Olympic years) in 1968. He set a world record of 3:27.1 for the 300-meter freestyle swim and placed sixth overall, "which I was pretty happy about." He was named an alternate for the Mexico City Olympics and went to Colorado with the squad for high altitude training. He didn't go to Mexico City—only a three-man team and one alternate went—





WANTED: Soldiers who can swim 300 meters freestyle in 4:15 or less. Must be willing to work 16-hour days if necessary and give up weekends for months at a time. Employer will provide training in swimming, running, horseback riding, fencing and pistol shooting. Benefits: world travel, possible fame and a shot at the Olympics.

That's the rather unlikely want ad LTC Lew Whiting, officer in charge of the Army-operated U. S. Modern Pentathlon Training Center, might place if he could. Since he can't, he spreads the word whenever possible that he's looking for good swimmers and runners to train for world-class competition in the modern pentathlon.

Soldiers who can meet the minimum standards in the swim and run can usually be assigned to the center for a 90-day tryout, Whiting says. If they show promise, he says, they can usually be assigned there permanently to train "because the Army has a record of supporting the Olympics 100 per cent."

The training year begins around mid-October, a couple of weeks after the annual world championships. From then through March the routine goes something like this: hit the pool at 6 a.m.; swim for an hour and a half; eat breakfast; ride for 1½ hours; fence for 1½ hours; eat lunch; go to a military job for the afternoon; after work, shoot or run for another hour and a half; eat dinner; many nights, work out after dinner until about 9 p.m. Weekends are taken up with competition in horse shows, pistol matches and so on.

All military personnel training at the center work a half-day at military jobs through the off-season in addition to training in four sports a day and competing on weekends. Emphasis during the off-season is on each man's weak sports.

Then from the beginning of the season, around April, through the world championships, around September, the athletes go on a full time training and competition schedule, working even harder and competing wherever possible—all over the world.

Says CPT Chuck Richards, the

"but it was good experience, and I learned a lot in Colorado."

Sports Achiever. Richards entered the Army in March, 1969, went through officer training at Fort Sam Houston's Medical Field Service School and was assigned to the training center. There he began his stellar career as an Army pentathlete.

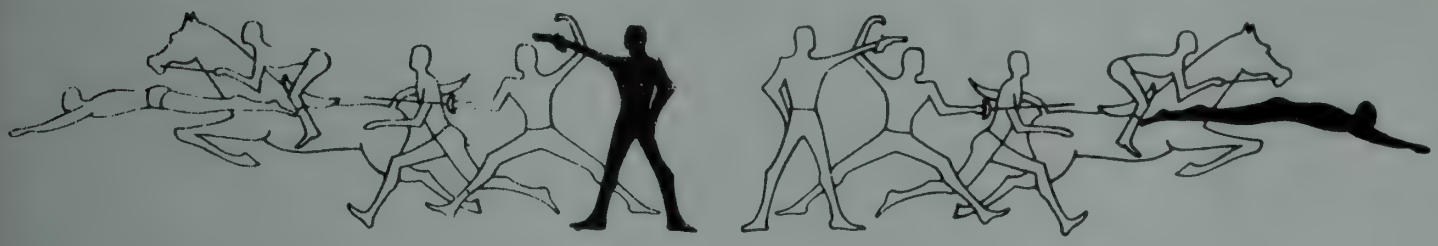
Since then, Richards' accomplishments have included:

- Top individual honors at the 1969 CISM pentathlon meet. He also broke his own world record for the 300-meter freestyle swim by churning to a 3:25 flat. The following year he lowered this by a full second.
- Top individual in the Switzerland Modern Pentathlon Invitational Meet in 1970.
- National modern pentathlon champion in 1970 when he led the U.S. team to the world championships in Warendorf, Germany.
- Compiling the most points (5,384) ever earned by an American in any pentathlon competition at the CISM trials in 1970.
- Top individual at the 1971 CISM, where he won the shooting and swimming events and paced the U.S. team to a first place.
- Winner of the 1971 national championships held at Fort Sam Houston 5 weeks before the world meet. He again led the U.S. team to the world meet.

Though he had been expected to be the star U.S. performer at the world meet—and he did shoot, swim and run to his satisfaction—poor performances in fencing and shooting kept his point total down to 4,783 for the five events. He finished below teammates Drum, in eighth at 4,945 and Roth, in ninth at 4,907.

"I was unhappy about the way I fenced and shot," he said. "Either shooting or swimming is usually my strongest sport, so I was disappointed in my shooting score (187 of a possible 200 for 846 points). I'm not a particularly good fencer by any stretch of the imagination but I should have been better (he won 12 of 39 bouts for 580 points). The swim, the run and the ride I was happy with.

"Our standing was the highest since '64 and we



Army's top pentathlete who was national pentathlon champion in 1970 and 1971: "It's hard work. You don't have a normal duty day; you don't have your weekends off because you're competing. Like we went for a period of about 5 months where every weekend was completely locked up. Your duty day starts at 6 and a lot of times you don't finish until 9. It's good, yes, in that if you're out here competing and training you're probably doing what you like to do. It's pretty demanding and it's surely not a bed of roses where you can have a good time."

Whiting and his staff are constantly on the lookout for prospects. Major sources are the summer Olympic Development Clinics which bring promising young athletes to San Antonio for 30-day sessions each year.

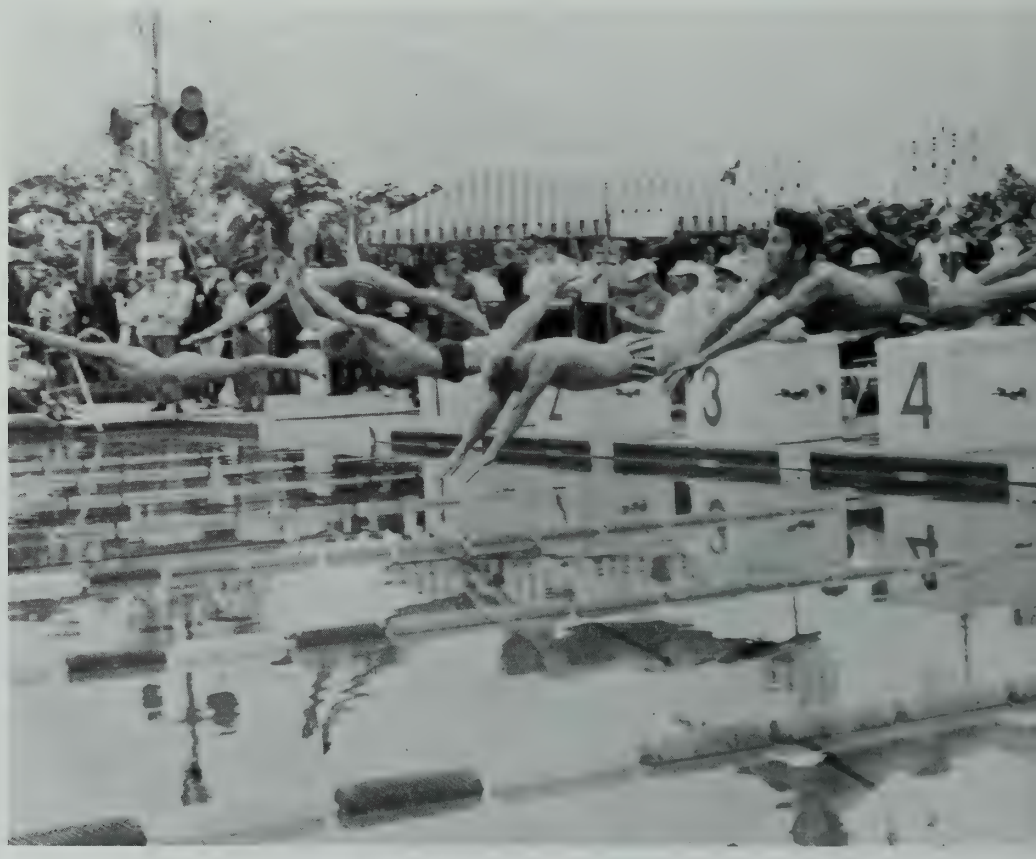
Since most Americans never fence and few ride horses or shoot pistols in competition, the center must teach athletes who are strong in swimming and running—the more traditional American events—how to perform in the other sports.

The combination of swimming and running ability—not just strong ability in one—is what Whiting looks for.

"A man must swim 300 meters in 4:15 or less **and** run two miles on a track in 10:50 or less before he's a good prospect," he says. "Say he's an outstanding swimmer but he has not run at all. Well, until he can get his run down there—or vice versa—we don't need to talk to him."

For anyone who's interested but strong in only one of those sports, Whiting offers this general guideline: "We've found over the years that it's easier to take a swimmer and make him a runner than vice versa because there are just too many skills involved in developing a swimmer."

It is tough—but it can be done, as evidenced by Richards and scores of other military men who've made it into international competition. Any soldier who thinks he could cut it can get details by writing to LTC Lew Whiting; U.S. Modern Pentathlon Training Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, 78234.



CPT Richards, second from right, piled up points for U.S. team at this swimming event at Pentathlon invitational meet.

weren't really too far behind the leaders—a few hundred points out of 14,000 or 15,000 total is pretty close," he said. Russia won the team title with a three-man total of 15,006; Hungary was a close second at 14,989 and United States was third at 14,635—354 points behind Hungary and 371 behind Russia.

Perhaps the main reason for his inconsistency last season, Richards says, was that he spent a tour in Korea as executive officer with a medical company in the 2d Infantry Division from the end of the 1970 season until May 1971. "I've been running to catch up ever since," he says.

"You can't expect much when you just train for a few months," he explains. "You might get a couple of sports to go for you but not across the board."

Now Richards is back at Fort Sam Houston training for the 1972 season—sandwiching work in four sports a day around a half-day military job. That routine will continue until the season gets into full swing around April. Then it's training and competition full time.

Though he's scheduled to get out of the Army in March, Richards hopes to get a 6-month extension to allow him to finish out the season as an Army pentathlete.

In any case, this will probably be his last season to compete. He and his wife, Jani, figure it's about time to start work in the business world. "I'll probably be so involved there that I really won't have time to train," he says.

Since that's the case, wouldn't it be nice to be able to put it all together during the off season and go out with a bang at Munich this summer?

"A gold medal?," he murmurs. "Sure, I'd like to win a gold medal . . ."—*SP4 Chuck Noland. Photos by SFC Raymond Turner.*

History of the Pentathlon



The pentathlon originated in ancient Greece in 708 BC after the warlike Spartans had complained that the Olympic Games were all civilian-oriented, with nothing interesting or useful to warriors.

So the pentathlon was designed for the soldier-athlete. It included discus and spear throwing, broad jumping, running and wrestling.

Unlike the modern pentathlon in which every man competes to the end, the original pentathlon was an elimination contest. All participants broad-jumped, with those who jumped a certain distance going on to spear or javelin throwing. The four best spear-throwers then sprinted one length of the stadium—about 200 yards. The top three sprinters then threw the discus and the top two discus throwers wound up the competition in a grunt and groan session wrestling each other to a finish. The lone survivor was the ancient Olympic pentathlon champion.

On the first day of the modern pentathlon competitors draw lots for unfamiliar horses. After only 20 minutes in which to familiarize himself with his horse, a rider races the clock through a 1,000-meter course with 20 obstacles.

The second day each man fences one-touch bouts (with an electrical epee to record touches) with all other competitors, a gruelling, day-long round robin.

Then after two days of tense competition, contestants must be calm and steady on the third day as they fire .22-caliber pistols with open sights at 25-meter targets which are exposed for only 3 seconds at a time.

On the fourth day contestants swim 300 meters freestyle. On the fifth and final day they run 4,000 meters (2½ miles) over a demanding cross-country course with a total vertical rise of between 65 and 110 yards.

For each event, raw results are converted to a scale on which 1,000 points equal "par," or a superior performance. Points are deducted for below-par performances and added for outstanding times or scores.

The trick is to be consistently superior through the 5-day grind. So while many competitors may score 1,000 or more in one or two events, the 5,000 club is small indeed—and the 15,000 mark for a three-man team total is even more rare.

Russia, a pentathlon superpower, had two other athletes besides Boris Onischenko, the 1971 champ, who came so close to 5,000 that the team total topped 15,000—if only just barely at 15,006. Hungary, also a superpower, came within 11 points at 14,989 at the 1971 championships.

Image Builder

Civilian police are finding a positive approach the best answer to solving their image problem: pig cuff links, pig tie clips and even pigs on recruiting posters. Now the Army is moving in this direction too.

Fort Riley's 890th Military Police Company has adopted a pig mascot. He even has his own MP brassard. When located for a comment, he was wallowing in the mud behind the yellow and green picket fence that cordons his cubicle.

Asked about the situation, Oinking Otis offered a word applicable to all soldiers, "Grunt!"

A FIREBASE IS...

LT Charles W. Bishop
Photos by SP4 Al Gregory



TO A COMMANDER, it's a source of protection for patrolling companies in the area. . .

To a grunt, it's a place where he can forget about humping the bush, where he can finally wear dry clothes and even get a shower. . .

To an artilleryman, it's a place for brief repose when the howitzers are silent. . .

To a cook it's more of the same routine, working with less gear and more primitive equipment than in larger base camps. . .

A firebase is all of these things. It's a location that's sometimes not bad, sometimes not good, that serves as "home" for thousands of American soldiers in Vietnam.

Two of the many fire support bases in the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) area of operations are FSB Jeffries and FSB Wishert. Here, in a sea of sand bags, tents, red dirt that becomes red mud when the rains come, soldiers sweat out the hours. Some are holed up in tiny two-man hootches made of ammo crates. Others lie in their hammocks or sit shirtless in the sun watching others playing basketball.

Most grunts appreciate the luxury of a few days spent on the base. A few prefer being back in the bush because at the firebase they pull guard, 12 hours on, 12 hours off, and act as a Quick Reaction Force for any units that might get in trouble beyond the perimeter.

Along with the usual gripes and recollections of recent actions and firefights, talk at the firebase is usually of home—of the time of return to "The World" of sweethearts, wives and kids. Meanwhile, the daily business of life goes on, as recorded in these photo glimpses by SP4 Al Gregory:

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES W. BISHOP is assigned to the Information Office, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division.









SOLDIERS







While they wait for action, men at a firebase read, keep their hair trimmed, clean their weapons, relax in ammo crate hootches, play basketball.

A name is a name is a name—except when it comes to firebases. There it means sacrifice!

To the men of the 2d Squadron, 11th Armored Cav, Fire Support Base Andrews means something special. Carefully planned and soundly constructed, it stands in a clearing in the Boi Loi Woods of Vietnam. The firebase bristles with security from its perimeter ringed with armored vehicles and artillery pieces to the tactical operations center where operations are planned and coordinated.

A few kilometers away Willis Andrews died. The firebase is named for him.

On the squadron's third day of operations in the area, Willis was shot just above the heart and died on the Medevac pad minutes later.

Willis was a good poker player, and he had many friends. He loved to fish and had a passion for cars. Friends say he used to dream about speeding down a straight, clear highway in his native Kentucky behind the wheel of a sports car—a dream that never came true.

Firebase Andrews stands today as a symbol of the impact the squadron made on the area where once the VC roamed free. It has cut the enemy's infiltration corridor. Willis Andrews helped establish that presence. The firebase named for him stands as a reminder of his sacrifice.



The waiting game yields to

PROCESSING ON THE SPOT

REMEMBER the hassles the last time you changed duty stations?

At your new unit you had to go to finance to get paid; to the clinic to drop off records; to the MPs to register your car; to the housing referral office if you needed a place to live; to the transportation office to see about household goods or hold baggage; and on and on. Result: 2 or 3 days—and your nerves shot, feet tired from walking and tail sore from sitting around waiting.

But if you're going to Fort Bliss, TX, you'll find the process quick, simple and relatively painless. And it's all done under one roof.

Since last July, Fort Bliss has operated a one-stop processing center for new arrivals. The soldier gets paid, drops off his records, registers his car and gets everything else he needs in a couple of hours or less.

"That's pretty good considering it usually takes 2 or 3 days at most places," says Captain Kenneth E. Houston, chief of the military personnel branch at the Fort Bliss adjutant general's office.

"And that's everything—complete. You don't have to go anywhere else."

The central processing facility handles all incoming personnel except students. They are processed in class groups by teams from the Army Air Defense School—but they, too, get the one-stop, one-shot treatment.

Step by Step. A soldier coming to Fort Bliss reports



There isn't much waiting but a handy lounge is there for men and their families if they come with them. Soldiers' affairs are handled swiftly, smoothly by experts.



to the processing facility first. If he has family members with him his wife and children are invited to wait in a handy lounge while the soldier begins processing.

In three adjoining rooms he goes through the following steps. He

—Turns in his orders to be checked. If he's been assigned to a unit that has no vacancy in his MOS and grade, new orders are cut on the spot diverting him to a unit that needs him.

—Fills out locator cards for speedy mail delivery.

—Gets a checklist to make sure he is completely processed.

—Completes a work sheet for his travel pay.

—Learns if household goods and hold baggage have arrived, and finds out where to pick up baggage or have household goods delivered.

—Completes a form for validation of security clearance, if needed.

—Receives information about Army Community Service facilities and programs to help him and his family.

—Obtains brochures and maps of Fort Bliss and the El Paso area.

—Sees an educational counselor and finds out about educational programs available on post and in El Paso.

—Gets any pay due in cash.

—Registers his car, firearms and any belongings with serial numbers as a precaution in case of theft.

—Drops off his medical records, finds out what dispensary he'll be going to and what shots he needs, if any. He gets a tine test for tuberculosis and malaria pills if he needs them.

—Finds out his standing on the post housing list. If there's to be a long wait he can be certified on the spot to live off post and he can look for available off-post housing on a list maintained there. Bachelor officers and senior NCOs can be assigned rooms at bachelor quarters immediately.

—And that's it—no fuss, no muss and not much bother, compared with many places.

"In only one case does a soldier have to leave the central facility to complete processing," Captain Houston says. "If he must have his travel pay immediately he goes to the finance office. But since only a very few can't wait a couple of days for their travel pay, it makes more sense to accommodate the exceptions than hold up the majority who can wait for the time-consuming process of figuring out travel pay."

Out-processing is greatly simplified too. The processing section sends lists of GIs scheduled to ship out. Instead of carrying clearance slips to clubs, libraries and so on, soldiers go only to places where they still have open accounts—and the processing facility finds out which of those places require a personal visit.

When he's ready to split, the soldier simply goes to the personnel section which has already collected his records; he signs out and takes off.

Houston says the centralized operation doesn't cost any more than the old system. It's just a matter of doing the same things that have always been done—only doing them all in one place.—*SP4 Chuck Noland.*





For Captain De Meo, a month-long visit with a German family introduced

A Second Home

WHEN Captain Lawrence J. De Meo, Jr., awoke on the morning of August 24, 1971, he looked out the bedroom window expecting to see the high rise buildings, businesses and bumper-to-bumper traffic he'd always seen from his 16th floor apartment near Washington, DC.

But the scene was different. Outside stretched 7,000 acres of verdant German countryside and rolling hills as far as his eyes could see. For a frightening split-second, he'd forgotten. Less than 24 hours before Captain De Meo had been in his apartment in Chevy Chase, MD, just beyond the District of Columbia line. But the 24th was his first full day as a member of the Toepfer family.

De Meo had been invited by Heinrich Toepfer, a European grain importer, to spend 30 days with his wife and family at their farm house near Soderstorf, Germany, about 40 miles south of Hamburg. "This is Heinrich's way of expressing his family's feelings for what the United States is doing in Vietnam for freedom," he explained. "Heinrich said, 'While most Westerners (Europeans and Americans alike) lead safe, happy and comfortable lives, American soldiers go to Vietnam and fight because their government orders them to.'

"He appreciates the sacrifices soldiers are making and wants to show that there are Europeans who care about them." Herr Toepfer is particularly concerned about wounded GIs who face possible life-long handicaps as a result of injuries received in 'Nam—and Captain De Meo is one of these. He had been undergoing therapy at Walter Reed General Hospital since 1969 after he tripped a booby-trapped grenade while leading a company of the 173d Airborne Brigade on patrol in Binh Dinh Province. Both legs were broken and his right arm was severely gashed.











Opposite page, the Toepfers play with children and Heinrich swings one of the twins. Clockwise above, the Toepfers at a typical evening meal; CPT De Meo and hosts pose in family style snap; Klemens smiles; Kristoff looks elfin; Charlotte flashes a happy grin.

De Meo was the second Vietnam veteran to spend a month with the Toepfers. Major John Lawton, then a captain, stayed with the family for a similar period in 1968. "Heinrich insisted that I consider myself a member of the family rather than just a guest."

For 30 days Captain De Meo was a son and brother in the Toepfer family. Heinrich and his wife, Birte, have three children: Charlotte, 2, and twin brothers Kristoff and Klemens, about 19 months. In an interview with SOLDIERS, De Meo recalled some of his observations of German family life:

"I found that German parents have the same worries about raising children as American parents. They're worried about the drug problem and teaching their children the difference between right and wrong. They also worry about making a mistake when rearing children and not knowing about it until the children are grown up and it's too late.

"We talked about these things a lot during and after the evening meal (Heinrich and Birte speak perfect English), Birte would tell some of the problems she had during the day, many of which would center on disciplining the children. Both Heinrich and Birte believe that if the children do something wrong it doesn't hurt to take a firm hand. We talked about the phenomenon of child beating, what leads to it and its effects on a growing child. We also talked about the past histories of both our families. Once we even discussed the women's liberation movement. I guess they're just beginning to feel that over there.

"They never asked me about Vietnam. The first night I got there Heinrich said he was not going to ask me about the war and what happened over there because, he said, 'I want you to forget it as long as you're here. Just settle down and become one of the family.' He was interested in the war but he never brought it up."

At the request of two of Heinrich's friends, Harald Hubener and his wife Inken, De Meo spent 2 days at the Hubener residence. "Harald, an insurance company executive, had several guests (mostly other business associates and their wives) visiting that night and we had a long discussion on Vietnam. They weren't really concerned about the pros and cons of the war, just that Americans were getting killed over there. Harald, whose father was killed by the Nazis during World War II, was amazed that any nation that would lose husbands, brothers and sons to Germany during that war would turn around and help the German economy recover.

On the Farm. "Although the Toepfers live on a farm of about 7,000 acres, the residence is not very big. There's a main living and dining room, small kitchen, three small bedrooms and one large one along with two bathrooms. There's a cellar big enough to store some wine. Practically everything is on one floor.

"My hosts live on the farm during the summer. They have an apartment in Hamburg but want the children to have room to run and play.

"Heinrich's father, Alfred, bought the farm in 1931 and completely rebuilt the farm house, barns and tenants' living quarters. The eight workers who operate the equipment and care for the 600 pigs and 100 guernseys live with their families in good quality brick housing. Alfred's contention was that if you want to have people who are happy in their work, then they should be happy where they live."

Typical Day. "The entire family, including the housekeeper, Ulla, got up around 7:15. We ate breakfast around 7:40 and this was the only time we were all together. For breakfast we usually had a boiled egg, ham, coffee, milk, juice and toast. Heinrich would leave for the office in Hamburg about 8:10.

"The meal we ate around noon was the hot one, more like our supper. I ate with Birte, Ulla and Charlotte. The twins had been fed earlier and Heinrich never came home for lunch. Sausages, pork chops, chicken and steak were some of the hot main courses, along with vegetables and dessert. On Sundays Heinrich would broil steaks in the living room fire place.

"We never ate the evening meal until Heinrich got home, which was never before 8. The children had all been fed and were in bed. 'Abenbrot,' meaning evening bread, was a cold meal of bread with plates of meat, cheeses, tomatoes, vegetables and sometimes potato salad. You could make a sandwich or eat things separately, like a snack.

"My hosts didn't drink as much beer as I thought they would, although it was available. They usually had wine or unprocessed milk from the farm. The food was rich but I didn't have a hard time getting used to it. I had spent 2 years in Germany on assignment before going to 'Nam.

"I usually took a walk mornings and afternoons with Birte, Ulla or the kids. Sometimes in the afternoons we took a nap. Sometimes I would read or play with the kids while Birte and Ulla went about their housework.

"Social life is practically nonexistent during the week. The nearest neighbors are 10 miles away which makes partying difficult. I didn't go to most of the social functions because they were connected with Heinrich's business and he thought they would be boring for me. Most of the conversations were in German anyway. I spent most of my time on the farm. The whole purpose of the trip was to relax. We didn't rush around sightseeing although we did drive through northern Germany on weekends.

"It was obvious my hosts did all they could to make me feel at home. Since I left Germany we have exchanged letters and they asked me to spend last Christmas with them. I couldn't afford the trip then, but maybe this year. . . ."

For Captain De Meo, representing Vietnam wounded as a guest abroad, it was a heartwarming visit—knowing that, in far away and unexpected places, somebody cares.—*LT Harry J. Kingdom. Photos by CPT De Meo.*



Joy is mirrored in face of waiting wife as she rushes to greet newly arrived husband —and she remembers to keep the youngster from getting crushed in the rush.

Emotions run high at the Hawaii R&R Center

Where the Waiting Ends

WATCH out for the children.

Don't drop them or let them get caught in the crush when "that man" comes in on the R&R bird.

Rather strange advice for the chaplain to be handing out—but at Fort DeRussy R&R Center in Hawaii the counseling staff has found that emotions run high and almost anything is liable to happen.

Not long ago one wife forgot she was holding the little one and dropped him as she threw open her arms to embrace her soldier husband. Others nearly smother tiny infants in the crush. So the chaplains make the warning part of their talk as they brief waiting wives on what to expect when "hubby" steps off that bus. The briefing takes place an hour or so before the bus rolls in from Honolulu airport.

Not all the meetings are so emotion packed. Take the Case of the Grumbling Sergeant.

He was the type that liked miniskirts and bikinis on all girls except his wife. When he got off the bus he was greeted by the little woman —wearing hot pants.

"Good God, woman," he grum-







bled. "Where the hell are your clothes?" The wife, who had expected a totally different reaction from the soldier who hadn't seen her for several months, looked both startled and embarrassed. Hooking her arm through his, she led him as swiftly as possible to the R&R briefing room. The chaplain who tells that story won't tell what she said to the grumbler.

Then there's the Case of the Unrecognized Husband, as told by one of the NCOs who has seen many strange things happen at the center.

All the men had trooped the double line formed by the wives in the waiting area and everybody seemed to be paired off except one woman standing alone at the doorway. Quite evidently she was about to have a case of hysterics.

"I asked what the trouble was and she said her husband hadn't shown up although he had assured her he would be on that particular flight," the NCO recalls. "I tried to calm her by taking her to the Information Counter where I had her husband paged. In a minute up stepped a husky soldier—she just simply hadn't recognized him because he had gained 20 pounds, grown a big mustache and was wearing shades."

Daily Dramas. Dozens of these poignant human dramas are enacted almost daily. Usually they form the basis for future memories and family folklore. But too often actual heartbreak crops out when the husband doesn't show up at all. The chaplains, NCOs and center personnel try to handle those situations swiftly and efficiently. Sometimes they are caused by transportation hangups in which case the next plane coming in may solve the crisis —but that doesn't make it easier on the waiting wife and perhaps a parcel of kids.

Sometimes the soldier has had to change his R&R dates for some reason and his letter just didn't reach his wife in time. She may have left home a few days early to visit friends or relatives en route to Hawaii. Center staffers make every effort to find out what happened to the spouse and to arrange a meeting when it is possible.

But sometimes that proves a bit difficult—like the time when a wait-







While wives wait for the bus to arrive with their husbands, they get a briefing from a chaplain, far left, then form a double line, peering out for first glimpses of the arriving men. Finally they find The One and Only and the waiting is ended. Then they attend an arrival briefing, below.

ing wife asked the Information Center staff to determine the whereabouts of her husband. They finally located him in Australia. He had written that he had changed plans and would go there for his R&R—but his wife never received the information. She was put aboard a plane for the Down Under continent but had to miss at least a day of precious reunion time.

For most soldiers and their families the important question is what to do after that first ecstatic greeting. Everybody is keyed high and wanting to pack as many experiences as possible into the time available. After that big welcome at the center they get a briefing telling them what they can see and do in the 50th state.

Island Retreat. Vacationing in Hawaii can be an unforgettable experience. You find clubs that offer everything from the bawdiest strip show to first class name entertainers. The swank hotels and restaurants feature varied cuisine in addition to exotic Hawaiian dishes. And there are many quieter places.

For outdoor types the surfing and scenery in Hawaii are tops. However, the Army's new 7&7 program for R&R men from Vietnam will probably cause a decline in the number of husbands and wives meeting at DeRussy. Under that program a soldier may take 7 days leave on the mainland in conjunction with his R&R. Many may prefer that arrangement rather than having their wives fly to Hawaii.

Regardless, the thousands who have enjoyed a short stay in Hawaii have memories to cherish over the years. Others may have memories not so pleasant.

Like the young trooper who stepped from the bus and was greeted by a pretty young thing with open arms. The usual embrace was followed by a lingering kiss. As they turned to walk to the briefing room the soldier froze in his tracks—frozen by the icy glare of his wife standing further down the waiting line. He had forgotten that he had arranged for his wife to join him when he invited an old sweetheart to Hawaii. At that moment he was no doubt wishing he were back in the boonies in Vietnam.—*Story and photos by SFC Carl Martin.*





The Pentagon--Under that smiling face, the admiral was probably gritting his teeth and wishing he didn't have to eat crow that morning.

Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., Chief of Naval Operations, had just settled a debt to Cadet Mike Estelmann of the Military Academy. Earlier in the year each had bet the other his hat on the outcome of the Army-Navy game (see November 1971 SOLDIERS.) Navy lost. So on Dec. 11 Cadet Estelmann came to the admiral's fourth floor office in the Pentagon to collect.

"My wife is always against my betting," Admiral Zumwalt admitted. "I'm a great loser when it comes to betting."

But the sight of giving his hat to an Army man prompted the admiral to stick his neck out again. "Want to make another bet for next year?" he asked.

"All right sir, you're on," replied Cadet Estelmann.

"I'll come to the Point and collect a hat in '72," ventured Admiral Zumwalt.

After the ceremony was over, Cadet Estelmann said, "I can't believe the bet really got this far." But the typewritten identification tag inside the cap reading--Property of Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., Chief of Naval Operations--was reality.

"The whole thing began in July," Cadet Estelmann recalled. "I was in Copenhagen visiting my father who is a naval officer with the Military Advisory Group there. After Admiral Zumwalt came to town, I went to his hotel and began sending unsigned notes reading 'Beat Navy, Sir' to his room hoping to provoke his curiosity.

"The bellboy was on his way to the admiral's room with my second note when the admiral and his wife came through the lobby. That's when we talked and made the bet."

Does the hat fit, Mike? "No. It's too big."

Was the admiral really serious about making the bet for next year? "I guess so. But in Copenhagen, I didn't think he was really serious about this one."

(Just in case your wife is right again next year, admiral, Cadet Estelmann wears a 7 1/8).

PAY BOOST FOR THE ARMED FORCES

effective 1 January 1972

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

	Under 2	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26
O-10[1]	$2263.50	$2343.30	$2343.30	$2343.30	$2433.00	$2433.00	$2433.00	$2619.60	$2619.60	$2807.10	$2807.10	$2994.60	$2994.60	$3000.00
O-9	2006.40	2059.20	2103.00	2103.00	2103.00	2156.10	2156.10	2245.50	2245.50	2433.00	2433.00	2619.60	2619.60	2807.10
O-8	1817.10	1871.70	1916.40	1916.40	1916.40	2059.20	2059.20	2156.10	2156.10	2245.50	2343.30	2433.00	2531.10	2531.10
O-7	1509.60	1612.80	1612.80	1612.80	1684.50	1684.50	1782.60	1782.60	1871.70	2059.20	2200.50	2200.50	2200.50	2200.50
O-6	1119.00	1230.00	1310.10	1310.10	1310.10	1310.10	1310.10	1310.10	1354.50	1568.70	1648.80	1684.50	1782.60	1933.20
O-5	894.90	1051.50	1123.50	1123.50	1123.50	1123.50	1158.30	1219.80	1301.40	1398.90	1479.30	1523.70	1577.40	1577.40
O-4	754.80	918.30	980.40	980.40	997.80	1042.50	1113.30	1176.30	1230.00	1283.40	1319.10	1319.10	1319.10	1319.10
O-3[2]	701.40	783.90	837.60	927.30	971.40	1006.50	1060.50	1113.30	1140.60	1140.60	1140.60	1140.60	1140.60	1140.60
O-2[2]	611.40	667.80	802.20	828.90	846.30	846.30	846.30	846.30	846.30	846.30	846.30	846.30	846.30	846.30
O-1[2]	530.70	552.60	667.80	667.80	667.80	667.80	667.80	667.80	667.80	667.80	667.80	667.80	667.80	667.80

[1]While serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or Commandant of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is $3000.00 regardless of cumulative years of service.

[2]Does not apply to commissioned officers who have been credited with over 4 years active service as enlisted members.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER

O-3	0.	0.	0.	927.30	971.40	1006.50	1060.50	1113.30	1158.30	1158.30	1158.30	1158.30	1158.30	1158.30
O-2	0.	0.	0.	828.90	846.30	873.00	918.30	954.00	980.40	980.40	980.40	980.40	980.40	980.40
O-1	0.	0.	0.	667.80	713.10	739.80	766.20	793.20	828.90	828.90	828.90	828.90	828.90	828.90

WARRANT OFFICERS

W-4	714.30	766.20	766.20	783.90	819.60	855.60	891.00	954.00	997.80	1033.50	1060.50	1095.90	1132.20	1219.80
W-3	649.50	704.40	704.40	713.10	721.80	774.60	819.60	846.30	873.00	899.40	927.30	962.70	997.80	1033.50
W-2	568.50	615.00	615.00	633.00	667.80	704.40	731.10	757.50	783.90	811.20	837.60	864.30	899.40	899.40
W-1	473.70	543.60	543.60	588.60	615.00	641.70	667.80	695.10	721.80	748.50	774.60	802.20	802.20	802.20

ENLISTED MEMBERS

E-9[1]	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	811.50	830.10	849.00	868.20	887.40	904.80	952.80	1045.20
E-8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	681.00	699.90	718.50	737.40	756.30	774.30	793.50	840.00	933.60
E-7	475.50	513.00	531.90	550.50	569.70	587.70	606.30	625.50	653.70	672.00	690.60	699.90	746.70	840.00
E-6	410.40	447.90	466.50	485.70	504.30	522.60	541.50	569.70	587.70	606.30	615.90	615.90	615.90	615.90
E-5	360.60	392.40	411.30	429.30	457.50	476.10	495.00	513.00	522.60	522.60	522.60	522.60	522.60	522.60
E-4	346.80	366.00	387.30	417.60	434.10	434.10	434.10	434.10	434.10	434.10	434.10	434.10	434.10	434.10
E-3	333.60	351.90	365.70	380.10	380.10	380.10	380.10	380.10	380.10	380.10	380.10	380.10	380.10	380.10
E-2	320.70	320.70	320.70	320.70	320.70	320.70	320.70	320.70	320.70	320.70	320.70	320.70	320.70	320.70
E-1	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00	288.00

[1]While serving as Sergeant Major of the Army, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, or Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is $1270.50 regardless of cumulative years of service.



You've got to be
Swift and Sure
when the alert sounds—

TAC EVAL!

LT Guy T. Ryder

A VOICE-MESSAGE stabs its way from an allied bunker on a German mountain to a distant missile control center. The codewords spray through another operations outpost and into the critical ears of individual air defense batteries.

Bring yourself to simulated wartime alert!

Minutes become enemies as the battery explodes into action. Their biggest Tactical Evaluation (Tac Eval) of the year has begun. It's happening continuously at batteries of the 32d Army Air Defense Command (AADCOM)—largest command of its kind overseas and keystone of NATO's central European air defense.

Here, in a 50,000-square-mile area Tac Evals are perhaps the most crucial combat exercise for the three air defense groups. Each group consists of Nike-Hercules and Hawk battalions. In addition, the command, with headquarters in Kaiserslautern, contains two Chaparral/Vulcan battalions and a signal battalion.

Four times a year each 32d AADCOM battalion and its batteries undergo a Tac Eval—one by their group, two by the 32d AADCOM Headquarters and one by the 4th Allied Tactical Air Force Headquarters (4-ATAF). They're all important but the longest and most involved is that staged by 4-ATAF which relays its ratings of 32d AADCOM to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) in Belgium.

Just what is a Tac Eval?

The evaluation is a realistic test of a unit's readiness and ability to conduct sustained operations in combat. It begins with a voice-transmission to a battalion operations

LIEUTENANT GUY T. RYDER is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, 32d Army Air Defense Command.











In addition to preparing a bird for firing, right, the missilemen train for all sorts of contingencies, including perimeter defense, top left, and chemical attack, top right. Left, they take a "casualty" to safety.



center (BOC) commanding it to bring all batteries to full firing readiness within a specified time limit. Alert times can vary with each battery depending on its "alert status" as it enters the Tac Eval. This status represents the maximum time a battery is allowed to achieve full readiness under conditions imposed prior to the exercise. Alert times are usually only a few minutes' duration.

Each battery is judged on its ability to achieve a "missile-ready-to-fire" posture within its given alert time. This means instant recall of all personnel, scrutiny of communication lines and tactical directives, exhaustive security of the entire site, high-speed equipment checks or repairs and, in the case of a mobile battery such as the towed or self-propelled Hawk, intensive checks of vehicles and mobile hardware.

Besides all that, there's a countless barrage of intelligence reports requiring full, rapid assessment as well as possible responses.

Areas to the north have been badly hit.

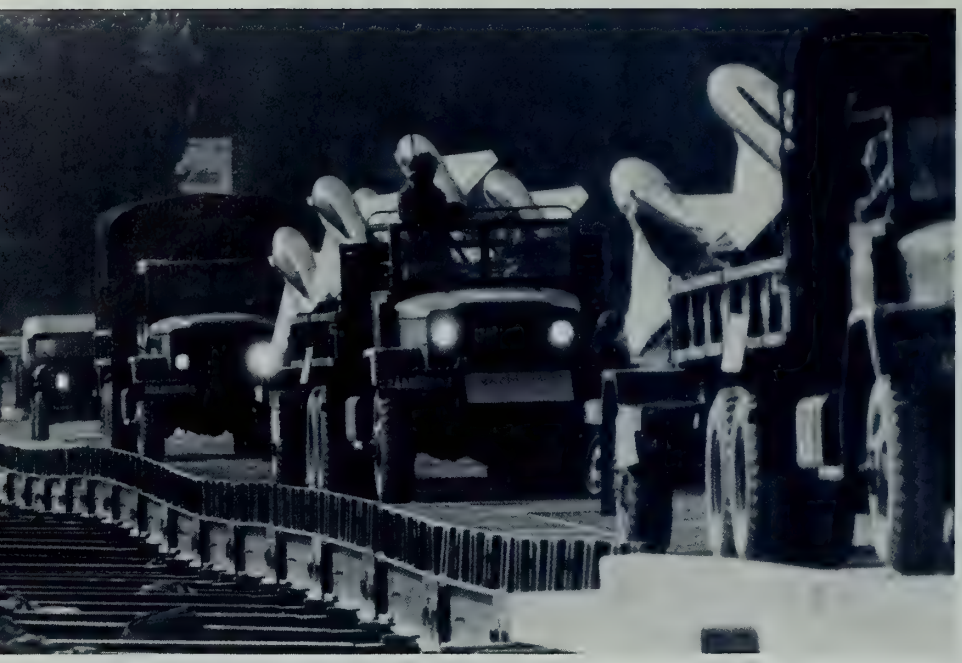
Chemical and nuclear rounds have saturated zones to the southeast.

What are the immediate actions against fallout and contamination? Each report brings new developments requiring speedy decisions.

You get input from everywhere, a launcher control monitor advises —from foxholes, guardposts, the

During a Tac Eval, the unit demonstrates ability to set up communications in the field and guard against low flying aircraft that may attack a missile position.





Ability to hit the road is a critical part of the mission. Here a towed Hawk unit crosses a pontoon bridge during a test

fire control area, the works. Keeping it all straight is a job.

Now another aspect of the exercise comes into play—internal security of the site. Demonstrators are gathering at the gates, clamoring for explanations. Minutes later a bomb explodes in the launcher area. Two crewmen are dead. There's a hole in the fence. This means tightening perimeter defenses, strengthening guards and lightning-quick investigation of every corner and each individual on site.

"What security boils down to in a Tac Eval," says a battery security NCO, "is making sure the physical security of your site matches your security regulations and plans on paper. That's covering a lot but in air defense you can never have too much security."

Alert to Fire. Once the battery is ready for missile firing the "mission effectiveness" phase begins. Transition between this and the alert phase is direct and without interruption. Intelligence reports and local threats continue but now comes the critical showdown—can the battery engage and destroy all targets on their scopes?

Just a few of the items scrutinized during this phase are the proficiency of missile crews, functioning of equipment, safety precautions, communications, application of directives and staff support. If it's necessary to deploy missiles to the field, how well is the redeployment conducted and how effective are reactions to the steady stream of exercise situations fed onto the scopes?

"The hottest thing in the mission effectiveness phase is reading those scopes accurately and making sure there's teamwork in coordinating the data," says a battery control assistant. "When you have five or six men on different scopes everyone had better be coordinated. If one guy is off, the whole thing can blow. It's like having the best backfield in the world but with one weak guard you'll never go anywhere."

The mission effectiveness phase —toughest and most intense part of the Tac Eval—is the absolute crux of air defense. It answers the critical question—could a well-coordinated mass air attack be destroyed?

"The air battle . . . that's what it's all about," says a crew chief. "Everything else moves to support it."

In-depth evaluations of security, safety and support are going on during and after this phase. Many of these elements are rated along with results from the alert and mission effectiveness phases; others are scored separately. In the final tally, mission effectiveness weighs the heaviest.

Evaluations are conducted by teams of officers and NCOs from units of group and 32d AADCOM Headquarters. For 4-ATAF Tac Evals, however, the team is larger and multi-national. About one third are 32d AADCOM personnel, another third is drawn from German air defense units and the final third consists of German, American and Canadian specialists from the 4-ATAF staff. A 30-man team, with almost every member having more than a decade of experience in his specialty, is dispersed among the BOC and batteries of the battalion being evaluated. For 32d AADCOM exercises the team numbers 18 to 20 men.

The Tac Eval is the ultimate training test because it demands precisely what an actual war would demand. It tests stress as well as skill, stamina and consistency as well as accuracy. For men in air defense units it emphasizes that they must be able to move, shoot and communicate even while handling the Army's most deadly and complex weaponry.

Keeping Score

Dedication to a cause will vary from man to man. The ultimate in dedication is the young soldier who was married the day before going on maneuvers. Much time was spent on preparing for the next day's exercise. Departure time was so early that he had to get up in the wee hours to be on time. Jumping from bed, he quickly dressed, grabbed his hat, gave his new bride a kiss and left for his unit. Mute testimony to the soldier's dedication was found in the boudoir later that day—one-half a notch on the bedpost.—*Anon.*

Cynthia Is Dead

CYNTHIA lay still, a gaping hole in her belly. She had taken the full impact of an anti-tank mine. Her big heart would be transplanted to a relative later but Cynthia is too far gone for Army technicians to bring her back. Major surgery and skin grafting would do no good. She is dead.

Cynthia was a tank. Like others, she was named by some soldier for a loved one and her unofficial name was hand-lettered with "borrowed" paint.

Fortunately, there are not many Cynthias in Vietnam any more. But there are combat casualties among her sisters and more distant relatives. Peggy Ann the bulldozer suffered a severe injury as did Running Wild and Ramblin' Rebel.

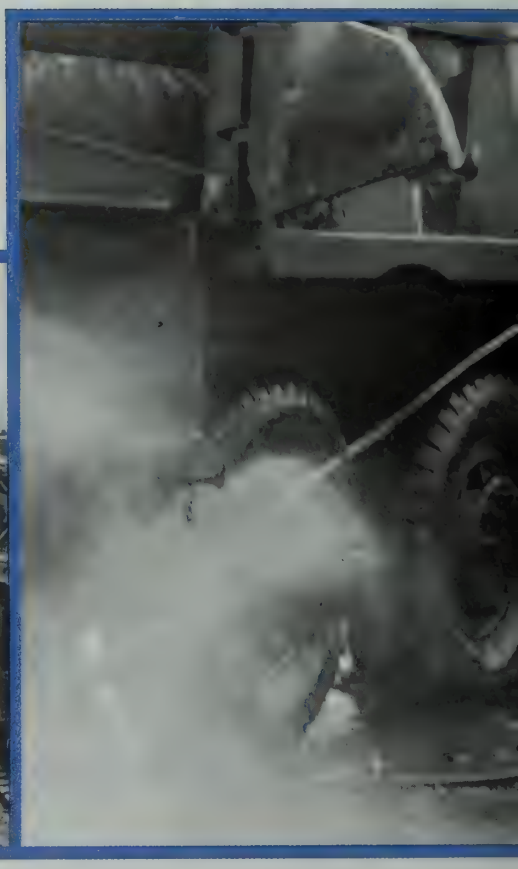
And then there are others who are just plain tired. There was, for example, Big Mona Mae. She needed only minor attention to be restored to health and now she's back on the job. But if her problems had been more serious she might have been sent to Okinawa or back to the States for extensive care. Her cousins—trucks, jeeps, personnel carriers and about anything else of value—might have been shipped to Japan, Korea or Taiwan for treatment. But in Cynthia's case, everything of use was removed and her body sold for scrap.

The old gals come into the treatment facilities at Long Binh, Qui Nhon, Cam Ranh Bay or Da Nang. Besides combat casualties, some come in for reassignment because their unit is leaving Vietnam.

Those arriving on sick call are inspected to see what treatment they need. The merely weary get a thorough scrubbing and are assigned wherever needed. Those requiring extensive care, like organ transplants or surgery on their tough steel skins, are checked after cleaning to deter-

Dozers and self-propelled artillery come in for a checkup, below, and are lined up, bottom, to wait for repairs. Some of the equipment requires only a thorough cleaning, right.







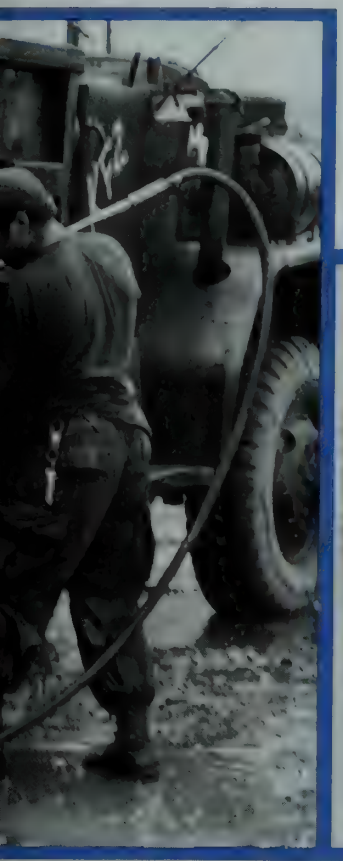
mine extent of damage. Some will remain in Vietnam while others will be loaded aboard a truck or railcar and taken to ports like Newport in Saigon.

From there they are shipped to a facility for major overhaul that will restore them for a useful life. The shower point at Long Binh runs 'round the clock, 7 days a week, to clean up those grimy girls.

It's been a tremendous task keeping them fit and on the job in past years. Now the task is magnified by increasing numbers of Mona Maes and Peggy Anns coming in for checkups. But it's been worthwhile financially. Army logisticians estimate the retrograde program has saved more than $3 billion so far.

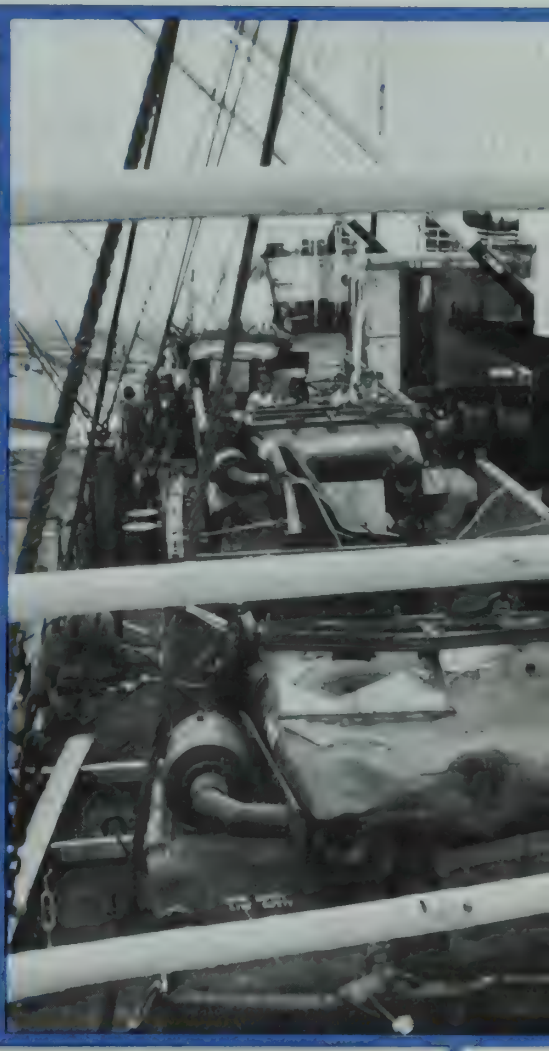
But who could put a price on these gallant old girls who have performed so well in battle and in some cases given their all — as Cynthia did?

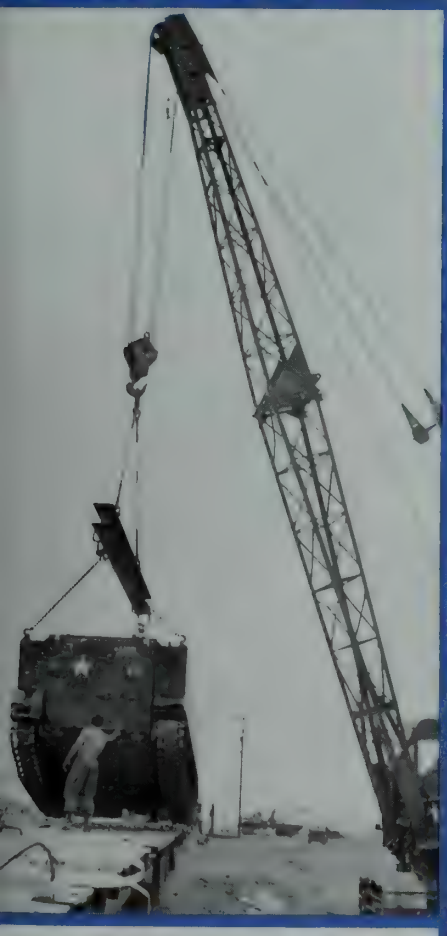
—SFC Carl Martin.

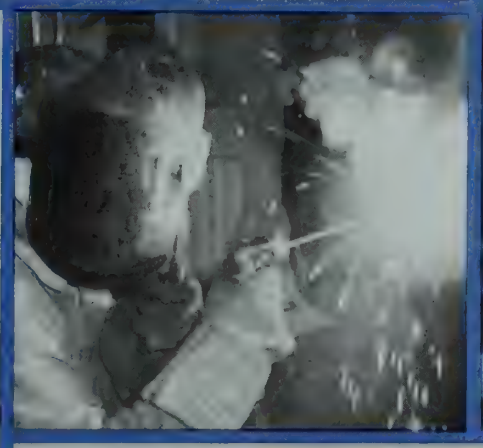


The heavy equipment gets an inspection, lower left. Some items are loaded aboard ship while others undergo repairs, center, and are sent back to fight, bottom.











Riggers of the 600th Quartermaster Company

Live by Their Work

LT Michael S. Tomczyk

"GO...GO...GO...GO..."

Sixty times the word is shouted and 60 men are gone in a matter of seconds. One by one they step smartly to the open door, plant their feet, then leap. A red light flashes and the door is shut as the 600th Quartermaster Company, 12th Support Brigade, completes its monthly jump over one of Fort Bragg's six drop zones.

But this jump is different. These men are testing their own handiwork —parachutes they have repaired and packed themselves. The 600th Quartermaster Company which repairs and maintains parachutes is the only such company in Third Army.

Each man in the 600th volunteered for that duty and wears the red hat of a parachute rigger. But before he can join the "fraternity of riggers" he must undergo special training.

First, the man must become airborne qualified which means 3 weeks of training at Fort Benning, GA, Airborne School. Next comes the 12-week parachute rigger's course at Fort Lee, VA.

Finally, the rigger is assigned to units like the 600th Quartermaster Company whose mission is described by First Sergeant Julian Roach: "We can do anything except build 'em. We replace lines on personnel and cargo chutes, patch damaged sections and so on. The only guideline is that we can't exceed the repair cost limit imposed by regulations."

But the quality of a rigger's work isn't measured in dollars and cents —it's the care and expertise with which he repairs and packs a chute for the "jump" troops. As the Rigger's Pledge says: "I will pack every parachute as though I am to jump with it myself. I will stand ready to jump with any parachute which I have certified as properly inspected and packed."

FIRST LIEUTENANT MICHAEL S. TOMCZYK was until recently assigned to the Information Office, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, NC.









Men of the intrepid 600, at far left, test their handiwork by riding a self-packed chute to earth. Upper left, a specialist untangles suspension lines; center, another mends them; above and left, others mend small rips found during inspections.

GUNS...

Love 'em or Leave 'em

IF EVERYONE were as talented as Captain John Sheffey, geology instructor at the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, VA, gun dealers would be out of business. The captain makes Kentucky rifles although he admits, "I come from Tennessee."

There is one drawback to making your own, however. The captain advises that unless you have an abundance of spare time you'd better buy your rifle. He made a muzzle loader recently at a cost of some $200 and more than 200 hours of labor that included inlaying silver in the stock, metal engraving and wood scrolls. He sold it for $300. "I won't do that again for a while," he exclaims. "Too much of my time went into it." Sheffey kept the twin to that gun which he also made and recently used it for squirrel hunting. According to him, "even though it was rainy, my black powder never misfired and I just about got my limit of squirrels."

Although most gun collectors are concerned about how time and rough handling can damage a weapon, Captain Sheffey deliberately builds his guns to make them look old. He's pretty much like the housewife who buys a piece of furniture and then bores holes in it to antique it. When Captain Sheffey sells his guns, the buyers know what they're getting. However, there are some unscrupulous gun dealers who will go to great lengths to doctor a gun to make it look like something that it isn't.

A number of years ago a gun collector—the story goes—bought a dirty, rusty, single ratchet Colt revolver for $30 in a backwoods shop. He took his find home, cleaned it, and—behold—it bore the number 1, meaning is was the first gun to bear that name. Today that gun is worth upwards of $10,000.

Every gun collector looks forward to a find like that just as every art collector hopes to find a Van Gogh in some dusty corner of an art shop. There is a little greed or hope in all of us of finding something for nothing—and that keeps gun swindlers in business.

Captain Sheffey is not looking for a fabulous buy. What he wants is a gun to shoot rather than one to be a wall piece. "Guns and shooting," he confesses, "are my life."

Sheffey literally was reared with a gun in his hand; his father was a sportsman and hunter.

What about the novice who knows nothing about it? The captain, as well as any gun buff, will tell him to go into gun collecting with his eyes wide open. Most of all, don't start buying guns helter skelter. Visit a reputable dealer to get an armful of books such as "The Complete Book of Gun Collecting" and "The Gun Collector's Handbooks of Values." At the periodical section of the library you can sign out back numbers





The payoff for many hours of bench work comes with firing a replica of the Kentucky rifle on the range.

of the National Rifle Association magazine or other gun publications such as *Guns* or *Gun Report*. Also, you can join any one of a number of organizations devoted to guns and shooting. Captain Sheffey, for example, belongs to the National Rifle Association, National Muzzle Loading Association, National Skeetshooter Association and the North-South Skirmishers.

Joining the latter was a matter of necessity for him—"I joined it so I could shoot each week with the 17th Virginia Infantry." He admits being partial to the Kentucky long rifle because "I've got the eye for them" and there is more color to them. He's looking forward to the day when gun buffs who lean toward the Revolutionary period start forming similar clubs.

Collector's Lure. If you think you know a fraction of what Sheffey knows about guns, you're ready to start collecting them. Remember that the collector's most precious asset is his knowledge of the field, not his bank roll.

How do you go about collecting guns? Well, experienced collectors say it's best not to settle on one particular area until you know about them all. If you must specialize, the Civil War period is as good as any. Sheffey, for example, owns an 1862 .58 caliber musket cap and ball. His is a replica because he would rather fire his guns than mount them. An original 1862 Springfield would look good on the wall but what it might look like with constant firing is something else.

Civil War carbines are usually in plentiful supply so they're not expensive. Another advantage is that they're so cheap, faking is not too prevalent. That might be compared to forging five dollar bills — where's the money in it when average guns sell for $50 to $100?

You might be interested in picking up a few guns from the Indian War period. However, don't expect to collect guns that are in first class condition. Many guns used by the Indians were never in very good condition to begin with, although there are exceptions. In some battles the Indians were better armed than the Army. Most guns of that period will be reasonably





Painstaking workmanship and hand-hammered designs go into the guns crafted by CPT Steffey.

priced because of their poor condition. Again, though, steer clear of the gun "owned by Sitting Bull" — the seller is probably trying to hand you a lot of bull!

In buying any gun, make sure that it has not been altered in one of many tricky ways. Gun dealers and gun buffs are like horse traders but with a gun there is no mouth to look into. If you suspect that a gun has been altered but you're not sure, ask the seller to allow you to have the gun checked out by an expert. If he's trying to put one over on you he will never consent to that and you'd better back off.

Collecting guns can be a source of satisfaction in a number of ways. You can collect them just for hunting and shooting or you can collect them just for the sake of collecting or as an investment.

One gun expert calculated that $1,000 invested in firearms in 1938 would have been worth $5,000 in 1958. An additional incentive for collecting guns for profit is that taxes do not have to be paid on them until they are sold.

Most gun collectors are not so mercenary that they would collect just for profit. To collectors like Captain Sheffey, guns are a way of life, a companion when one goes hunting. They are a source of pride when owners come up with coveted trophies. They can be a source of satisfaction too if, like Sheffey's muzzle loader, they are hand made. Guns can be what you make them.

To Captain Sheffey guns are a means by which to excel. According to him, "A man has to excel in at least one area or one item and I excel in guns." What better reason could you have?—*Philip R. Smith, Jr., Photos by SSG Dave Hinkle.*

Dream Boat

There's an Army doctor at Fort MacArthur, CA, who recently bought a 75-foot yacht. Sounds impressive—but the only catch is that the craft is a burned-out hull, so completely gutted the doctor's wife jokingly calls it their "charcoal bowl."

With only a few hours a week available to work on the project, it will take the doctor years to strip and rebuild the 75-footer. But by the time he puts it all together, he will also be near retirement—a good time for a world cruise.

Moral: Don't laugh at a man when you see him haulin' ash!



Aviator of the Year—



Always Boring In

HE COMES across more the welterweight boxer than pilot. Always boring in, making his point fist in palm—that's the style of Lieutenant Colonel Robert F. Molinelli, a pilot's pilot and the U.S. Army Aviation Association's choice as Army Aviator of the Year—1971-72. Presently he is executive officer of the 2d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, TX.

"We had to fly right on the deck over Laos," Molinelli told SOLDIERS while in Washington, DC, to accept his award. He extended to perform his role in that part of the Vietnam war.

A much decorated veteran with more than 6,000 flying hours during his 14-year Army career, he described the intensity of enemy antiaircraft fire: "Even at tree-top level their small caliber weapons were really hurting us. It was the heaviest fire ever encountered by Army aviation during the conflict in Indo-China." For pilots operating in that area, flying "on the deck" is about 10 feet off the ground—a relatively new flying tactic.

What of the future? "Right now I'm with a TRICAP division doing really exciting work with some potentially block-busting tactical ideas. For instance, how about the equivalent of a flying tank that could be used against massed mechanized forces? This would really bring choppers into their own, wouldn't it?"

The way he says it, you know it's more than a way-out concept to him. It also gives you just a hint of why Bob Molinelli was chosen Army Aviator of the Year.

Tough but smooth, knowledgeable but approachable. Successful, yet humble. Like the craft he flies so well—always boring in.

A Short War Story

One morning in Korea I was doing something fairly routine—urinating in the trench outside the bunker I shared with the battalion commander. We had been in combat for 2 days and my carbine was slung from my shoulder. Suddenly, the loudest scream I ever heard pierced my ears. Not 30 feet away was an enemy soldier charging me with bayonet pointed at my heart which, by the way, had already stopped. On he came. His bayonet sliced through my upper arm as I thrust my bayonet into his heart and ended his violent charge. I was elated at having defeated a man in close combat.

Soon, the battalion commander arrived wanting to know what the hell was going on.

"Look, sir, I bayonetted a Chinaman," I shouted.

"Well, lieutenant," he replied, "why don't you zip up your pants when talking to a colonel?"

It was then I realized that during my "finest hour" and for the first time in 20 years, I had peed my pants. I was apparently overtrained in the bayonet and undertrained in the pottie.—*LTC Obel H. Wells,* Air University, Maxwell AFB, AL.



Nostalgia takes wings with the Flying Circus

Curse You, Red Baron

SUDDENLY a panic-stricken voice comes over the public address system, "Stop that man, he doesn't know how to fly!"

It's too late. The Piper Cub takes off. The crowd gasps as the plane seems to wobble across the sky.

Now the loudspeaker blares instructions—the pilot can't hear them but the crowd can.

"Right rudder, now left rudder. Throttle!" The plane continues on its erratic course, then suddenly dives toward some trees. "That's it! Call the fire department," says the excited voice over the loudspeaker.

In the next moment the plane pulls out of its dive and soars upward, but then the motor conks out. "He's in trouble," shouts the unseen announcer. "He's got one leg out of the plane!" By now the women in the crowd are covering their eyes. Moments later, however, the plane lands and a figure in a long blue coat and a World War I spiked helmet leaps to the ground. Then the crowd realizes it's all been a joke.

Chances are that the crazy pilot was General von Anger, war prisoner held by Flying Circus Aerodrome, Bealton, VA, alias Richard Anger, airline captain who has been flying DC-9 jets for a major airline for the last 5 years. Prior to that the former Navy pilot and radioman was a crop duster and fish spotter. Anger was also a winner in the Experimental Aircraft Association, International Aerobatic Club Sportsman Category in 1970. He has taken part in numerous air shows and in recent years has taken an active part in general aviation activities. And he's just a novice compared to some on the staff of the Flying Circus.

Buffs Aloft. This organization brings a new sound to the hills of Virginia. The zoom of ancient aircraft engines and the chatter of machine guns sometimes drown out the chugging of the farmer's tractor and the lowing of cattle.

What is it? It's simply a bunch of airline pilots, a businessman or two, an architect and a preacher with perhaps 80,000 to 90,000 hours of flying time among them, living it up.

Each Sunday throughout the summer these professional airmen—many of them Army, Navy and Army Air Forces veterans as well as veteran airline pilots—fly World War I aircraft reenacting World War I dogfights in the skies over the hills of Virginia.

"Basically, this is designed to be a living museum," says Stanford E. Parris, president of the circus and a Virginia legislator who serves as aerobat and flying formation leader on weekends. "The theory is to have a facility and the equipment that will preserve the heritage of pioneer aviation. We're dedicated to the idea that these planes must be operational."

With almost 30 aircraft in the circus, Parris believes it's the largest assortment of aircraft of that time located in any one place. (There are only seven World War I craft in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution.)

The aerodrome, which is open to the public all week, features a control tower, a sandbag machine gun post, various types of support equipment, a cannon and other ordnance from the World War I era besides the airplanes.

It's on the weekend, however, that things start popping both literally and figuratively at Bealton. In addition to the aerial dogfights, there are comic routines, aerobatics, parachuting, formation fly-bys, ground and air races, static displays and other attractions.

The circus, says Norman Moore, another airline captain and veteran of the Army Air Forces of World War II, came about as a gimmick to help defray the cost of gas and oil. The nucleus of the Flying Circus was a "bunch of fellows who got a kick out of flying the open cockpit Stearmans. Whenever we flew crowds would gather, so rather than putting on a free show, the circus was born," Moore recalls.

Captain Moore took flight training in B-24s during World War II but the war ended just before he got to Europe. Then he took training aboard B-29s before going to the Pacific theater—but again the combat was over before he got there.

Another stalwart is a real sky pilot, Reverend John Frizzel, pastor of a local Episcopal church. He flies almost every weekend and is really at home up there.

(Continued on Page 52)











It's "Contact" just as in the old days as crew spins the prop of a tri-Fokker, top. One of the group impersonates a German "ace" while another is an intrepid Allied flyer, above. Aircraft await takeoff, top right, while a rare "einedecker" Fokker spins its prop, right.

Yankee aces on their side of the battlefield, prepare a Sopwith Camel for battle . . .



. . . in which they will meet some of the Boche aircraft in an old fashioned dogfight.

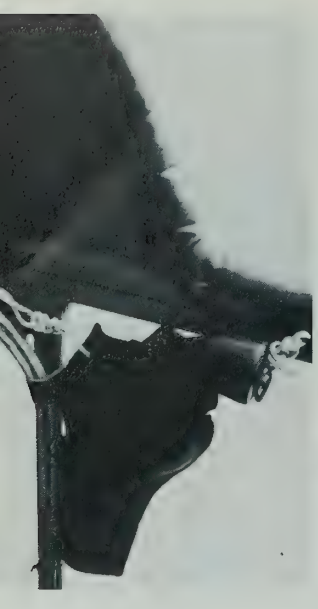


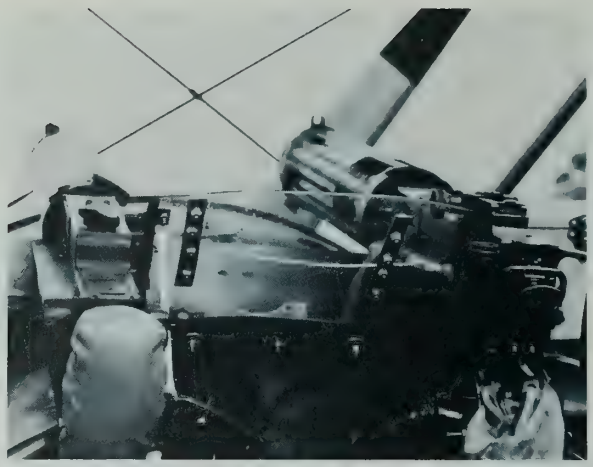
The Spad was another famous Allied plane flown by Americans in World War I.



Even the ground vehicles are authentic—here a dispatch rider pilots an old DKW Auto Union.









As in World War I, aircraft armament includes a holster-mounted revolver, left, and machine guns synchronized with propellors, above and right.

His specialty is balloon busting. His reason for flying: "I love it. I was born during a period when I cut my teeth on World War I flying stories and magazines."

Father Frizzel was a radio operator in the U.S. Army Air Forces during World War II with flight time aboard B-25s, PBYs and C-47s. Stationed on Ascension Island off the coast of South America, he went on more anti-submarine patrols than he cares to remember. He now has more than 500 hours of flying time and is part owner of a Fairchild PT-23.

A junior member of the group was in Army aviation just after the Korean War but seldom got off the ground. Donald Dillman was a Link instructor with the Army for 3 years, then flew cropdusters and served as a flight instructor before joining a commercial airline in 1957. Dillman, among others, performs the aerobatics and pilots one of the most difficult of the World War I planes to fly, the triwing Fokker.

Stan Parris served in the Air Force during the Korean War, accumulating a record of 50 missions over Korea for which he received the Distinguished Flying Cross, Purple Heart, Air Medal with clusters and Presidential and Korean citations. Others in the group served with the Marines and Navy.

Realism Updated. One of the biggest hazards for the veteran flyers is that the field they operate from is too authentic. In rainy weather it becomes a quagmire. Other hazards are the trees and wires that ring the field. In the short history of the Flying Circus there have been three crackups but the pilots have been lucky enough to walk away each time.

Most of the aircraft are not originals but they are faithful copies according to aviation curators at the Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, who have seen and enjoyed the show with tens of thousands of others. Builders of the 'planes often checked construction details against the original World War I planes displayed in the Smithsonian.

The flying buffs acquired 13 World War I models assembled in England for a movie that fell through. Others have been built by various flying fanatics. The triwing Fokker, looking like a flying stepladder, is a reproduction of the German fighter that was flown by the legendary Red Baron, Von Richthofen. Although it was built largely of modern material for safety's sake, it is authentic enough to satisfy any aviation buff. One of only three flyable Fokker models in the world today, it was constructed by a flying enthusiast who crash-landed his creation four times before it proved airworthy.

Other planes in the aerodrome's inventory are a 1911 Beachey "Little Looper," now in pieces after it crashed; a 1915 Fokker Einedecker E-1, similar to the one flown by the German ace, Max Immelman, who shot down 18 planes before his death in 1916; a 1917 Nieuport 24 BIS, a reconstruction of one built especially for French ace Charles Nungesser who racked up 43 German kills; a carbon copy of a 1917 Sopwith Camel, one of the most successful allied dogfighters of World War I in chalking up 1,426 victories over German aircraft.

The Flying Circus takes its name from the colorful red airplanes of the squadrons commanded in World War I by Manfred von Richthofen and dubbed by the British as "the Richthofen Circus." The German group was formed as a flying unit in June 1917 and flew until the Armistice.

Now that World War I is considered far enough in the past to form an outfit like the Flying Circus, it might not be many years before a similar group is formed to fly World War II aircraft. When that day comes, a good many veterans of that conflict will suddenly realize they're getting old.—*Philip R. Smith, Jr.*

Gongs, firecrackers and cavorting dragons usher in the

YEAR OF THE RAT

COLOR IT yellow, red, blue, white, black, silver and more. Throw in Mardi Gras-like parades and lavish parties and you have a recipe called Chinese New Year.

To find out what this dragon-size holiday is all about, SOLDIERS talked with David Lee, owner of a well known Chinese eating establishment in Washington, DC, where more than 10,000 residents of Chinese descent, including many servicemen, celebrate this occasion.

Born and reared in China, Mr. Lee was one of the youngest of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's battalion commanders in the war against the Communists after World War II.

Explaining why the Chinese New Year is one of the world's most impressive happy hours, he said:

"Observe that Chinese New Year is not just one day but a prolonged holiday and that it does not start on January 1. It's all tied to the



The crackle of fireworks is typical accompaniment to Chinese New Year celebration.

Albert



Hong Kong Tourist Bureau



Hong Kong Tourist Bureau







Hong Kong Tourist Bureau



In traditional mingi costume, a dancer swirls yards of silk to ward off "evil spirits." In the New Year's procession kids and kites lead the way. Floats and paper dragons mingle with the festival crowds.

lunar calendar and runs in 12-year cycles. This year it begins February 15."

The first grouping of such cycles came in 2697 B.C., which tells you the event is really here to stay.

"You must learn the names given each year," Lee says. "They are the rat, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, chicken, dog and pig. This year, 1972 to you, is The Year of the Rat."

Tradition dictates that those born in a given year take on characteristics of the "animal of the year." It's something like the astrology bit, but being a "rat" isn't all that bad.

Their fortune cookie says, "You have been blessed with great personal charm, a taste for better things in life. You are honest, ambitious, charming and quick to anger." Flattered, all you rats?

Animals aside, each of the 10 days of merry making has a special meaning.

The first is considered sacred and is spent at family reunions where no one works.

During the first 5 days women are supposed to remain at home while men pay calls on relatives and friends.

On the evening of the first day of the New Year there is great traffic in the sale of pictures of the God of Wealth, whose birthday is celebrated the following day.

"Speaking of money," Lee smiled, "one must settle debts prior to the New Year. It's considered unlucky not to pay your debts before then."

In fact, debt paying is itself an event. A creditor will stalk his quarry through the streets, camp on his doorstep and rain curses on his target's ancestors with great gusto until he receives payment. But if you can outrun your creditors until after the New Year begins, you start off with a clean slate.

New Year Chinese style also involves worship of many gods, who insure a good life ahead.

For openers, there are the three gods of Wealth—Kuan Ti, Husan Tan Shang Ti and Tsai Shen—the latter being the God of Riches who is paid special homage.

Even one's home is placed under protection of the various gods during the holiday period. The main entrance is watched over by two gate guards who are among the most ancient of Chinese deities. They are considered protectors of all mankind.

Another venerated deity that no one ignores is Tsao Wang. The Chinese began worshipping this God of the Kitchen back in 133 B.C. He not only presides over the hearth but is also the censor of family morals. The first act of holiday preparation is to clean the kitchen for Tsao Wang.

New Year's is a family affair, too. While there are parties and dinners, there's very little elbow-bending. Instead, families stage reunions where children bow to their parents and grandparents who in turn give them lucky money to guarantee another year of life. The festive gift is wrapped in red foil and is tucked under the youngster's pillow.

Another custom finds the courtyards of Chinese homes strewn with branches of sesame, fir and cypress. This is trampled, then set on fire to mark the year's end. The Chinese believe this will ward off evil spirits lurking to spoil the New Year.

And in Peking, it is traditional for the poor children to spend New Year's afternoon trudging from door to door with painted posters announcing, "We bring you a new God. Here he is under the money tree whose fruits are gold and its branches are laden with coin." Responding to these smiling faces, not even an Oriental Scrooge would fail to contribute.

The event nowadays attracts its share of "round eyed" tourists and visitors to Chinese communities. Chinese merchants know that it's good for business and figures bear them out.

"Oh, it isn't like the old days in China," Lee laments. "Time and events have modified much of the celebration. But off the mainland it's still observed in the traditional manner."

So let's cheer for Chinese New Year and hope for peace and prosperity. Even a fortune cookie writer could agree on that.—*MSG Jack Holden.*

Inside Info

Several NCOs were enjoying their favorite Oriental dishes at a local Chinese restaurant. When the fortune cookies arrived the men laughed and joked about the appropriateness of the proverbs — all except one man whose tiny scroll was blank on both sides. Putting down the several comments from his friends, he explained, "My scroll carried the name of my mistress but the ink is programmed to disappear when exposed to light!"

Colonel H. M. Hendricson
Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations
Department of the Army





It's live TV with Glen Campbell and company—

Waikiki Special

THE hot humid air carried the sound of applause out over the Pacific. A tall figure in a powder-blue, western style suit took the microphone and a hush fell over the audience. A whisper of ocean breeze through the palms was barely audible as the unmistakable voice of Glen Campbell resounded over the PA system.

A heavy downpour earlier failed to dampen the spirits or determination of patients of Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii, to see the popular entertainer's live show on Waikiki. They came to see the show and see it they did, despite the weather.

They waited patiently until the rain ended, then sat on the soggy ground and enjoyed 90-minutes of music and merriment.

Campbell's guests included the Smothers Brothers, Jim Nabors, Jack Lord and Minnie Pearl. A highlight was the performance by Tom and Dick Smothers who had the audience roaring at the end of their bit. Portions of the presentation were later aired on Campbell's weekly TV show.

Singer Glen Campbell belts one out, above, while the smiling Smothers Brothers appear to enjoy the show as much as the audience, left.

VOLAR gives it a whirl—

Hang-outs For Night Owls





IT'S MIDNIGHT Saturday and you're restless in the barracks. Maybe you've got the "hungries" and don't want to go to bed yet. Everything on post is closed, you've got no wheels and it's a long way to town. What to do?

If you're at Fort Hood, TX, the answer's easy. You can amble over to a mess hall in the 1st Brigade area of the 1st Cavalry Division, plunk down a quarter and have breakfast.

Then if you're still restless you can head for Bowlers Green, one of two post bowling alleys, and bowl a couple of games or play the pinball machines or have a beer.

The "midnight" mess hall and the all-night bowling alley are two of the experiments funded at Fort Hood under Project VOLAR, the program for selected posts trying innovations under the Modern Volunteer Army (MVA) program.

The idea behind this one was simple: to give troops on post, especially those without wheels or much bread, something to do late at night on weekends.

The VOLAR Midnight Mess opened in September. For two-bits, soldiers get a regular breakfast: eggs to order, side meat, dry cereal, toast, fruit, milk, coffee and juice. It's open from 9:30 p.m. to 1 a.m. nightly and rotates monthly among the three battalion mess halls in the 1st Brigade. About 150 to 200 soldiers eat there each weekend night.

"I like it," said one PFC between mouthfuls. "It gives you something to do other than going back to the billets."

The idea is catching on. Other units, like the 13th Support Brigade in another area of post, have experimented with it.

One drawback is that GIs have to pull KP so the mess hall can operate. But it takes only a handful, the traffic is light and the KPs get compensatory time off.

The bowling alley stays open from 8 a.m. Friday to midnight Sunday. Business usually stays fairly heavy until 2 a.m. and then tapers off.

The snack bar also is open all night for hamburgers, soft drinks, beer and other goodies.

And since the bowling alley is staffed after duty hours with moonlighting GIs, the round-the-clock operation also gives them a chance to pick up some extra bread.

—SP4 Chuck Noland.

Mohawk Mike



Fulfilling a lifetime ambition, young CW2 Mills checks over his aircraft before a flight.

THE SMALL aircraft skates across the clouds high above the earth. Inside, seemingly unhindered by the myriad of straps and buckles that guard his safety, pilot CW2 Michael Mills checks controls.

Mohawk Mike, as he's known to friends, is the youngest man to fly the Army Mohawk airplane, a flying surveillance system used in CONUS, Europe, Alaska, Korea and Southeast Asia.

"The Mohawk's a great little aircraft," Mills exclaims. "Compared with it, piloting a C-123 or C-130 is like driving a bus. But we're proud of our birds and think we're just a little bit special."

Special is hardly the word for Mohawk Mike who bears a striking resemblance to one of history's noted pilots — LT Erwin R. Bleckley. Bleckley gave his life mapping enemy gun positions during World War I (see "Add Four for Glory," ARMY DIGEST, March 1971). Mills too flies a surveillance aircraft but that's where the resemblance ends.

Bleckley was in a lumbering DH-4 battered with hundreds of bullet holes; Mills flies a sleek Mohawk OV-1D and has yet to see combat. His present mission is training at Fort Lewis, WA, but he hopes for a change.

"I'd like to see the Mohawk get a key role in civic affairs right here in the state of Washington. With the abilities of infra-red, panoramic cameras and radar, not only could we get excellent training but we could do the state some good. For instance, we could determine dense traffic areas during rush hours, check out possible dam sites and map inaccessible areas."

It doesn't take long to realize that this young man is in love with flying. "It calms my nerves, puts me in a good mood. Some people take pills. I fly. It's sort of a natural high, I guess.

"I've wanted to fly ever since I was a kid," he recalls. "I got my first chance when I was 16 but learning to fly as a civilian is expensive. That's when I decided to try to get into Army flight training. They wouldn't have me. 'Too young,' they said. I had to be 18. So I waited."

At 18 Mills was admitted into the Army flight program. After 36 weeks he proved more than capable, graduating with the highest military development rating in his class. At that time he became the youngest Mohawk pilot.

What was the hardest part of Mohawk training? "The seat! When I first started I could only take it a short time. Now I can go 3 hours or more," Mills said jokingly.

"Actually I learned more during instrument training. It was fascinating. And the Mohawk is a great instrument ship. She tells you where you're going, when you're going to get there and how long you've been up. There are reminders for just about everything from when to make a turn to whether the wheels are down."

Safety? "The closest I came to having to use safety equipment was when a buzzard hit the leading edge of the wing of my T-41 in flight school. Man, that was a shock! Still, it's nice to know all that equipment is there. Even if you lose one engine you can still make it in."

Equipment is right. From straps to keep you fastened to your ejection seat, two parachutes (one for the seat and one for you), special latches and releases, right on down to the fire extinguisher. Once you're in it's hard to move because of the safety equipment.

Mills plans to get into the Army/Navy test pilot program then earn an aeronautical engineering degree.

Mohawk Mike left Longmont, CO, to test the world and to ride her airways. He's succeeding in both.—*SSG Don Mallicoat.*



Bystanders wave and cheer as a convoy of the 85th Division drives through a village in the south of England.

Shades of World War II

The 85th Is On Its Way

Russell Knight

Photos by Paul Fievez

EVERY WEEKEND a small Army convoy rumbles up a road in Sussex, England, geared for combat. Soldiers carrying sidearms and carbines steer their jeeps, scout cars and trucks past cheering throngs near the roadside. These GIs are members of the 85th Infantry Division, a throwback to World War II days known only in southern England.

The 85th is the brainchild of Joe Lyndhurst of Chichester who discovered that other Englishmen had the same interest in restoring and preserving old American military vehicles. "One day I found a 1944 model Jeep and decided to restore it to its original condition," he says. When others heard about Joe's work there was so much interest that he decided to form the unit.

"Today there are 27 volunteers in the 85th. I screen everybody thoroughly. We don't want people who are not 'pro American' so to speak," he explains.

The inhabitants of Sussex know Americans well. The Bracklesham Bay area was used for some of the D-Day rehearsals. "The American uniform brings back memories, good ones," said one area resident. "We owe a lot to those brave young men

RUSSELL KNIGHT is a free lance writer on military subjects.





Commander Joe and his recruits check over their materiel. The scout car, above, is real but the weapons, right, are replicas.

who set out from here and never returned from the battlefields on the continent."

Members of the 85th are outfitted in World War II uniforms as authentic as they can find. "Since it looked stupid to drive around in civilian clothes we decided to get American uniforms and equipment. If one of us finds the uniform of a captain, that person is a captain. If he comes up with the uniform of a sergeant, then he's a sergeant." Joe is the self-appointed commander because he owns the army.

So far he has invested about 5,000 pounds ($12,000) in vehicles. He has four Jeeps, three cargo trailers, one motorcycle, a scout car, a command car and two trucks.

The weapons carried by the unit aren't real but are well made replicas of wood and metal. Joe carries an Army Colt .45 automatic. "I wouldn't allow anyone to carry real weapons," he said. "I'm not that kind of a nut . . ."

Esprit de WAC

LTC Angelina Previto, Third Army WAC Staff Adviser, recalls being approached in a Chicago hotel by a woman who assessed her uniform quizzically.

"Are you a Girl Scout?" she asked.

"No," the colonel replied, "a member of the Women's Army Corps."

"Oh," pursued the woman, "is that the Women's Liberation Front?"

"No," said Colonel Previto quickly. "We're already liberated."

—Junction City (Kansas) Daily Union

ETV--

and Awayyy . . .



Barbara Coble, camerawoman-director, zeroes-in on SP5 Wayne Bennett as he takes to the air with a news program.

"HEY! What's on TV?"

"The Saga of the Fatigue Shirt!"

"What?"

"The Saga of the Fatigue Shirt!"

"Ya gotta' be kiddin'."

"Nah! Look here."

"I don't know about that but here's one that looks pretty interestin', 'How to Buy a New or Used Car.' "

"Must be a sequel to this one, 'How to Repair Your Car Cheaply.' "

The two young servicemen stationed at Fort Eustis, VA, have discovered the post's closed circuit television channel. Those program segments are just a few of the ones produced bi-monthly on "TINMAG—Troop Information News Magazine." Shown 11 times every 2 weeks in classrooms and offices throughout the post, the 50-minute program follows a network TV news format.

Does it work?

One segment dealt with correspondence courses at the post education center. Within the week there were 400 new applications which could be attributed directly to the program.

TINMAG also broke the story on JUMPS, the new military pay system, well before Army-wide coverage. The post finance office prepared the script for a fast-moving feature in simple lingo.

"Today's soldier has been brought up with one eye on the television screen," says Edith Williford who heads U.S. Continental Army Command's closed circuit educational TV activity. "If only commanders would realize the potential closed circuit television brings to their post."

Within CONARC, 25 posts have ETV potential. According to Tony Dolan, in charge of producing CI video tape for CONARC, there are many possibilities. "Our tapes can be used as talking points within CI classes. They can be used for research purposes. They can even be shown to instructors to give them ideas on how to conduct their classes," Dolan says.

Are there problems?

"How'd you like to do a TV newscast with one camera and a studio that isn't soundproof?" asked SP5 Wayne Bennett, anchorman for the TV daily newscast at Fort Jackson, SC.

"One day the janitor walked in while we were on the air," Bennett recalled laughing. "He didn't know what to do. He froze. It was all I could do to keep from cracking up. Finally he just ran out, slamming the door behind him."

In spite of difficulties, the Fort Jackson show goes on four times daily with a 10-minute format of local, national and international news gathered from local and newswire sources. A commentary is added when the situation calls for it. Programs are slated during breaks in basic training.

At Redstone Arsenal, AL, the highly popular "Conversation with the Commander," a sort of visual action-line, is being revamped. "We try to be unusual and we don't avoid controversy," the show's producer Reavis O'Neal commented, "but the program was becoming too repetitious. We're considering a rap session on the air. Our weekly 5-minute job, 'Take 5' is still on. There we take a current topic of local interest and discuss it."

At each of the posts using ETV imaginatively, ideas come from the troops, commanders and offices such as the Provost Marshal, Army Community Center and the Red Cross.

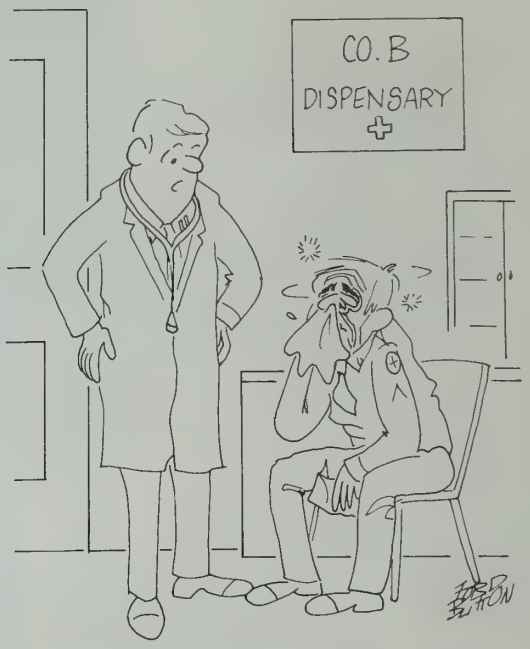
Imagination is the key. The fairly dry subject of CHAMPUS was sparked by a pug-nosed, cauliflower-eared boxer who explained how it had helped him—between bouts—at Eustis. Eustis also reverts to the traditional. They close each program with a live pinup.

"You can make as much out of a program as you want to put into it," a young private at Jackson remarked. At Eustis, Jackson and Redstone, the depth of programming is limited only by the talent and equipment available. Through ETV, commanders have found another key to communication and information.—*SSG Don Mallicoat.*

UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"What do you mean you think you'd be happier in the Air Force?"



"Well, we can rule out one thing—you're not pregnant!"



"Look Bill, I'm sorry you had to work New Year's Eve."



"One wish, huh?"

SAFETY AWARDS

Department of the Army Safety Award winners for FY '71 have been announced. Those organizations with the most effective accident prevention programs were: U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command; U.S. Army Forces Southern Command; Army Materiel Command; U.S. Army Pacific; the 82d Airborne Division and the 8th Infantry Division. The Award of Merit for Safety, the next highest form of recognition, went to the Fifth U.S. Army and the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service.

KEY INSTRUCTION

Beginning this month, the Army is due to launch formalized instruction for all Active Army enlisted personnel concerning the benefits derived from receiving an honorable discharge from the Army. The instruction will include a comprehensive explanation of the types of discharge certificates, the basis for issuing each type and the possible effects of the various certificates on reenlistment, civilian employment, veterans benefits and related matters. It will also be emphasized that any attempt to have the character of one's separation changed by the Army Discharge Review Board probably will be unsuccessful. AR 350-21, November 9, 1971 has details.

RECRUITING DUTY

"Try It, You'll Like It?" That's the approach to recruiting the Army is taking at its Selection Center (Experimental) scheduled to open at Fort Jackson, SC, next month. It's an entirely unique approach to recruiting men for the Army. Under the program prospective enlistees will spend 3 to 4 days undergoing personalized physical and mental examinations to determine basic eligibility for Army duty. If they pass this hurdle they'll then rap with soldiers who can talk frankly and accurately about the job field(s) the applicant has selected. For example, if a man expresses an interest in becoming a tank crewman he'll be briefed by a soldier skilled in that MOS. After that, should the candidate prove ineligible for enlistment or if no job opening exists in his fields of choice, the man returns home. Pentagon officials give three basic objectives of the center. The first is that with a "zero draft" as one big Army aim, the service stands to get far more from an enlistee if he enters the Army with a solid idea of what he can expect and what's expected of him. Thus, job satisfaction is a key objective. Secondly, the experiment will provide representative groups of young men the opportunity to gain a more precise view of the Army during brief orientation visit to the center. A third goal is to enlist the aid of schools and other civilian community leaders in support of the Army recruiting program by exposing them to orientations at the center.

COLLEGE STUDY

Renewed emphasis by Army personnel officials points up two Army education programs which authorize full-time college study while on active duty. One is the "Army Civil Schooling Program," outlined in AR 350-200. The other is the "Degree Completion Program," authorized in AR 621-5. Both can be of great help to selected, qualified GIs seeking to complete their education while in service. The Civil Schooling Program is open to enlisted members with a GT score of 120 or better who are high school graduates and who will have completed at least one year of service by the start of training. Other program highlights are: Up to 2 years full-time college study with the Army paying tuition costs and related fees. Participants also draw service pay and allowances. The program obligates the individual to 2 years of service for each year of schooling or fraction thereof, but not less than 3 years. The Degree Completion Program is open to enlisted personnel with 1 to 15 years service who can complete requirements for a baccalaureate or advanced degree within one calendar year. It authorizes those selected to make a PCS move to attend college while receiving full pay and allowances. Participants in this program must pay their own schooling costs; however, they generally qualify for GI Bill assistance. It obligates the individual to 2 years service after completion of degree requirements. Check with your unit personnel office for details.

PROMOTION TIPS

There's no set formula but here are some suggestions from the Army's personnel experts on how you can improve your chances for promotion: Seek duties requireing a high degree of leadership and responsibility. Qualify in more than one MOS as required by AR 600-200 (this precludes being limited to a single military occupational specialty for promotion consideration purposes). Insure that your Enlisted Qualification Record (DA Form 20) is properly posted and that award and decoration orders, letters of commendation or appreciation and other applicable official documents have been forwarded to the Office of Personnel Operations. A complete and updated DA file is particularly important because this is what the Selection Board reviews when it considers E-6s, E-7s and E-8s for advancement to the next higher grade.

VOTING ASSISTANCE

"Voting Information--1972" in the form of DA Pamphlet 360-503 (Revised) is expected out this month. It's a must for Voting Assistance Officers and all personnel because it has the latest information on every election in 1972. It includes the registration requirements for all states. "Voting Information--1972" will be distributed according to the pinpoint requirements for Commanders Call.


SOLDIERS
FEBRUARY 1972
REDS



SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY 1972
VOLUME 27, NO. 2

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

FRONT COVER. Getting entangled in drugs is suicide on the installment plan. It's a macabre scene where death pulls the strings as depicted by staff artists Pat Patterson and Tony Zidek. The Army is tackling the worldwide drug addiction problem with a battleplan that includes education in the dangers of drug abuse, rap house counseling and an exemption program as reported in related articles in this issue

BACK COVER: LT Larry Baxter demonstrates the cross-country style of his dog team that didn't win the World Championship Dog Sled Races at Anchorage, AK. But Larry and wife Kathy found the sport thrilling and exciting nonetheless because "Winning Isn't Everything." See story, page 49. Photo by Tom Bailey.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Playmate Cathy Rowland's photo may not be reprinted without written permission from Playboy.

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WHAT'S NEW

REVISED BASIC

The Army's approved a revised Basic Combat Training Program scheduled for implementation during 3d quarter of Fiscal Year '72. Changes include emphasis on performance-oriented instruction and feature testing based upon mastery of a subject by demonstrated know-how. Where possible, written tests are eliminated. One addition is 10 hours of discipline, morale and tradition training. This includes instruction in achievement and traditions, military courtesy and customs, and military self-discipline. Other added subjects are in survival, escape and evasion, communications and reinforcement training and review. An additional 8 hours are allotted to land navigation. Major reductions in instructional hours include dropping hand-to-hand combat and inspections, marches and bivouacs.

MAST IN REVIEW

Project MAST (Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic) is being expanded as a long-term program. Launched on a field test basis in July 1970 at Fort Sam Houston, TX, the joint Army-Air Force program was also initiated at Fort Lewis, WA, and Fort Carson, CO, as well as at two Air Force bases. As of January 2, 1972, 798 missions had been flown and 1,021 civilian patients evacuated, including accident victims, interhospital transfers and persons living in remote areas requiring urgent medical help. MAST is a combined effort involving DOD, Transportation and Health Education and Welfare departments. It makes use of combat-acquired aerial medical evacuation skills by using military personnel and helicopters to respond to civilian medical emergencies.

ROTC SCHOLARSHIPS

Additional cash and more scholarships are now available to students under the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program as Public Laws 92-166 and 92-171 go into effect. Ceiling on Army ROTC scholarships is up from 5,500 to 6,500. Subsistence allowance has been doubled to $100 monthly for 10 months of each academic year retroactive to November 14, 1971. Those in advance courses and scholarship students receiving the old allowance will gain. Up to 20 percent of scholarships may now be granted to students in 2-year colleges who have not taken ROTC during their first 2 years.

VOTING PRIMER

The "bible" for 1972 voting procedures is now in pinpoint distribution. It's DA Pamphlet 360-503, "Voting Information--1972." The guide contains the latest information from election officials of every state and answers most questions about voting requirements.

PEN PALS

The United States Military Academy's Corps of Cadets has launched "Operation Pen-Pal." It's West Point's way of trying to soften the blow suffered by sons and daughters of POWs and MIAs in Vietnam. "Pen-Pal" has recruited cadets to correspond with children of the POWs and MIAs, hopefully replacing a portion of male love and guidance missing from their lives until their fathers' return.

CIVILIAN SCHOOLING

The Army has announced an expansion of its civilian schooling program. Revised educational goals for military personnel are: □ All commissioned officers will have baccalaureate degrees and 20 percent of all career commissioned officers will have graduate degrees. □ All career warrant officers will have associate degrees before they reach 15 years service. □ All enlisted personnel will have a high school education as soon as possible after entering the service. □ Career NCOs are encouraged to complete 2 years college equivalent study before they reach 15 years service. Degree Completion ("Bootstrap") program changes include: □ enlisted personnel and warrant officers will be authorized up to 18 months for completion of baccalaureate or advanced degree requirements. □ Commissioned officers will be authorized up to 18 months for completion of a baccalaureate degree. See Army Regulations 621-1, 621-5, 350-219 and DA Message 271950Z DEC 71 for details.

WARE AWARDS

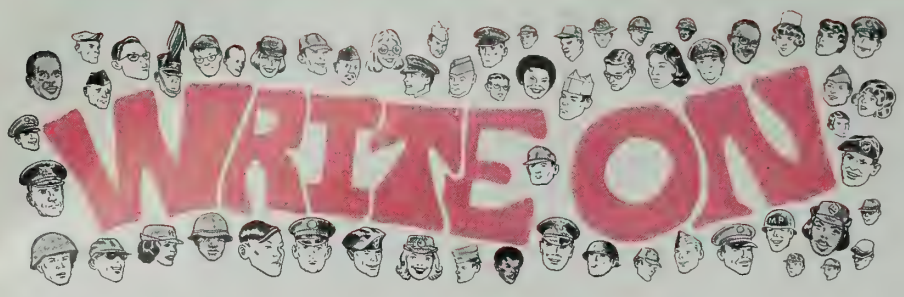
Keith L. Ware Annual Awards for Excellence in newspapers, magazines and radio and television have been announced. First place winners in each of the nine categories are: MDW Post, HQ, US Military District of Washington, Washington, DC, best letter/offset newspaper; 7th World, 7th Transportation Command (Terminal B), Fort Eustis, VA, best multilith/mimeograph newspaper; The Jagged Sword, 1st Signal Brigade, Vietnam, best magazine; Guardian, 35th Artillery Brigade (AD), Fort George G. Meade, MD, best photographic features; SUPTHAI Sentinel, US Army Support Command, Thailand, best special journalistic achievement; "From Chaos to Community," American Forces Network, Europe, best radio program produced by AFRTS key or independent station; "Vietnamese American Relations," HQ, US Army, Vietnam, best radio program produced by AFRTS affiliate stations or produced in the field by information officers or other Army activities; "Incident on Ward 14B," Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, best television production; and "BAMC-TV Briefings," Brooke Army Medical Center, best special broadcast achievement.

WINNING WRITER

SP5 Kathleen Kea is winner of the George Washington Medal and a $100 cash award in the Valley Forge Freedoms Foundation Writing contest. A neuropsychiatric assistant at William Beaumont General Hospital, TX, the 25-year-old Wac captured the letter writing honors with a poem titled "The Now American." One of 13 top winners, SP5 Kea will travel to Valley Forge to receive her award on Washington's Birthday. Other winners will be announced in next issue.

QUERY CENTER

A Hq, DA Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel Assistance Center is now in action. It will give major commands accurate and timely answers to questions about new or changed personnel policies or clarification about existing ones. DA Message 102230Z JAN 72 has details.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Dear SOLDIERS:

The article on "War Gaming is an Ancient Art" (December 1971) concludes with a most peculiar and unfounded statement that war gamers appreciate more than ever the futility of war.

That war in itself does not carry the elements for a complete decision and final settlement does not render it futile. War as a continuation of political policy by other means is as relevant today as it was in the 19th Century. This may be attested to by opening up the latest newspaper or referring to FM 100-5 which defines national strategy as "encompassing and employing all elements of national power—political, economic, psychological, sociological and military;" while concluding, "the United States emphasizes deterrence of war; however, it is capable of waging war at any level should deterrence fail."

The true futility is to demand and expect unit commanders to motivate their troops when official publications at Department of Army level endorse the concept that they are being trained for futility.

MAJ GRACE KING
28 Farm Road
Sherborn, MA

Dear SOLDIERS:

Your article, "Do Their Thing," in the December 1971 issue is enlightening. However, you seem to have overstated the Army's utilization of highly skilled manpower.

When I was drafted I was recommended for a mechanical engineer assistant's position. I had 16 months experience at McDonnell Douglas Corporation, St. Louis, MO, working as a wind tunnel test engineer and as a structural designer. I have a BS degree in Aerospace Engineering from Parks College, St. Louis University.

Many of the college graduates in my basic training unit went with me to Infantry AIT at Fort Ord, CA. I was more than disappointed that the Army couldn't use my civilian acquired skills. They made a feeble attempt to console me by granting me a SMOS as a general draftsman.

I hope this program is better now than when I was drafted in August 1970. I have definitely made up my mind about staying in the Army.

SGT JOHN P. McBRYAN
Co C, 1st Bn, 28th Inf
1st Inf. Div. (Mech)

SOLDIERS received numerous letters regarding this program. Requirements for becoming a Scientific and Engineering Assistant are found in Army Regulation 600-200 (Enlisted Personnel Management System), paragraphs 3-10. SOLDIERS hopes that all who requested information on this program will find the answers they need there.

Dear SOLDIERS:

. . . I consider "Huff and Puff and Roll-Ur-Own" by SP5 Tom Bailey (September 1971 issue) a direct health hazard as well as a violation of the letter and the spirit of the stated intentions of the Surgeon General's Office concerning smoking in the military as well as in the civilian population.

If LT Phillip Lyman isn't careful one of these days he is going to be picked up by the Fort Benning Quartermaster—in a coffin! And for your publication to dramatize smoking in any form, indeed to glorify it as you do in this feature, is a gross misuse of funds . . . which come out of the pocket of the taxpayer.

JEFFREY D. GOLD
CPT, MC
2d Field Hospital

SOLDIERS had no intention of glorifying smoking or of encouraging the habit.

Dear SOLDIERS:

It would appear to me that you and your staff should offer your readers something more constructive, more informative and more enlightening than a mustachioed, wrinkled fatigue-clad lieutenant rolling a cigarette. I refer to "Huff and Puff" on page 52 of your September issue.

You should be striving to publicize those young officers who are making a real contribution to the military rather than depict action that tends to degrade the Officer Corps.

I can't imagine a corporation, in its news media, depicting one of its young executives rolling his own cigarettes in his office or while in an executive conference.

The Army should strive to portray to its members and to the public a more constructive and progressive image. SOLDIERS magazine can do just that with proper planning and thoughtful guidance. VOLAR needs your support.

COLONEL ROBERT L. HORN, JR.
Richmond, VA

In an age of mass-produced products the article spotlights a novel hobby of interest to readers who smoke. SOLDIERS stands 100 percent with the Modern Volunteer Army concept. In case you missed it, the August 1971 issue carried an in-depth article about CPT Buddy Bucha, recipient of the Jaycees award as Outstanding Young Man of 1971.

Dear SOLDIERS:

Just a little note to let you know I appreciate your magazine very much . . . I would especially like to commend you on your most thought provoking and intriguing article concerning the Jesus People and Jesus Christ Superstar. The writer of the article was fantastic and so was the article. I can see that your magazine keeps on top of the news . . .

PFC JOHN D. WATKINS
HHC 2d Avn Bn.
2d Inf. Div

Dear SOLDIERS:

After reading "An Eye for an Eye" (October) . . . I feel I have to write . . . to tell how the plastic eye was developed. It was conceived during World War II by a CPT Don Cash, who in civilian life was a Hollywood makeup artist . . . He would work in Army hospitals with badly disfigured patients and take over when the plastic surgeons could do no more. He would train soldiers to make artificial ears, noses and parts of the face from fleshlike rubber and after the patient was fitted it was hard to tell what was missing.

Before World War II most artificial eyes were made in Germany out of glass and were thin and hollow. They had a tendency to crack and break in the eye socket, particularly with a sudden change in temperature, so CPT Cash conceived the idea of making them out of plastic.

He was assigned to the Medical Detachment Equipment Laboratory, Carlisle Barracks, PA, to develop his idea. I worked there as a draftsman . . . CPT Cash and I worked on the molds for making the plastic eye and when finished he helped set up labs in Army hospitals and trained GIs to fit the patients.

WILLIAM N. ALEXANDER
Chief, Port Facilities Division
Army Corps of Engineers,
Washington, DC

BATTLEPLAN FOR DRUGS

A Challenge To Leadership



An interview with the Army's Director of Discipline and Drug Policies

POT, SPEED, HEROIN, HASHISH, DOWNERS, FLASHBACKS are not terms the United States Army and its leaders ever lost much sleep over in the yesterdays that now seem light years removed. But now the problem of drug abuse is very much a part of the American—and the Army—scene.

Like it or not, understand it or not, drug abuse poses a crisis. Leaders at every level must meet it head on.

How?—especially if you really don't know what you personally can do about it? For despite many high-level conferences, speeches, films and literature on the subject, drug abuse just won't go away. It's actually increasing.

Company commanders and their NCOs find this problem most menacing. Soldiers still live at company level and it's here the fight must be waged and won.

So what can junior leaders do about drug abuse in their units? SOLDIERS talked with Brigadier General Robert G. Gard, Jr., about this specific question. He's the Army's Director of Discipline and Drug Policies Office in the Pentagon but very much on the firing line where drug abuse and the Army bump heads.

The 43-year-young master parachutist admits he doesn't have all the answers but did advance some concrete suggestions for GIs who carry the ball in the battle against drug abuse.

"Small unit leaders can neither panic nor be complacent about drug abuse," Gard contends. He offers these ideas for action:



"... silence isn't golden where drug abuse is concerned."

• DEVELOP A SENSE OF AWARENESS

The Army lives within and draws its strength from a social community. It does not inhabit a world apart. Good or bad, drug abuse is part of what's happening and apparently will be with the Nation and the Army for the foreseeable future.

Leaders must learn about and stay alert to the drug scene in their immediate areas, in the nearby civilian communities and on post. They also can determine if local law enforcement officials or Military Police sources can identify the pushers and their hangouts. What you don't know about the local drug culture can make your unit an easier mark for drug abuse.

• KNOW THE SCORE

You can't right something you don't know much about or understand. There's much contemporary drug abuse literature on hand. Just stick with the facts and make them available to every unit member.

• RAP

Silence isn't golden where drug abuse is concerned. Formal lectures on the subject have proven less than effective. And preaching won't make it either. Even citing hazards of drug use hasn't made much of a dent. Here innovation is the key—perhaps informal rap sessions, on and off duty.

Whatever route you take, it must be planned with your unit's needs and personnel in mind. Just be sure you do your homework. Know your drug abuse facts or your efforts may backfire.

• BUILD A DYNAMIC UNIT

Research shows that two underlying causes for drug abuse are boredom and a sense of rebellion and alienation. What to do? Conduct training that forces the best from each man. Soldiers fired up with a sense of mission



"...this dangerous disease called drug abuse requires all of us to learn some new tricks."

are less apt to fall victims. Make the soldier's job mean something important to him.

Good man-to-man communications and programs that show someone cares help put down the feeling of alienation. Produce meals worthy of *your* mess hall. Provide recreational facilities that grab the troops. Plan and execute an athletic program in which every unit member can participate. Make sure the man has alternative ways to "get high."

Good advice, but Gard concedes that drug abuse can infect the best of units. So where do you go from here?

• **KNOW YOUR MEN** "Leaders must be able to identify the drug user," Gard emphasizes. "Admittedly, this is difficult," he continues, even though urinalysis makes it an easier task than in the past.

Better still, the General feels, is simply knowing your men and their behavior patterns. "A good man doesn't go sour all at once. Drug abuse may be the cause of a relatively rapid shift downward in duty performance or conduct. The men we lead aren't machines but we must know what makes each one of them tick."

Gard then cited the Army's exemption policy of encouraging men to seek assistance. "It's been helpful in getting individuals to turn in voluntarily for treatment and rehabilitation. The Army, like the Nation, discovered that punishment just won't lick drug abuse."

After undergoing detoxification treatment at a medical facility the patient and the Army head toward the most critical phase in the entire procedure—rehabilitation.

"Rehabilitation is what it's all about," says General Gard. "When a soldier with a drug problem is returned to your unit, it's then in large measure up to you, the unit leaders, as to how he succeeds or fails in his rehabilitation attempt.

"Let's face it. We have to have a new outlook by many officers and NCOs if this guy is to be helped. We can neither pity nor censor him. He must be given important work to do. Actually he should be welcomed home as a member of the team, given the support he needs, then treated like any other soldier in the outfit," Gard said.

Will this brand of treatment pay off and keep the former user off drugs? Prevalent medical and psychological opinion reinforces the General's view that this more sophisticated leadership approach is worth trying.

Throughout the interview Gard turned time and again to the place of leadership in combating drug abuse.

This figures. He's been applying the principles since graduating from West Point in 1950. Combat came soon, as a field artillery battery commander in the Korean War. In Vietnam he served first as the 9th Infantry Division Artillery Commander, then as the 9th Infantry Division Chief of Staff.

Between the fighting he earned a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard University and served former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara as military assistant.

The General concluded, "You notice I talked of good planning, knowing your men, empathy, compassion, caring and having regard for your fellow soldier and for what happens to him.

"Haven't we really been talking about a challenge to leadership?" Gard questioned. "Leadership, based on a traditional fundamental principle of taking care of our men. But this dangerous disease called drug abuse requires all of us to learn some new tricks.

"Are the men you lead worth saving from the hell of drug abuse? You know that answer, so right on!"—*MSG Jack Holden.*

Getting Clean

Turning point in a long night's journey out of the drug scene.

CAPTAIN PRENTICE THOMPSON, a 1968 graduate of the St. Louis University Medical School, is officer in charge of the drug exemption ward at Bien Hoa. In the following interview, he presents his personal observations on the Vietnam drug scene. —*Editor.*

HOW would you define the drug problem? Do we even have one?

We certainly do have a gigantic drug problem. Our biggest problem is heroin, skag, smack. Other drugs being used over here create somewhat of a problem. A few patients who are multiple drug users are on barbiturates, amphetamines and LSD. Amphetamines are a little more plentiful over here than LSD and barbiturates. Most of the LSD is sent here through the mail from the world. But the main problem is heroin. Some people use marijuana which is not really a problem at this time.

A year or so ago the big traffic was in marijuana. What caused the switch to heroin?

Around the latter part of 1969 the Army had a big crackdown on marijuana. Since then it has become more difficult to obtain while heroin has become easier and cheaper to get. It's difficult to smoke grass because of its smell and it's bulky, hard to hide and difficult to get.

Where does cocaine fit into the drug picture?

Cocaine is derived from the cocoa plant and is a central nervous system stimulant. It relieves pain somewhat like morphine. Back in the world it is taken by snorting. Cocaine is more addictive psychologically than physically.

You talk about psychological and physiological addiction. Do heroin and cocaine have a physiological effect as well as a psychological one?

When we talk about habit forming drugs we're talking mostly about psychological addiction. Cocaine is physically addicting as well as psychologically addicting but the physical addiction isn't that great. In other words, your body doesn't rely on it that heavily.

Heroin is both psychologically and physically addicting. Your body gets to the point where it has to have it to keep going. If he doesn't take it he has the Joneses or withdrawals. This is physical addiction which sometimes isn't too bad because we can dry out most people in about 3 or 4 days. But it's the psychological addiction that really gets most people. After they're dried out they're still psychologically addicted. Their physical addiction is over after that but they'll come right out and go take a hit. Strong desire is still there.

What would you say starts people taking drugs?

The most frequent answer of addicts is they're hassled by the careerists and they can't take the pressure. They've got to get away from it. Time goes faster when they're up. They don't mind doing what they're doing when they're up. The types of personality traits that we're dealing with are passivity, dependency and immaturity. They have to have a crutch in order to face life. It's primarily a question of maturity.

Do you think there is a lot of peer pressure to get into the drug scene?

"Peer pressure"—those are the magic words. That is

what's largely involved even though we get those other reasons for going on drugs. Certainly to be "in" the guy has to participate. He's in a circle and they're passing the joint around and he wants to be part of the "in" group so he takes a hit and after a while he's hooked. Back in the world our society has become drug oriented —parents take thyroid pills and diet pills and headache pills and pills for sleep. We're a pill or drug oriented society. This should be considered when we talk about drugs. These guys want to be hip. They want to be cool. So they do drugs.

What do you think of the attitude toward the drug user by his fellow drug users and also by non-users?

If we were talking about just drugs in general, to the guy who uses them a drug user is cool. But the non-drug user tends to look on the guy as a bum. First of all most drugs that are being abused are not socially acceptable. But alcohol which is a drug and a problem because it is frequently abused is socially acceptable. Marijuana is not socially acceptable even though it may not be as deleterious to the body as alcohol.

How do people get hooked on heroin?

We must consider three things—physical dependence, tolerance and psychological dependence. Heroin gives you a high, a good feeling, you feel no pain, your body adjusts to metabolizing or utilizing it throughout your system. After a while the body really needs this drug and when it doesn't get it the equilibrium is upset. Then tolerance develops and there is a gradual decrease in the effect of the drug after repeated administration. So now the body requires more of the drug to produce the same physiological equilibrium that it once attained at a smaller drug dosage. Finally the psychological part comes in. You're taking it now to feel normal. It doesn't take too long to become addicted—from several weeks to 2 or 3 months.

How about costs?

The average addict that we see takes about 3 or 4 vials of heroin a day—plastic vials that come in two sizes. A nickel barrel is about an inch long and about the diameter of a dime. The dime barrel is about an inch and a half long and about the size of a penny in diameter. The price may range from $1.50 to $8 per vial—and we've seen one man in here taking up to 54 barrels a day.

How did he look?

About 30 years older than he really was. He'd been in Vietnam since '66 and on heroin for 5 years.

How does he support this habit?

By pushing, selling heroin to his buddies. And he'll steal from anybody including his buddies. We had one guy come in who had stolen a TV set eight times. He'd bought it originally then sold it to a guy, stole it from him, sold it to someone else and so on.

What is the physiological effect of heroin on the addict?

One of the most visible effects is severe weight loss. Heroin reduces the appetite. Guys just waste away. Severe constipation can also occur. Addicts experience other physiological effects upon withdrawing from the drug. These include vomiting, abdominal pain, back pain and generalized muscle spasms, runny nose and watery eyes. Finally, heroin is a respiratory depressant —it can cause cessation of breathing and death in an overdose.

Once a man tries to quit the first thing he goes through is withdrawal. What does this mean?

Withdrawal means those symptoms previously mentioned which develop when the body is denied an essential ingredient. The guy who is coming off has the feeling that he's speeding up. His mind is going a little faster than his body. I've seen guys who have run around the room because their system is all speeded up. Heroin has a central nervous system depressant effect and when it's taken away the man becomes uptight and nervous. Nausea and vomiting may also occur and the vomiting can be violent and painful.

Can Mr. Jones—the withdrawal—be beaten?

Yes. Many people just have a mild runny nose as with a cold. Sometimes a man might have merely a little back pain. It depends on the individual, how much he's been on and how long he's been at it.

What do you do here in the exemption ward for the man who's going through withdrawal?

We treat each man symptomatically. If he's having trouble with the runny nose and eyes we give him medicine to dry him out. If muscle spasms are bothering him, we give him anti-spasmodics. We'll even go so far as to give him some morphine if he needs it and the pain is really severe. We try to prepare the patient psychologically to being dry. We try to find out what his basic hangups are. We have rap sessions, group therapy, where counselors and the men sit around and discuss their problems. One problem we have is not enough time. The men are only here for a week. Beyond that period they get bored. So while they are here we keep them busy with sports activities.

After the man has completed his 7 days here what is done in his unit when he returns?

We've had some difficulties. Some former patients say they are labeled junkies. Often they're taken from the job they had and not given anything responsible to do. The unit doesn't try to understand the man was ill, he had problems and is trying to stay down. We're trying to incorporate something along these lines in our educational program and work with the NCOs and officers so they'll know how to treat the guy when he gets back.

What type of man gets the most out of the exemption program?

The man who wants to help himself. We could force people to come but they wouldn't stay. The guys who stay are those who are really motivated. Such a person comes in and says, "Look man, I'm tired of this useless drug. I want off it. I want to get myself clean." That's the kind of a guy it takes.


CRASH

RAP HOUSE

It's a way of coping with the hassles of life and job . . .

SP4 Chuck Noland

"I STARTED on a Friday afternoon and by Saturday I had used up a whole spoon ($15-$25 worth). I was speeding my tail off but I still wanted more. I bought some more but I think it was cut with a horse tranquilizer. After taking it I was speeding one minute then down the next, up and down, up and down.

"By midnight Saturday it was getting to me . . . I began hallucinating. I was freaking out but I couldn't convince myself that what was happening wasn't real.

"I sat in the billets and thought I was being busted. I thought they were sending gas in through the air vents . . . I remember going to the window to throw my stash out and yelling, 'I give up.'

"I went back to bed and laid in one position for about 6 hours, thinking I had been paralyzed.

"About 7:15 the next morning I closed my eyes and then tried to feel my pulse. When I couldn't feel it I got scared and knew I had to crash. I went to the orderly room and made up an excuse about being sick from breathing paint fumes. They called an ambulance and on the way to the hospital my hands turned white. . . ."

That's how Randy Clark, a 21-year-old Specialist 4 at Fort Bliss, TX, describes what turned out to be his last experience with speed.

Where to Turn. Clark isn't too different from thousands of other GIs around the world who get into drugs, maybe just a little and maybe really heavy. They may want help but don't know where to turn and they can't whip it alone.

But for more and more soldiers there's now professional help and understanding instead of an undesirable discharge. For one place, look at Fort Bliss where Clark found the Rap House.

The Rap House is not a halfway house (though one is in the works) and it's not a place to duck out of duty. But it is a place where strung-out GIs can go for help. From the outside it looks like any standard Army post building until you notice the bright blue double doors. You walk in and go up a half-flight of stairs into a bright orange hallway. A few more steps and you're in the rap room.

"Warning—Speed Trap," and "Don't Blow It With Drugs" caution two of the posters dotting the yellow walls. You sink into one of the soft armchairs,



"No hassle—just walk in and sit down. No pressure, no lectures. You want to rap about drugs? Sure, man, that's what we're here for."



"The counselor will tell you what the Rap House is all about and you can decide if you want to go on."

glance over at the color TV, look through the magazines on the coffee table.

"Hi, how's it going?" asks a young dude, ambling over and sitting down. "Anything we can do for you?"

That's how it starts. No hassle—just walk in and sit down. No pressure, no lectures. You want to rap about drugs? Sure, man, that's what we're here for. So what's happening?

You just want some info? You've been fooling with dope and you're scared you might get into it heavy? You're strung out and you want help? Okay, man, let's talk it over.

"The only unfortunate thing about the Rap House is that so many guys are afraid to come here," says Clark. "You don't have to get off drugs because you come in. It's just a place to communicate ideas."

The Rap House runs 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. At least one of the eight counselors—two young lieutenants and six enlisted men—is always there to talk to anybody who walks in or calls on the hotline.

If a guy comes in high he can crash on a bunk in the back room and there'll be somebody to watch him. Then in the morning they'll talk it over—but if he's scheduled for duty he's got to go unless he's sick enough to go to the hospital.

If you want help, though, they're ready. You'll rap for a while about your background and about what kind of drugs you're into and how heavy. Then the counselor will tell you what the Rap House is all about and you can decide if you want to go on.

Steps to Rehabilitation. If you do you're scheduled for a series of appointments—usually two or three 1-hour sessions a week. After this the counselor has an idea how serious the problem is and can go to the head counselor, Lieutenant Roger Battaglia, to plan what to do.

If a guy is going to withdraw and needs medical help he may be sent to William Beaumont General Hospital for detoxification. If it doesn't look that serious he can go into the back room at the house where bunks are available and somebody will watch him and talk him through.

But once he's past the immediate physical problem, the rehabilitation process is really just beginning.

"As soon as the physical problem is over," says Battaglia, "the man returns to his unit with an appointment to come back and see his counselor for continuing sessions."

The idea in counseling is to help the man identify his reason for taking drugs.

"Most people don't take drugs for the sake of taking drugs; they take drugs because something's bothering them," says Battaglia, who holds a master's degree in rehabilitation counseling and who worked in a Pennsylvania state alcohol and drug rehabilitation center before entering the Army.

"Some kids, like young high school kids, just take drugs for kicks—but that's a different story," he says. "It's a learning process, just like with alcohol—we used to see this a lot with alcohol in the clinic where I worked. There's a lot of pressure, things don't go the way you want them to go, the pressures build up, so a guy takes a drink. He feels relaxed and the pressures are gone. When alcohol wears off and the pressure comes right back up it takes two drinks. And it just keeps going back and forth. It's pretty much the same with drugs."

Lieutenant Dick Osmanski, Rap House director, offers another theory about why some soldiers get into drugs.

"I think a lot of times people get into drugs because they don't feel the way they're living is very fulfilling, and there's the fantasy that a drug will

give them a more fulfilling existence," Osmanski says.

Breaking Free. An essential in drug counseling is keeping a GI in his day-to-day environment so he learns how to cope with the hassles of his job, his unit or his home life without resorting to drugs.

So except when they have immediate medical problems, Rap House clients keep working at their jobs and living in the barracks or at home with their families.

And as soon as they're ready, clients are shifted from sessions at the Rap House to a less intense continuing program with a drug abuse project officer from their own commands.

"We try to get the client to the point where we can work him back down into the unit," says Osmanski. "The idea is to keep the drug problem as much as possible within the command, to have it dealt with there because that's the environment the man has to deal with."

"A guy's not going to stop unless he wants to," says Battaglia. "You can give a guy all the therapy in the world but unless he wants to stop you're not going to do anything with him. It's up to the individual.

"I can't stop a guy from taking drugs and what I say isn't going to make him stop. It may help him to stop—but that feeling, it's gotta come from inside. He's gotta say, 'You know, the drugs are wrong, they're hurting my life and I want to stop. Okay, this guy over here may be able to help me through this crisis situation.' "

One way to help deal with it for some is group therapy in small gatherings of seven or eight. The guys all have similar general problems —they're all in the Army, they've all gotten themselves messed up on dope. And, as Clark says, "It really helps to rap about drugs if you've used them."

The sessions deal with all kinds of things:

"We had one guy who thought he was a nothing—quote, 'I'm a nothing.' And the group dealt with it," Battaglia says. "The guy had been copping out on everything all his life and you could just feel he wanted to cop out and leave this morning—but luckily he stayed and took it all."

Another guy's father had rejected him. "He's a big businessman back East; the kid goes and tells him he was on drugs but he's off now. The old man hasn't talked to him for a couple of months and for this kid it's a real big hassle.

"If you don't deal with these problems," says Battaglia, "you're not giving the guy any excuse to stay off drugs—because the drugs are a way of copping out."

As for how successful the program has been, Battaglia and Osmanski say it's too early to tell. The center opened last August and only about now can the staff really begin to think about analyzing case figures.

But whatever the analysis shows, Clark says it was good for him. "The staff of the Rap House is well trained and it can communicate," he says. "An important part of my rehabilitation was reading about drugs. If I had known what I know now maybe I would have never started on drugs at all."

In the absence of solid figures on success and failure rates, Osmanski and Battaglia downgrade the value of raw figures on how many people have taken part in the Rap House program.

"What good are the raw figures? How do you interpret that in terms of success or failure?" Osmanski asks.

And Battaglia adds, "I'm a counselor. I don't care about how many people come in here. If one guy walks in here and we help him, then damn—it was worth it."



SP4 Clark talks about his experiences with drugs as he explains the workings of Rap House to other soldiers with the same problem.

Exemption is an important step in kicking the habit so

DON'T GET IT WRONG

SP4 Chuck Noland

RANDY CLARK was in bad shape. He's had an 8-hour freakout on speed. Now he was in the hospital at Fort Bliss, TX, under the post's rehabilitation program, trying to kick his habit (see accompanying story).

When he decided to go into the voluntary treatment program he was automatically protected by the exemption policy from disciplinary punishment for his personal drug abuse. But it had taken freakout to get him there and he wasn't too sure about it.

"At the time I was half-glad since I'd tried to stay off speed before but failed," Clark says. "The initial reaction of my friends was to make me an outcast. They think if you're in the voluntary treatment program you're going to become a narc."

That reaction was not an isolated case. Officers at the Army's Directorate of Discipline and Drug Policies concede there may be a lot of GI s around the world who want help for drug problems but are afraid to ask because they don't understand what the exemption policy is. And, more important, what it isn't.

A confusing point has been the name of the policy, which has changed twice.

First it was called *amnesty* but that implied broader protection than actually is granted. Then it was called *immunity* but that's a specific legal term for protection against prosecution for a party to a crime who testifies against accomplices.

So it's now the *exemption* policy. But exemption from what?

"The misconception that a soldier who goes under exemption will have to identify drug using buddies is just one of a lot of wrong ideas," says Colonel L. R. Forney, Jr., Chief of the Directorate's Drug Abuse Control Division.

Specifically, it's exemption from punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) or from a less-than-honorable discharge based solely on drug use up to the time a soldier asks for help under a voluntary treatment program.

That means a GI can't be given Article 15 punishment, be court-martialed, or receive an undesirable discharge just because he admitted drug use in the process of asking for treatment or is identified involuntarily through urinalysis testing.

But that's all it does. It doesn't do some other things.

It does not exempt a soldier from other administrative action, including:

—Having his MOS, hazardous duty orders or security clearance temporarily suspended, or his name removed from access lists for classified information, while an assessment is made of whether the GI's drug problem hurts his ability to perform his duties.

—Being discharged for drug use with an honorable or general discharge if the soldier is unable to respond adequately in a reasonable period which requires him to go into a longer term civil program.

—Being punished under the UCMJ or given a less-than-honorable discharge for offenses, like pushing drugs or stealing to support his habit, that are detected independently.

Unit commanders are responsible for making all this clear to a soldier before he makes any disclosures about his drug abuse.

It's Automatic. Exemption is not *granted* by anyone. The Army says any soldier who asks for help with a drug problem is automatically exempt. No one can deny him exemption.

Lieutenant Colonel David J. Passamaneck, legal action officer in the Drug Abuse Control Division, puts it this way: "If a man doesn't present himself to someone in his chain of command or seek help for his drug problem at a dispensary, hospital, or drug rehabilitation facility before the Criminal investigation Division (CID) gets him, then he's out of luck. We're saying he can protect himself from eventual prosecution or a bad discharge by asking for help."

Nor does exemption apply to any offense committed *after* a soldier asked for help. If he gets into dope again and is caught breaking the law, he's liable for his new crimes.

Officials recognize that kicking drugs is tough. Says Forney: "There is a danger of backsliding which the Army recognizes. If a soldier is performing effectively and really trying to kick the habit, he'll get the benefit of the doubt."

But, says Passamaneck, "There is some practical limit to the number of times we can allow a soldier relapse without raising serious questions about his ability to perform his duties."

That limit is determined by commanders. Though a commander can never deny exemption, he can say, "We tried but we can't help you, so we're going to give you an honorable or a general discharge and send you to the Veterans Administration."

Another misconception is that non-medical personnel can look at a soldier's medical record at will. "We don't send out blacklists, and we're not going to hand the records over to anybody so they can hound these people," says Passamaneck.

If authorities need information in connection with a legitimate investigation of a specific crime, though, they will not be denied access just because a guy's under exemption. But first they have to demonstrate a legitimate need for the information. No one is allowed to go fishing in medical records, either.

There's also built-in protection for soldiers under the Army's urinalysis screening program. A positive urine test showing drugs in a GI's system can't be used to support any disciplinary action or an eventual discharge under less than honorable conditions.

One problem in rehabilitation efforts is that Federal law says any soldier who can't perform duties for more than 24 hours because of "intemperate use" of drugs won't be paid for the time he's incapacitated. The law also makes it "bad time" which doesn't count on his service obligation and has to be made up.

This means a drug dependent soldier or the soldier who is identified as a drug abuser can't be paid for the time he's in an overseas detoxification center, enroute to a stateside hospital and in a CONUS hospital as the first step in rehabilitation. Such time doesn't count on the soldier's service obligation.

There is, however, authority to waive the "bad time" make-up requirement so it won't be added onto a soldier's time in service so long as he receives a minimum of 30 days of treatment for his drug problem. But Passamaneck says Federal law as now worded won't let the Army pay soldiers for the time they're in the hospital getting dried out.

Still, he points out, the time that a drug abuser is in an in-patient status usually amounts to no more than 2 weeks. Then the individual goes back to paid duty and is treated as an out-patient at clinics, halfway houses or other facilities.

A bill pending in Congress would allow soldiers to be paid while they're getting in-patient care in a hospital setting, but for now "We can't do anything about it," Passamaneck says.

"But to give up some pay to get off heroin or some other drug seems a small price to pay."

Lingo of the Drug Scene

Dedicated to the proposition that you should know at least as much about drugs as the average pusher, the following glossary was prepared as a public service for the Boston Globe in consultation with David C. Lewis, M.D. Dr. Lewis is the author of "The Drug Experience: Data for Decision-Making," published by CSCS, Inc., Boston.

THE OPIATES

When most people refer to "narcotics" this group of drugs is what they are talking about. Opiates are used medically as pain killers. On the street they cause pain for the user and society in general.

Opium—a white powder from the unripe seeds of the poppy plant. Opium can be eaten, but it is usually smoked in an opium pipe.

Morphine—is extracted from opium. It is one of the strongest medically used pain killers, and is strongly addictive.

Heroin—this strongly addictive drug is prepared from morphine. Outlawed even from medical use, heroin is the most commonly used drug among addicts. It can be sniffed, injected under the skin, or into a vein. Street slang for heroin includes "skag," "smack," "H," or "junk."

"On the Nod"—or nodding. The state produced by opiates. Like being suspended on the edge of sleep.

Mainline—or "to shoot up"—injecting a drug into a vein.

"A Hit"—street slang for an injection of drugs.

Works—the apparatus for injecting a drug. May include a needle, and a bottle cap or spoon for dissolving the powdered drug.

A Fix—one injection of opiates, usually heroin.

Junk—heroin, so named because it is never pure as sold on the street.

Junkie—an opiate addict.

Skin Popping—to inject a drug under the skin.

A Bag—packet of drugs, or single dose of an opiate. Amount of the drug in the bag is denoted by price, a nickel bag ($5), a dime bag ($10).

"Cold Turkey"—the withdrawal that occurs after repeated opiate use. The addict can become irritable, fidgety, perspiration increases, there is a lack of appetite. The main problem in discontinuing opiate use is not *getting* off the drug, it's *staying* off.

Track—scars on the skin left from the repeated injection of opiates.

Overdose—cause of over 200 teenage deaths in New York City last year. Death is caused because the part of the brain that controls breathing becomes paralyzed.

Addiction—physical dependence on a drug, so that when the drug is taken repeatedly, and stopped suddenly, physical withdrawal occurs.

THE STIMULANTS

These drugs stimulate the system, or make a person more lively. While they are not physically addictive like the opiates, they produce a psychological dependence or craving.

Amphetamines—these stimulants are taken in tablet or capsule form, or injected into the blood stream. Among the widely used amphetamines are:

Dexedrine—or "dex" or "dexies."

Benzedrine—or "bennies."

Methedrine—or "speed" or "crystal meth."

Biphetamine—or "footballs."

Speed Freak—person who repeatedly takes amphetamines or "speed," usually intravenously.

Mental Effects of "Speed"—amphetamines produce a decreased sense of fatigue, increased confidence, talkativeness, restlessness, and an increased feeling of alertness. As dosage increases amphetamines can produce irritability, distrust of people, hallucinations, and amphetamine psychosis.

Amphetamine Psychosis—a serious mental illness caused by overdoses or continued use of amphetamines. The person loses contact with reality, is convinced that others are out to harm him. The most frightening part—this psychosis sometimes continues long after a person has stopped taking the drug.

Rush—the brief heightened state of exhilaration at the beginning of a high.

Crashing—withdrawal from amphetamines, the swift descent from an amphetamine high to severe lows of depression.

Cocaine—another kind of stimulant, derived from cocoa leaves. It is sniffed as a white powder, or liquefied and injected into a vein. It produces a fast and powerful feeling of elation. Cocaine does not produce physical dependence (addiction), but does produce a strong psychological craving.

Coke—street slang for cocaine.

PSYCHEDELICS

The medical classification of all mind altering substances. "Psychedelics" change a person's perception of his surroundings.

Hallucinogens—psychedelics which cause hallucinations.

LSD—probably the most powerful psychedelic. Reactions to LSD are extremely unpredictable. Distortions in time and space. Brighter colors. Vivid sounds. Feelings of strangeness. A sense of beauty in common objects. Sometimes fear and panic. Sometimes even psychosis.

Flashback—a user can be thrown back into the LSD experience months after the original use of the drug. Other possible risks of LSD, which are being thoroughly researched, include brain damage and chromosome breakage.

Acid—a slang term for LSD. A frequent LSD user is an "acid head."

Drop—to take any drug orally. LSD is usually dissolved in water, and may be placed on a sugar cube. The term is to "drop acid."

DMT—a powerful psychedelic prepared in the laboratory as a powder or liquid. It is usually injected into the vein or smoked along with marihuana or in cigarettes.

Psilocybin—this psychedelic comes from a mushroom. It is less potent than LSD and takes a larger dose to get the effect.

Peyote—from the peyote cactus, causes pronounced visual effects. It is used in a religious ritual by some Southwestern U.S. and Mexican Indians and its use in these rituals is legal.

Mescaline—"mesc" is the common name for this drug which also comes from the peyote cactus. Stronger than peyote itself, mescaline also causes vivid visual impressions.

DOM—called STP by users. The effects of STP can last for two or three days.

Marihuana—the crushed and chopped leaves and flowers from the hemp plant. Sometimes smoked in cigarette form. Sometimes smoked in pipes. Reactions can be: a giddy feeling like drunkenness; changes in perception and mood; feelings of well-being or fear; and possibly hallucinations. Slang terms for marihuana are "grass" or "pot."

Joint—a marihuana cigarette.

Roach—the butt end of a joint.

Stoned—describes the intoxicating effect of marihuana, or really any drug, or alcohol.

Hashish—called "hash." Also prepared from the flowering tops of the hemp plant. Hashish is smoked in a pipe or taken orally, and is more powerful than marihuana.

THC—tetra hydro cannabinol. Purified extract of the resin of the hemp plant. Also made in the laboratory. It is thought to be the substance in marihuana and hashish that causes the mind altering effects of these substances.

Trip—a name for the reaction that is caused by a psychedelic drug. A bummer is an unpleasant or frightening trip.

Head—someone who uses drugs frequently.

THE DEPRESSANTS

The category of drugs that depresses the functions of the brain.

"Downs"—street slang for depressants.

Alcohol—ethyl alcohol, a depressant because it slows the functions of the brain that control thinking and coordination. In high doses it produces drowsiness and sleep. Alcohol is an addictive drug, since after prolonged or continued use, it can cause physical dependence (alcoholism), and when discontinued, causes withdrawal symptoms at least as serious as the other addictive drugs.

Barbiturates—these drugs are in the group called sedatives, medicines to make you sleepy. Barbiturates are taken in capsule or tablet form. They cause physical dependence (addiction), and after repeated use, physical withdrawal does occur when these drugs are discontinued. Among the common commercial names for barbiturates are: *Seconal* or "red devils" *Nembutal* or "yellow jackets" *Amytal* or "blue heavens" or "blue-devils" *Luminal* or "purple hearts" *Tuinal* or "rainbows" or "double trouble."

Barbiturate Overdose—more people in the United States die as a result of an overdose of barbiturates (usually suicide) than of any other single substance.

Intoxication—sedative or tranquilizer intoxication is similar in its symptoms to alcohol intoxication. Driving while intoxicated can be extremely dangerous and is thought to cause at least 25,000 traffic fatalities a year.

Tranquilizers—drugs that calm tension and anxiety. These drugs do not cause sleep except in high doses. Tranquilizers are taken in capsule or tablet form. Some common commercial names for tranquilizers are: *Equanil*, *Miltown*, *Librium*, and *Valium*.

INHALANTS

Among substances which are inhaled and produce a high are: glue, gasoline, lighter fluid, and refrigerants. Continued inhaling has been reported to cause severe anemia, liver damage, brain damage, and death.

Soaring with the birds, come fly

On Laughter-Silvered Wings



NOW we are alone. Alone with the birds and no sound save the slight rustle of the breeze through the partially open cockpit of the two-place glider. The tow plane that brought us here, 2,000 feet above sprawling Fort Hood, TX, just veered off to the left, trailing the red and white tow rope that had been released with a bang against the underside of the glider's nose.

Below, lush and green under the warm October sun, lies the post. Troop trails and tank tracks crisscross the training areas over which we are flying.

The words of John Gillespie Magee Jr.'s poem inevitably come to mind—"Oh I have slipped the surly bonds of earth and danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings."

Up here, alone with the birds and the breeze, you may feel like a bird yourself. But you don't do any wing flapping in this frail little craft. There's no motor, no propeller, no afterburner to keep you aloft. All you have are air currents.

Soaring gliders rely on various types of air currents to stay aloft. Around Fort Hood these are mostly the type known as "thermals" which develop when the sun warms the ground which in turn warms the air which rises to form a current.

On a good day, the two-place Schweitzer 222 belonging to the Fort Hood Soaring Club may stay up several hours without much trouble. But today is not a particularly good day.

Near mountains, as in Colorado, updrafts created when surface winds hit a mountain make ocean-like waves in the air. This is where altitude records are set. Enthusiasts say this is the ultimate trip.

Today Colonel Robert Litle, a soaring expert and the club's instructor, guides the Schweitzer in search of a thermal. "This aircraft will climb pretty well," he says from the rear seat, "if you can find a good thermal."

But the day is cloudy and the sun doesn't get much chance to warm the ground. Now it's late afternoon and the sun is getting lower.

We catch a couple of weak ones and the rate-of-climb indicator on the instrument panel noses up. We're rising at about 5 feet per second, just enough to tease the imagination of the earthbound reporter along for



Tow rope is attached to glider, top; then sailplane is guided to starting position, center; then it's airborne, seeking a thermal column to keep it flying, bottom.

"If you dig soaring



the ride.

Still, it's enough for a glimpse of what soaring on a good day must be like. It's a romantic, challenging way to hang up the hassles of day-to-day life and get away for a while to realize one of man's oldest dreams—flying like a bird.

The glide is finished and the talk turns to another side to this effortless flight. As one aficionado, CWO Richard DeMarchi, points out, "Gliders aren't that practical. You can't take off from a field and have the assurance of getting to any particular place in any given time because it all depends on atmospheric conditions. It's something strictly for the individual, a way he can get away from things."

And enthusiasts say it's really not hard to learn, even for amateurs whose only flying experience has been as airline passengers. In fact, Litle says, the hardest part is not the soaring itself but learning how to control the glider while it's in the slipstream of the tow plane and how to land.

Sport Clubs. Soaring is a great deal more popular in other countries than in the United States. Many soldiers get introduced to glider flying during tours in Germany where the sport is reputed to have originated. Some, like DeMarchi, gravitate to it naturally during or after pilot training—he's a fixed-wing pilot.

Litle did considerable competition soaring in Germany. He also owns his own sailplane, a sleek German-made Libelle which makes the club's Schweitzer look like a station wagon next to a sports car.

But the club's two-place Schweitzer gets plenty of lift from good thermals and makes a good trainer. Litle's sailplane gets better lift, but the real difference, he says, is in how far it cruises cross-country once it gains altitude. The Libelle has a glide ratio of 38 to 1 (38 feet forward for every foot of altitude lost), more than twice that of the trainer's.

To get more altitude Litle finds another thermal, gains more height and takes off again. This way—if you can find enough rising air columns — you can stay aloft

...there's nothing to compare."



After the glider is aloft, the tow rope is detached, far left. The craft soars until it runs out of air currents, then eases to a gentle landing.

almost indefinitely and travel hundreds of miles.

Getting Started. In early training, a budding soarer doesn't really need a plane with such great cross-country capability—just one that will lift well, which the club's Schweitzer does.

The soaring club started in March 1971 with members pooling their funds to buy a used sailplane for about $2,000. You can spend more for a racier model, of course.

That first plane cracked up, however, and the club bought the Schweitzer 222 in August. Though it was made in 1953, DeMarchi points out, "There's no engine so there's not the stress and vibration of a powered aircraft. The plane stays in good shape almost indefinitely as long as it's cared for properly."

The club couldn't afford a towplane so members rented one from a nearby airport on weekends. Then Major General George P. Seneff, commanding general of Fort Hood and owner of his own sailplane, made available an airstrip on the post and an Army 0-1D "Bird Dog" to tow the glider.

Now the club, which numbers about 15 members, flies every weekend, weather permitting. Anybody who'd like to try soaring can get an orientation ride for a fee, part of which may be applied to dues on joining the club.

Like all organizations, the club is seeking more members. Officers hope to acquire a single-place plane so that one person can fly solo while another is taking lessons in the two-place Schweitzer. Litle donates his time as instructor to help members qualify for solo licenses.

"A military setting is one of the best places for such a club," DeMarchi says. The availability of a landing strip and towplane plus the expertise of military members help keep the costs down.

But soaring isn't everyone's thing. "It's wholly an individual thing—like surfing or sport parachuting," DeMarchi says. "But if you dig it," he says with a faraway look in his eyes, "there's nothing to compare."

Esprit d'Surprise

"Today's my son's 19th birthday and I've sent him a cake to celebrate. It's en route to Fayetteville, NC, and I was wondering if you could pick it up? Sort of surprise him. His name is PFC Juan Urive."

Sergeant First Class L. J. McNeil, 82d Airborne Division Replacement Detachment, responded to a mother's call and was on hand to pick up the cake. But it never got to Fort Bragg; it had been mislaid by the bus line. So the First Shirt passed the word to the detachment commander and company cadre, and before you could say "Happy Birthday" the troops raised the cash to buy one, candles and all.

The detachment gathered in the day room for the unscheduled surprise birthday party, and after they all sang the happy birthday salute, the young PFC blew out the candles and there was cake all around. Pictures of the event were sent home for the family album.

CONCIOUSNESS 4

It Probes the Inner Core of Being



CONSCIOUSNESS 4! Great title for a sci-fi epic—unless you believe in "Transcendental Meditation."

Does the term sound mystical, quasi-religious, occult? It's not, according to Jerry Jarvis, director of the Students International Meditation Society—SIMS for short. Jarvis is a clean-shaven, quiet-spoken young man in his mid-thirties. His normal attire is business suits.

Meditation requires no kind of belief. There are no special rules. There is no mysticism involved. It is not yoga, concentration or contemplation. It is not even meditation as is commonly accepted. And it certainly does not require one to become a follower of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi who is spreading the technique throughout the world.

Just what *is* Transcendental Meditation (TM)? And what has it to do with the military?

TM has been around for at least 6,000 years. But for the last several centuries the technique was apparently lost or the teaching was corrupted to the point where the benefits, if any, were minimal. Even in its native India it was not taught. According to the Maharishi the technique was recovered by his teacher and is now being made available world-wide.

Among its original uses TM was taught to warriors so they could experience the clarity of mind, courage, strength and increased efficiency which it provided. Maharishi's own family is from the military caste in India.

"The purpose of the military is to keep war from happening or to end it quickly if it does happen," he explained. "This profession," he said of the military, "I count as the holiest of the holy professions, where 'love thy neighbor' is used in life even to the loss of one's very breath."

He is even quoted as saying that youth's motto should be "build a better bomb instead of ban the bomb." When asked to explain he simply stated, "Let the other man be quiet out of fear if he can't be quiet out of love."

Once Maharishi was regarded as a fake but now science is taking a second look.

Experiments at the Harvard Medical School, Stanford University and the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Medical School confirm that physiological changes take place during the TM state. Metabolism slows down, heartbeat decreases, oxygen consumption drops by 20 percent and skin resistance is greatly increased. Brain wave tests also show increased alpha activity.



SP4 Brad Compton meditates in spite of the distraction of SOLDIERS photographer at work.

Dr. Robert Keith Wallace of UCLA is reported to have noted a definite difference between the physiological states of TM and wakefulness, sleep and dreaming as well as hypnosis and autosuggestion. Dr. Demitri Kanellakos of Stanford University found subjects to have "increased energy and efficiency in performing any kind of work a person performed before he began TM, increased calmness and decreased physical and mental tensions, increased creativity, productivity, inventiveness, discrimination, intuitiveness and concentration (by getting better grades in school for example)."

Keynote. Sound is the key used in TM. The meditator uses a sound called a mantra which is given to him individually by a teacher. He repeats the mantra in his mind during TM and it carries him to subtler levels of thought until he transcends his "mental thinking level . . . reaching the source of thought."

Other techniques call for concentration or contemplation. Concentration focuses one's mind on a single idea. The result is maximum exploration of that idea but no transcendence. It broadens the mind but adds no depth.

Contemplation calls for focusing attention on a fixed point of reference. The result is that the mind is held at a single point, hindering the possibility of transcending to subtler states.

"TM is a vertical process as natural as walking and talking. It takes one to the reservoir of energy and intelligence, the source of thought. Anyone who begins to consciously tap this reservoir automatically begins to be more energetic and more intelligent," Mr. Jarvis pointed out.

One of the military's prime supporters of TM is Major General Franklin M. Davis, commandant of the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, PA. He began meditating himself this past February and after 2 weeks found his blood pressure had dropped 10 points. His wife commented that his disposition had improved and

he no longer "became frustrated even in Washington, DC, traffic."

"The program must be voluntary," General Davis was quick to point out. "A directive from the Pentagon turns off the young soldier.

"I think the easiest way would be to keep it at post level," he went on, "offering instruction in service clubs or the like, but the Army should pick up the tab and provide the instruction.

"I admit that the evidence thus far is scattered but what better place to research TM than the military? They've got the facilities and the resources. If we only helped the drug abuser, that'd be worth it all. But there's so much more," Davis concluded.

In recent studies of TM participants, the rate of cure among former drug users was more than rewarding. Of 143 marijuana users, 84 percent stopped and 15 percent decreased. Of 111 who used hallucinogenic drugs other than marijuana, 86 percent stopped, 14 percent decreased their use. And of the 42 hard drug users, 86 percent stopped and 14 percent decreased.

Getting Started. There are no rules of don'ts in TM but those who start the program must have been "clean" for at least 15 days prior to taking the instruction so the mind is clear.

Procedures are simple. Just sit comfortably in any chair, close your eyes and that's it—start meditating. It can be done almost anyplace.

"I was living in a barracks for 4 months after I began meditating," SP4 Brad Compton related. "Noise has nothing to do with it, so I meditated on my bed 15 minutes before going to work. I just sat there while everybody was getting dressed, opening and closing lockers, banging them, whatever. Then I'd meditate again in the evening, many times with the TV blasting."

Compton is a high school grad from Urbana, OH. He's been meditating for 16 months. Since



he started he claims his personality has completely changed.

"When I started I was smoking a pack a day but as I meditated I started smoking less and less. The desire gradually disappeared. By the time I reached the end of a cigarette it really tasted bad. Finally I became sick even if I tried one. I just couldn't take it."

As for alcohol, it was just a bit different.

"Wine and beer taste better now. I can really enjoy a drink or two but I don't have the desire to get drunk. I don't need it to enjoy life. I can do that just being myself as I meditate."

Sleeping?

"It used to take me forever to get to sleep. I'd wake up in the middle of the night and hate to get up in the morning. Now I fall asleep in 15 minutes or less and sleep all night. I don't dream as much either, or I don't remember them if I do."

A data analyst, Brad's job is important but not too exciting. "Before, my mind was cluttered with useless thoughts; now I can keep my mind on what I'm doing and my memory's improved."

"He's about the fastest worker I have when it comes to coding," Brad's supervisor added. "He's quick and accurate, quite efficient. And another thing—I've never seen him angry. He's just an all-round good worker and soldier for my money."

SP5 John Mann of Springfield, MA, is a college grad and also a meditator. He mainly works with statistical reports.

"I'd come to work on Monday and since my job is routine and boring with no need for creative thought, by afternoon I'd be tired and depressed. The next morning it was the same thing and so on through the week. This built up to the Friday afternoon blues and then on the weekend I'd fly. Go, go, go, just to get it out of my system and then came Monday —repeat.

"Now, since I began meditating, I look forward to the end of the day and meditating. In the afternoon I feel up. Then after meditating in the evening I can really enjoy it."

Army Angle. "Do less and accomplish more is the motto of TM," the Maharishi said.

How would all this fit in with the goal of the Volunteer Army? Could it increase efficiency and productivity? Is TM the answer?

"Military education should move past the closed circuit TV to the mind and its capacities," General Davis says. "TM has innovation, creative thinking and teaches men to challenge the assumption, to continue to ask why."

"When a leaf begins to wither we don't water the leaf, we water the root," Jarvis stated. "The good gardener does not attend the symptom. This simple art of gardening has never been applied to human life. We have never had a way to find the cause or to correct the problem at that level. Through TM we have the technique to make our life have far greater potential."

The course itself lasts just 4 consecutive days. The rest is do-it-yourself, The results are cumulative. The only hindrance seems to be a lack of teachers. There are less than 1,000 in the United States today.

Who can say what TM might add to military life? Picture a trainee in basic being called down by his Drill Sergeant for something he's done wrong. Instead of feeling hostility and anxiety, suppose that trainee simply thanked the sergeant for his timely advice and help. Problem? Don't worry. TM is for NCOs too.—*SSG Don Mallicoat*



Color guard from Fort Wainright pays homage in Alaska Day ceremonies

Sitka Cemetery—the Army's northernmost burying ground

Under Northern Lights

Lyman L. Woodman

THE SWEET sad sound of "Taps" and the staccato volleying of honor guard rifles ring out not for one Memorial Day but for two at Alaska's tiny national cemetery atop a hill on an island in Sitka Bay.

The regulation ceremony at the end of May is staged by the people of Sitka who usually invite an Army chaplain from Fort Richardson, the nearest active Army post some 600 miles to the northwest. But the second is a military program with the civilian community invited to attend as observers. It is held on Alaska Day—October 18, anniversary of the date in 1867 when the imperial Russian flag fluttered down and Old Glory was raised at New Archangel, then capital of the Russian territory. Today the town is called Sitka.

The tiny cemetery—just an acre and a half—was established in 1868 by Brevet Major General Jefferson C. Davis (not to be confused with the Confederate president) who then was commanding general of the newly established Military District of Alaska. Buried there were soldiers from the five original forts established in Alaska—sailors and Marines who died aboard ships of the Navy or the old U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, some Russian nationals and some U.S. civilian administrators including John G. Brady, first governor of Alaska. Also interred there are some Americans killed in the Battle of Attu, including Charles W. Paddock, the famed three-time Olympic winner who in the 1920s was known as the "world's fastest human." A captain in the Marines, he was killed in an airplane crash in 1943.

The second memorial observance was started a dozen or so years ago when a small team from the 6th Battalion, 9th Infantry, took part. The unit, an element of the 171st Infantry Brigade at Fort Wainwright, traces its heritage to Company F, 9th Infantry, a unit of the 2d Artillery which raised the American flag in 1867.

Actually the program is a 3-day affair with the Army band from U.S. Army Alaska (USARAL) taking part with the color guard. Usually the USARAL command chaplain conducts the ceremony and the commanding general places a floral tribute on one of the 19 "unknown" headstones. After ceremonies at the cemetery the military groups reenact the original change-of-flag ceremonies on Castle Hill.

LYMAN L. WOODMAN is Public Information Officer, Headquarters, United States Army Alaska.

Getting to Know You

SP4 Chuck Noland

YOU'RE alone, lonely and homesick, in a foreign land. You're among people who think, act and feel differently from you. Or you may be enjoying yourself and excited at seeing new places but still uneasy because you're away from everything familiar.

Hundreds of thousands of soldiers who've served or traveled overseas know that feeling and it's no different for foreign soldiers who come to the United States.

But in El Paso, TX, the Army is cooperating in a civilian program to help break down the barriers between Americans and foreign visitors. The goal is to make American families and visiting foreign soldiers partners in understanding.

It's the Fort Bliss Allied Military Program, a people-to-people project of the civilian El Paso Council for Military Visitors. Known commonly as the Host Family Program it matches foreign soldiers stationed at Fort Bliss with local families who invite the visitors into their homes to learn about El Paso, the United States and the cornerstone of American life, the family.

Dieter Erkens, a 31-year-old master sergeant in the German Air Force, explains the difference the program is making for him, his wife Maren and their two children, Jorg, 9, and Judith, 6.

When he learned he was going to El Paso for a 3-year tour Erkens and his wife consulted a map and noted it was in the middle of the arid Southwest.

"I said 'okay,' that's 3 years in the desert," Erkens recalls, grinning. They decided to find somebody who could help them learn about America and Americans.

"And we found them. After 3 years I think I could write a book," Erkens says. "It might have been the same if you are lucky enough to find a good neighbor. But with the program I was able right away to find such a good neighbor who understands the German people."

A Program Is Born. Helping to pave the way for that mutual understanding, the El Paso activity is the largest military host family program in the United States mainly because of the high concentration of soldiers from allied countries who come to Fort Bliss.

The Army Air Defense School at Fort Bliss has been training foreign soldiers in missile operations since 1953. Foreign participation mushroomed with the advent of intercontinental missiles in the 1950s and to date more than 14,000 students from 55 allied countries have been trained there.

Also at Fort Bliss is the German Air Force Air Defense School which trains German soldiers in Nike, HAWK and Pershing missile systems. (Erkens is in charge of motor pool maintenance at the school.)

Through the early 1960s allied students were taken on tours to scenic and historic spots. They visited industries and schools and were invited to social and cultural activities. But area residents began to wonder if they weren't missing a real chance to promote international understanding. So in 1963 the El Paso Council for International Visitors teamed up with the Army Air Defense School's Allied Student Battalion and the Host Family Program was born.

So far more than 20,000 foreign students and family members have shared experiences. Currently about 170 students and another 140 family members are paired with 113 host families. The students are from Belgium, Denmark, Formosa, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Korea, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Spain and Vietnam.

The idea is not merely to invite foreign students to formal-type occasions but to get them into American homes informally to get a feel for American life. It's a chance to develop understanding that they'd miss if they only did the tourist bit.

"A home away from home is what it adds up to," says Mrs. Joseph T. Maguire, program chairman. "These people get to know the real heart of America, the family. What you know you understand and what you understand you come to like."

Mrs. Warren Nickerson whose family has been host to the Erkens family for a year and a half adds, "The enrichment for our community and for the families involved is immeasurable."

For Erkens and his family the little, personal things have made all the difference in helping to understand Americans. Like when the Nickersons made Halloween costumes for the Erkens children and explained what the holiday was about. Or when they explained how American Christmas traditions differed from German ones. Or when they had the Erkens family over for a backyard cookout to meet the whole Nickerson clan.

"It comes to us like our mother or father, this program, because our feeling is like that," Erkens says.



Friendly faces over coffee cups make a German family feel at home at Fort Bliss. From left, Mrs. Warren Nickerson, a host of the Dieter Erkens family, Maren Erkens, Mrs. Joseph Maguire, program chairman, MSG Dieter Erkens of the German army.

"When I want to know something about El Paso people or the United States or if I have a problem I call Mrs. Nickerson. I have no problems after that."

Friendships made through the program continue after the visitors return home. The families write each other and often visit when the American hosts travel overseas.

Foreign students who've been in the program talk about it when they go home too. In fact Erkens learned about the program and the Nickersons from his next-door neighbors in Germany before he came to El Paso. They'd been welcomed by the Nickersons when they'd been at Fort Bliss.

Erkens will end his 3-year tour in mid-1973 and go back to Germany. After 3 more years he'll have put in 15 years' service and will probably go back to civilian life as a master mechanic.

"I'm not a professional soldier. I'm what's called a soldier of time," he says. "That means after 15 years I get no pension. If I want to get a pension I have to be a professional soldier. That means I have to stay 32 years."

But after he's left America and the service Erkens is determined he'll remember—and keep alive in his children — what they learned through the Host Family Program.

"The boy is 9 years old and he will remember this time over here," Erkens says.

With their daughter, who's only 6, it won't be quite so easy. "But we take some movies and slides and our little daughter can say, 'Oh, I see, that's the big tree in Yosemite Park' and 'Oh, that was the Grand Canyon.' That helps."

Of such things are lifetime partnerships in understanding made.

MAP-TOE shows the way to first-line managers:

RIGHT--
The First Time

AS EVERY soldier knows, there are three ways to do anything: the right way, the wrong way and the Army way.

"But now a new Army program is trying to get the right way and the Army way to coincide," says Major Thomas R. Block, a key management expert in the Army's project office for Management Practices in Table of Organization and Equipment Units (MAP-TOE) program.

"In many ways the soldiers of today are different from those of earlier generations," says the MAP-TOE handbook Block's office is now putting into final form. "They will not accept an answer which says they must do something sim-



The rewards are time, money, job satisfaction

SP4 Chuck Noland

ply because they are in the Army and that's the way it's been done for centuries."

MAP-TOE goals are basic: maximize productivity and efficiency and make soldiers' jobs more rewarding.

For the average GI in a maintenance shop or supply section, concrete benefits can include less "busy work," more time off and often cash for suggestions to improve efficiency.

Colonel Norman H. Gold, MAP-TOE project officer for U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR), put it this way: "There's no excuse for the manager who brags he works his troops 80 hours a week. If they can get the job done and then use the remaining time to play baseball, that's the way it should be done."

For first-line managers who are the key to MAP-TOE—mess stewards, supply sergeants, motor pool supervisors and the like—it means increased output and happier troops.

The first major test of MAP-TOE was run at Fort Riley, KS, last spring. A battalion motor pool sergeant there said, "The new system gives my men more free time, better organization and a better attitude. They seem to enjoy their work more. They now work 30 to 40 hours a week and get more done than they did in 70 hours before MAP-TOE."

GIs at Riley benefitted in other ways. The number of KPs required at post mess halls was cut by 34 men and the number required for interior guard was cut almost in half after studies showed the jobs could be done with fewer men. That makes for a longer time before a GI is due for duty again.

The management techniques being taught aren't new. "But," says Block, "this is the first time the Army first-line manager has been given tools he can use to manage his own shop."

Getting the Job Done. Originally MAP-TOE was targeted at Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) units which produced measurable products or services, maintenance, supply and administration.

But early successes with TOE units like those at Fort Riley convinced planners it could be applied to other units as well. Though the main emphasis still remains on TOE units, MAP-TOE teams also look for opportunities to spread the program to TDA units and the reserve components.

Roving MAP-TOE teams now cover the world training instructors who then train first-line managers. U.S. Continental Army Command (CONARC) takes care of stateside posts while the Department of the Army project officers go to oversea commands.

The USAREUR program to train 13,000 first-line managers began last fall. This month a MAP-TOE team is taking the training to the U.S. Army, Pacific (USARPAC), U.S. Army, Alaska (USARAL) and U.S. Army, Southern Command (USARSO).

The CONARC group went first to U.S. posts with division-size TOE units—Fort Riley, Fort Bragg, NC, Fort Hood, TX, and Fort Carson, CO—and now is working its way through others.

Senior commanders are given a 1-hour orientation and junior commanders a 4-hour familiarization with MAP-TOE, but the real pitch is to first-line managers.

In 24 hours of instruction they learn how to chart their shop's layout, procedures, work distribution and actual operations. They learn to ask why each step is followed and what it accomplishes. This helps identify unproductive steps or inefficient organization.

Next they learn how to develop work measurement standards and how to use them to set work goals which establish how long a certain job should take or how much is a good day's production.

Then they learn techniques to motivate soldiers by making their jobs more rewarding and by recognizing superior work as well as holding them responsible for substandard work.

A key incentive is time off. If a man has 8 hours of assigned work and does it in 7, he gets to take off. (The handbook cautions unit commanders: "Soldiers who are on their time off as a reward for high productivity should not be used for (company) details except in dire emergencies . . . (or) the incentive of time off for high producers will be lost").

Another incentive is money. The Army Suggestion Program provides cash awards from $25 to $25,000 for accepted suggestions that save the Army money. Colonel Robert J. Bigart, Special Assistant for MAP-TOE, says most people don't know that a battalion commander can approve an award of up to $350 and other senior field commanders can award up to $1,500 without approval from higher authority.

But a more basic incentive is job enrichment.

"In the Army we've got a lot of jobs that are pretty menial—but they can be made meaningful fairly quickly if you just keep an open mind," says Major Block.

A good way, he says, is to make one man responsible for a complete task—from planning through execution and checking the final product—rather than doing just one part of a job on an assembly line basis. This enables a man to identify with his job.

"We've got to get away from the idea that a guy's got a certain military occupational specialty (MOS) and shouldn't do anything not directly connected with that MOS," he says. "We've got to give a guy a sense of achievement, make him feel he's doing something meaningful."

After accomplishing all this, each first-line manager puts together a notebook of his MAP-TOE innovations so the next man to take over his job won't have to do it all over again.

Eventually, Major Block says, MAP-TOE techniques will be taught at Army service schools where managers train for their jobs. Meanwhile, CONARC and Department of the Army teams will keep the program going until such school graduates are filling most managerial positions.

Block hopes that when that happens—in 4 or 5 years—there'll be only two ways of doing things: the right way, which will be the Army way, and the wrong way.

Rough terrain is the textbook as Marnemen learn

Instant Self-Confidence

LT Tom Couch



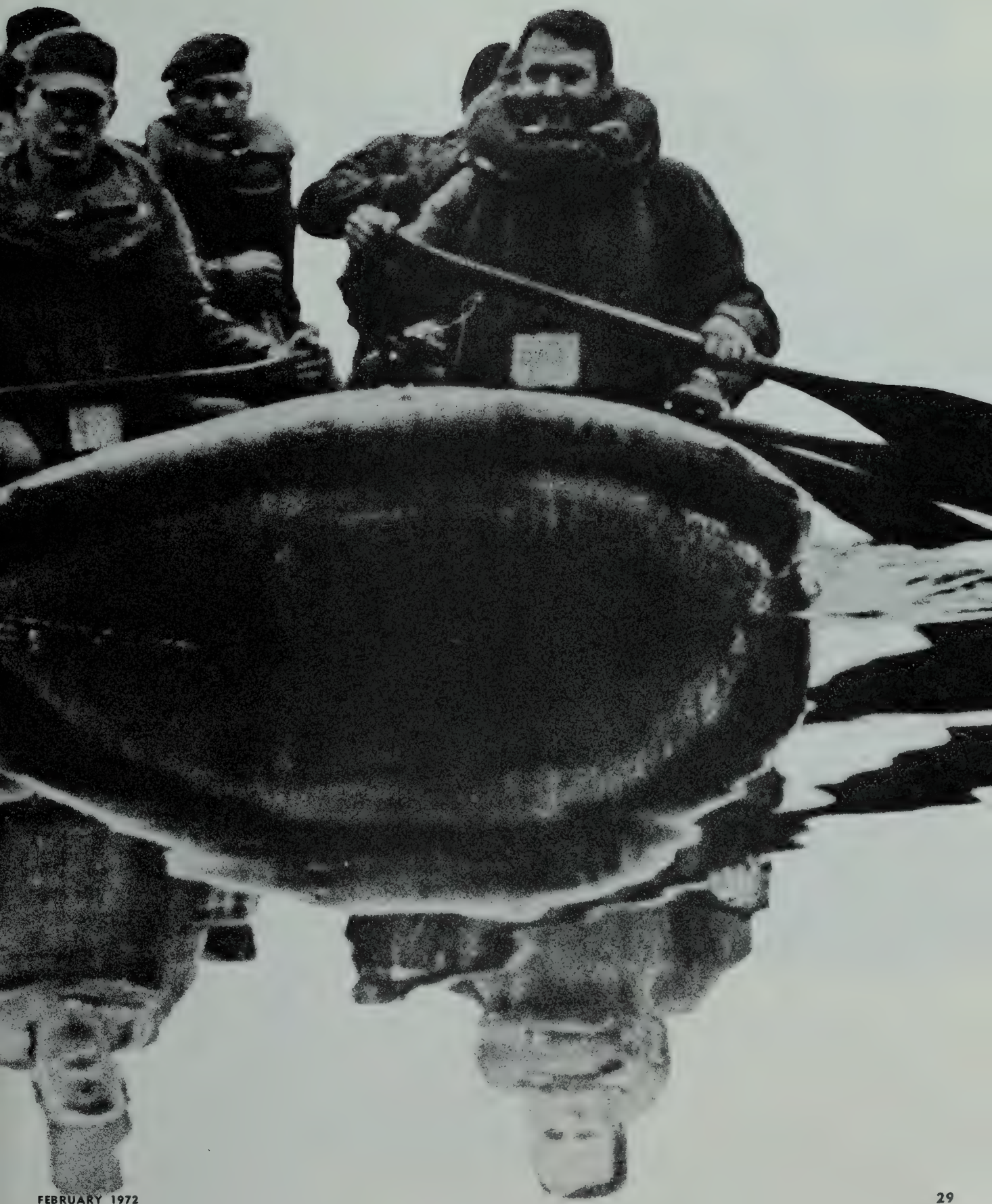
ONE week isn't long to build a heavy charge of self-confidence—but the guys who wear the green beret manage to cram a lot of it into a specially designed course at Special Forces headquarters in Bad Toelz, Germany.

It's called USAREUR support training, explains Captain Amandues Ihli, executive officer for B Detachment, Special Forces Group. The group provides the cadre for 12 to 15 classes held each year for Seventh Army units. Recently a group of 109 "Marnemen" from Company A, 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division took a typical week of action training with Special Forces. The 15th is often called the "Can Do" unit and it showed that spirit in strenuous training.

In 7 days they learned rappelling, practiced mountain climbing and chasm crossing, learned how to handle rubber rafts, practiced scout swimming and survival techniques. They were quickly introduced to living off the land when the green beret trainer handed them a live rabbit. Many of the Can Do men were city boys—but it didn't take long for them to figure out how to skin and cook that rabbit over an open fire. During scout swimming they donned "dry suits" and plunged into Lake Kochelsee, not exactly a warm body of water in the chill November weather. For those 7 days there weren't any barracks with GI beds either—they slept in pup tents and liked it.

FIRST LIEUTENANT TOM COUCH is assigned to the Information Office, 3d Infantry Division.

"Our battalion is designated a VOLAR unit," Captain Jonathon Dodson, commander of A Company, noted, "and we lived up to our name. We got the men away from routine maintenance and built morale by doing something totally different together."



Instant Self-Confidence







Men of A Company move out for week of intensive training; they practice rappelling on a tower before they go down a cliff, right.







They swim in the chilly waters of Lake Kochelsee in "dry suits," learn how to take a "casualty" down a cliff and cook a rabbit over an open fire.

Fort Lewis, WA--Homemakers on limited budgets will be getting good advice in course beginning here in February. Course titled "Everything You Always Wanted to Know about Homemaking--But Were Afraid to Ask" will cover homemaking arts including purchasing and preparing nutritious foods, budgeting money, time and energy, safety and first aid and ways to achieve family harmony. Other topics include preschool for children, phases of youngster's growth and how to enjoy time spent with young children. Course is sponsored by Fort Lewis Noncommissioned Officers' Wives Club, Army Community Services and the Clover Park Education Center.

Fort Richardson, AK--Fall in for a new training concept, the Arctic Morning Parade. It's designed to get back to basics of soldiering, regarded as an essential goal of the Modern Volunteer Army Program. It starts with 7:30 a.m. formation of company size units, inspection in ranks by the NCOs, then officers form with troops and company commander briefs everyone on training and other company matters. Close order drill and school of the soldier is followed by physical training and a 2-mile run in which company officers take part. In winter, the program may substitute ski drill and arctic skill contests for PT and running.



Fort Myer Stables, VA--For the 25th anniversary, traditionally silver, they gave Black Jack a silver plated horseshoe, a butter pecan cake, a blanket, a box of apples, a huge bunch of carrots--and lots of attention. Black Jack is not only the oldest of the Army's remaining horses, but is probably most famous, known to millions of television viewers for his part as riderless horse in funeral processions of many American statesmen including President Kennedy and General Douglas MacArthur. The silver anniversary celebration was staged by group of admirers and the Third U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), the Army's ceremonial unit. Black Jack, with that organization for 20 years, is last of Quartermaster-issued horses to be branded with the famous US that designated thousands of horses and mules over the years. A long-time admirer, Mrs. Michael V. Schado, wife of a retired Army colonel, sponsored the party along with other members of the Mary Anne Lee Club of the Reserve Officers Association Ladies Club of Arlington, VA.

Fort Rucker, AL--When tornado struck Lowe Airfield and two trailer camps near this post January 5, all facilities were rushed into service to care for injured. Four persons were killed, more than 50 injured. Some of injured were rushed to hospital here, some to Columbus, GA, some to Medical Center at University of Alabama. About 75 trailers were destroyed or damaged. Homeless were cared for at Community Service Center at post. Eight aircraft were destroyed, seven others damaged.

Dellbruck, Germany--Incentive program for soldier selected Signalman of the Month in Company B of STRATCOM-Europe's 360th Signal Battalion is financed by donations from officers and NCOs in the company. The program, which includes a 5-day admin leave to Armed Forces Recreation Area of Signalman's choice, was implemented over a year ago. Meals and lodging are free. Program has proven quite successful.

Fort Amador, CZ--Following completion of the 1972 Commander's Rifle and Pistol Matches, the U.S. Army Forces Southern Command is scheduled to host the 13th Pan American Invitational Military Rifle Match in mid-February. Many USARSO units that participated in the Commander's matches will be taking part.

Fort Monmouth, NJ--Electronics Command has received authority from Department of the Army to purchase 14 railroad passenger cars from Penn Central Railroad to convert them into quarters for senior NCOs. Major General Hugh Foster, commanding general Electronics Command, reports the coaches being purchased are all in good shape.

Fort Bliss, TX--Special mass for Spanish-speaking troops now conducted here Saturday afternoons, through efforts of the Chaplain Division of the Director of Personnel and Community Activities.

Southern European Task Force--For continued and unselfish service in dealing with disabled and aged Italian veterans, George Bagley is first American ever to receive Italian Silver Cross II Grade. Mr. Bagley, an administrative assistant for the European Exchange System at Vicenza Military Post, Italy, is a veteran of World War II and Korean War.

Fort Riley, KS--Nine awards from the National Federation of Music Clubs have been awarded to this post for outstanding musical productions in the 1971 Parade of American Music. The awards were for on-post musical productions. The 1972 program now is being mapped out and the Fort Riley Choral Society also is planning its concerts.

Fort Carson, CO--Viewing Pikes Peak region from air is latest leisure-time activity in this mountain setting. Aviators who make two or three flights daily to maintain flight proficiency are now authorized by Aviation Command here to take Carson personnel along for the ride, either in fixed or rotary wing aircraft. Soldier puts name on a list, is called when turn comes up. He must provide own transportation to Butts Field; if he misses, name goes to bottom of list.

Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK--The Alaskan Command has celebrated its 25th anniversary in ceremonies at Elmendorf Air Base. Oldest of unified commands under Department of Defense, the command is coordinating headquarters for all Army and Air Force units operating in Alaska. It includes more than 18,000 personnel.

Fort Lee, VA--Drawing wide attention at Ira K. Evans Arts and Crafts Center here is a cardboard model of the Bavarian castle originally built by Ludwig "the Mad King" of Bavaria, near Oberammergau. The model was built by Sergeant First Class William Faulkner, Jr. and his wife, using balsa wood, plaster of paris, toothpicks, wax paper, wooden beads and small plastic figures of people and animals.

THE 1972 ELECTION SWEEPSTAKES are underway and, soldier, that vote of yours makes you the real "dark horse" on the track leading to the White House, control of the 93d Congress, and to countless state and local offices across America.

Once more a free people will make their free choices, enacting a high-stakes drama demonstrating to the world that ballots, not bullets, are the foundation of democracy American-style.

Just recently, the voting base was broadened by the 26th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, lowering the federal voting age to 18. This makes more than 90 percent of the Army eligible to vote next year—the highest figure ever.

Ideally the voters' decisions will come after careful study of both candidates and issues. Both will be making headlines from the first primary in New Hampshire in March right up to The Big Day on the first Tuesday in November.

All very interesting, you say, but what does it mean to the soldier?

"What can my one vote do? I'm turned off to politics" may be the sentiment when you think about your lone ballot among a possible turnout of more than 70 million.

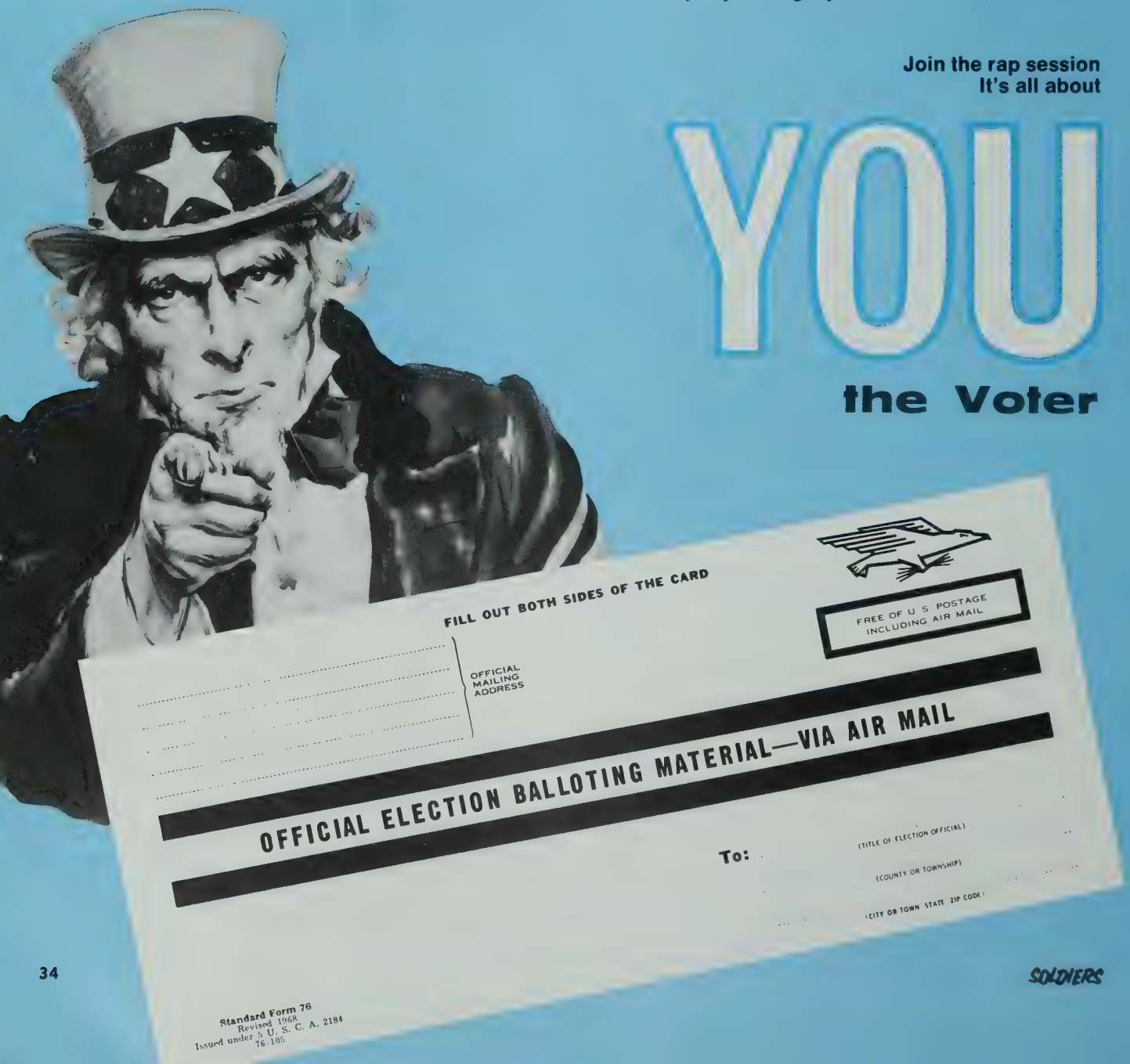
Maybe so, but don't cop out! Let's look at this whole business.

First, groove on the idea that your vote *does* count!

This is especially true in presidential elections because the vote for the President and Vice President is cast by the Electoral College. This means that each state has a certain number of electors depending on its representation in Congress—and the vote is for the electors, not directly for the President.

Proof of this can be found in the results of the two closest presidential elections, those of 1960 and 1880.

- In 1960, Senator John F. Kennedy won with a majority of slightly more than 118,000. But a



shift of only 26,884 votes in a total of 5 states would have elected the then Vice President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon. Absentee ballots *did* make a difference at least in one key state. In California, Kennedy had a slight lead but Nixon won the absentee ballot count and the state's rich harvest of electoral votes.

- In 1880, President James A. Garfield was elected over Winfield S. Hancock by the hair-raising majority of slightly more than 7,000 votes of nearly 9 million cast.

Because of the electoral college system, residents of big states are really busted if they don't push their man! Say for instance you are from New York which has 43 electoral votes. You don't vote and somehow your guy drops New York by just a few hundred. But out in Nebraska, Utah and Arizona he wins in a breeze.

So your choice may win the popular vote but still lose the bid for the house at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in the Electoral College.

That's exactly what happened to Andrew Jackson in 1824, Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 and Grover Cleveland in 1888. Remember the name of the White House game is 270 Electoral College votes.

So OK! You're convinced that your vote means something. So what else is new?

That "turning off politics" bit, that's what. Let's rap.

You've heard of the gut issues of our times—peace, poverty and pollution, not to mention disarmament, prices, wages, jobs, inflation, recession, national defense, equal rights for women and taxes.

Turning off from those problems is copping out on a grand scale. No one can make you vote—but just dig this.

Tune in and you'll stay in the huddle and be on top of America's tomorrows. Turn off and you and your children and even theirs can lose the ball game where freedom and the good life are the prizes. Not a hard choice to make, is it?

OK! So now we'll tell you how you can vote, especially you soldier types living away from homes of record.

Uncle Sam's made voting easier than ever before. Here's what you need to know:

- Warm up to the "Federal Post Card Application." That's the form you need to apply for your absentee ballot. It's also called Standard Form 76. The 76's will be available for GIs overseas by August 15, 1972 and for CONUS-based troops by September 15, 1972.
- Be sure you sign this form and please print the information you supply so state election officials can decipher it. Illegible writing is the largest single reason for Form 76 being rejected by state election officials.
- Rap with your Voting Assistance Officer or his designated assistant in your outfit. There is one at all commands through battalion level just wait- to be queried on voting.
- Be sure he shows you a copy of Army Regulations 608-20, September 22, 1971. That's the voting bible for the '72 elections.
- Don't put off seeing your Voting Assistance Officer. He can't help you after the election is over.

Voting By Mail. Another word about the Post Card Application. That's only the first step, you know. Your home state will mail you your ballot. You then must mark it and hustle it back to homestate USA.

Here are the 7 magic steps to absentee voting success

- Obtain ballot application.
- Print information required.
- Have your signature certified.
- Mail application to state election official.
- Receive absentee ballot.
- Mark ballot for candidates of your choice.
- Mail ballot back to election official.

You guys who vote in the state where you're stationed, be sure to get with local election board officials. They'll have the answers you seek. Do be sure you're registered! Absentee registration is normally taken care of by the Federal Voting Post Card Application.

Present or absent, hang in there with your Voting Assistance Officer. And in case your state has a hangup about your qualifications, see your outfit's legal assistance officer.

Surprised? Told you voting was simple.

That's the drill, soldier. This rap session is over.

General or private, if you want to make your mark in life, do it the easy way. Vote!—*MSG Jack Holden*

Communications Short Circuit

As every recruit learning his chain of command knows, the Secretary of Defense is Melvin R. Laird and the Secretary of the Army is Robert F. Froehlke. Right?

A Pentagon action officer picked up the phone recently to help lay the groundwork for a trip to an East Coast post by Kenneth E. BeLieu, Under Secretary of the Army, who is Mr. Froehlke's assistant.

"Information Office," the voice on the other end of the line said

"Hi," said the officer, "I'm calling to give you guidance on the visit of Mr. BeLieu next week."

"Mr. who?"

"Mr. BeLieu."

"Who's he?"

"The under secretary."

"The under secretary of what?"

"The under secretary of the Army."

"You mean the whole Army? Coming here?"

"Yes, the Army's number two man."

"You mean Mr. Laird's assistant, right?"

"Nice talking to you."



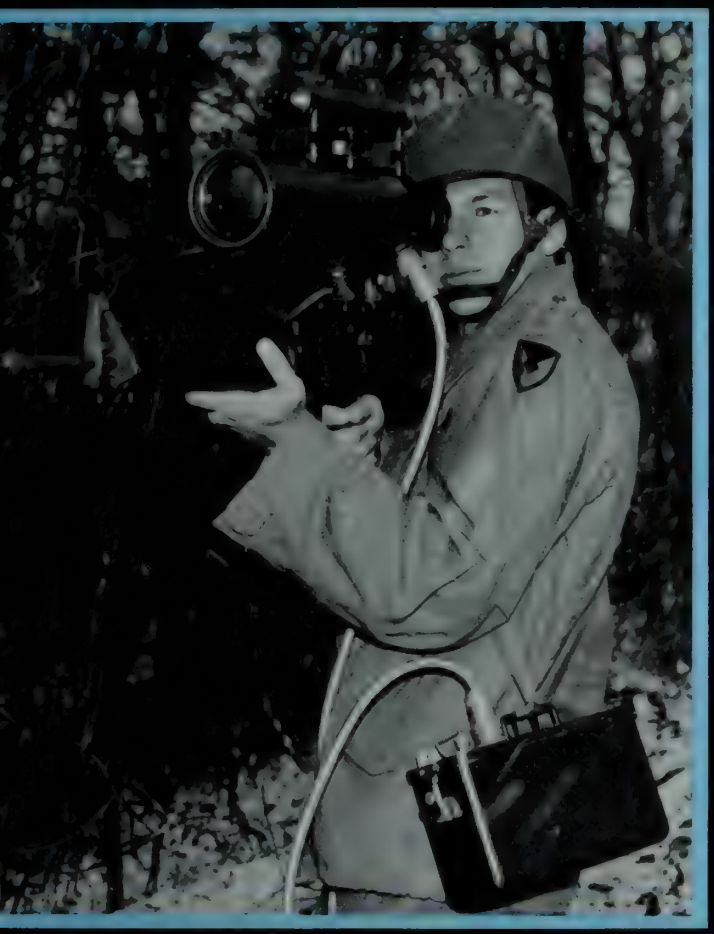
Detecting the enemy

In the Heat of the Night

S. F. Layman
and
D. P. Van Derlaske



The eye may not be able to pick out the well-camouflaged soldier, top, but the Handheld Thermal Viewer brings him into view, below.





The infrared night viewing devices may be hand held, below, attached to a rifle or mounted on a tripod.



YOU SHIVER in your camp fearful of an enemy hidden in the surrounding blackness of night. There is no moon or stars and you can't see your buddy 5 feet away. Your eyes are useless so your ears are alert to any sound that may indicate danger. Your only consolation is that the enemy can't see you any better than you can see him. If only you could spot him under those conditions.

Several years ago this would have been an impossible hope. Even though sniperscopes and starlight scopes have existed for 25 years or so, neither would operate without some illumination or starlight. But in the near future, the hoped-for capability will be reality. Far infrared imagers now being developed will enable the Army to see its enemy on the darkest of nights.

Basically, infrared is one small portion of a spectrum of radiation that includes light, radio and television waves, among others. The only differences between these waves are their wavelengths. Infrared is quite close in wavelength to light; hence it behaves more or less as light does except that our eyes are not sensitive to it. They can only receive certain wavelengths just as a radio can only receive certain wavelengths.

To understand how radiation allows us to see at night, let's see how the human eye works. The eye detects light and translates this light energy to a nerve impulse which is relayed to the brain. In order for the brain to receive a message, which in effect lets us see, light must be present. If there is no light, no messages go to the brain, thus we sense darkness. Darkness thus can be defined as the absence of light—and the less light, the less we are able to see. But since far infrared radiation is just as plentiful in darkness, it is an effective means for seeing in the dark.

Development Underway. The first night-vision devices became available to the U.S. soldier toward the end of World War II. This equipment only allowed the soldier to see very dim light and near-infrared rays that were reflected off objects and people. Its potential was increased by illuminating a dark area at night with invisible infrared "light."

But if devices were available to see this infrared radiation, then devices could be made by the enemy using the same principles to detect the original illumination and its user. Equipment was needed that would allow the soldier to see in the dark without letting his enemy see him. After years of development such equipment is now available using the unique characteristics of far infrared technology.

How It Works. Far infrared imaging systems are

S. F. LAYMAN and D. P. VAN DERLASKE are on the staff of the U.S. Army Night Vision Laboratory, Fort Belvoir, VA.



A Far Infrared Target Indicator is mounted next to a searchlight on a tank.

passive—that is, they don't require a source that sends out radiation to be reflected back. They are able to sense infrared radiation that is given off naturally as a result of the temperatures of objects and people. The higher the temperature, the more radiation emitted. It thus becomes a great deal harder for the enemy to know that detection equipment is being used.

The term far infrared is used to indicate that the wavelength of this radiation is farther away from the wavelength of visible light than the near infrared radiation used in the earlier devices. As a result the behavior of far infrared radiation deviates in some ways from light waves. For instance, it can penetrate through densities of fog and moderate amounts of brushgrowth where light cannot.

An important application of far infrared equipment derives from the fact that these waves appear almost the same at night as they do in the daytime since objects and people always emit some amount of heat. Thus, far infrared never knows darkness because it converts these invisible heat waves into light that can be seen.

This task has been undertaken by the U.S. Army Night Vision Laboratory, Fort Belvoir, VA. Sophisticated electronic equipment has been developed that instantaneously produces far infrared pictures (called thermograms) of scenes being viewed. At first, only still pictures could be produced but now the devices display an instantaneous TV-like moving picture known as a "real time image."

Night vision devices are currently being developed in a variety of shapes and sizes from the Handheld Thermal Viewer, which is a lightweight system that a man can easily carry, to large systems for tanks like the Far Infrared Target Indicator. Systems mounted on aircraft are used in acquiring targets, navigation, fire control and landing. Research and development is continuing to improve performance and miniaturize the systems.

Other Government agencies are using far infrared technology in non-military applications. In medicine thermograms are employed to detect cancer and pinpoint circulatory problems. They also are used in environmental monitoring to map thermal pollution patterns in lakes and rivers. Uses are being expanded to include law enforcement, mine safety, rescue operations and other applications.

Already the budding field of far infrared has provided the Army with an increased capability to operate in darkness. The tell-tale patterns produced in the heat of the night also lend themselves to civilian use.

Barracks Go Mod

SP5 Craig D. Steen

FEBRUARY 1972

INDIVIDUALIZED furnishings make these barracks rooms look like something out of a mod living magazine. Sergeant Bob Coleman has a mini-pingpong table that fits into his cubicle. He also has a unique wall decoration—a letter from President Nixon praising the efforts of the 6th Battalion (HAWK), 65th Artillery Troops at Key West Naval Air Station, FL, for their "individual efforts to promote the Modern Volunteer Army concept."

President Nixon learned of the battalion's housekeeping activities when Sergeant Coleman sent him a photo album and magazine articles. "We've developed a great deal of pride in our accomplishments in upgrading our living standards and in performing our daily duty routine," he wrote the President. "The superior performance awards and recognition we have received from all over the country will attest to this . . . The Modern Volunteer Army trend has begun to snowball . . . We have visual proof in our unit that the concept will definitely work and it is definitely the Army of tomorrow."

Not only the barracks rooms but unit personnel offices show distinctive decorator touches. Personnel Sergeant Gadson Douglas draped his office with a large fishnet for a beachcomber look in keeping with the Key West locale. The Key West Signal Company office attached to the 6th Battalion was repanelled by Staff Sergeant Jim Monahan.

Barracks rooms are refurbished to reflect the occupant's individuality. Doors are fixed up with unusual designs. Sergeant Paul McCreight, who won several trophies for model car building, keeps his handiwork on display. Specialist 5 Bill Burns has a small piano which he plays to stereo accompaniment.

Sergeant Coleman's new pingpong table—small enough that it can be easily taken along if he moves—is popular as an indoor sports fad. The ball must be hit delicately but after some skill is acquired the game moves with all the excitement of the real thing.

Many men have stereo listening equipment and comfortable lounge chairs. Some take their furnishings when they leave but others leave bulkier items for the next occupant. The result is a changing panorama of home life.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. Zaborowski, 6th Battalion commander, views it as a form of self-expression and says, "We are making strides to make service life much more attractive without sacrificing discipline and without diminishing our capability to accomplish our mission."

SPECIALIST 5 CRAIG D. STEEN is assigned to the Information Office, Key West Defense, Key West Naval Air Station, FL.



When HAWK artillerymen feather their nest





SGT Coleman is "at home" in his redecorated barracks home, left. And he takes on his battery commander, CPT Childs, at mini-pingpong game, below. Above, SGT McCreight's room features display of some of his prize-winning model cars.

Distance is no barrier when the Army moves to

Heal That Burn

SP4 Chuck Noland

THE CALL is urgent.

A medical officer—a specialist in burn treatment — answers his telephone at Brooke Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, TX. Eyes narrow in concentration as he talks to a doctor 1,600 miles away.

An off-duty soldier in Oregon has been in a wreck. His car burst into flames on impact, covering more than half his body with second- and third-degree burns. His condition: critical.

The surgeon at Brooke's Institute of Surgical Research briefly discusses the patient's condition with the faraway attending physician and quickly starts the procedures rolling for an emergency air evacuation.

He calls the Base Command Post at Scott Air Force Base, IL, near St. Louis. Then he alerts a burn team of a surgeon and a medical technician. A secretary makes arrangements while corpsmen check prepacked cases of equipment to be taken on the flight.

Within an hour the burn team boards a waiting T-39 Air Force jet at San Antonio's Randolph Air Force Base. Meanwhile a specially equipped Air Force C-9A air evacuation jet is taking off from Scott



An occupational therapist fits a special plastic hand and arm brace to a burn patient at the Institute of Surgical Research.



The team headed by MAJ Silverstein comes in by helicopter ambulance on the pad at Brooke General Hospital.

AFB to rendezvous with the team in Oregon.

When the T-39 lands in Oregon the burn team heads for the hospital where its members prepare the patient for the return flight to Texas. Special dressings are applied to the burned areas. The soldier is rushed to the waiting hospital jet which carries medication and instruments needed during the flight.

As soon as the hospital plane reaches San Antonio's Kelly AFB the team transfers the burned soldier to an Army helicopter. Minutes later the chopper touches down on Brooke Army Medical Center's helipad. Another ambulance whisks the patient to the burn unit.

Ten years ago the odds said that soldier would die, probably from infection. But today he's recovering because of techniques pioneered by Army doctors and scientists at the Institute of Surgical Research—the only U.S. military medical facility devoted exclusively to burn wound treatment and research.

The institute was established during World War II at Halloran General Hospital on Staten Island, NY, to investigate the use of antibiotics in treating infection from wounds. In 1947 it was moved to the then-new Brooke Army Medical Center and in 1949 was given the added responsibility of developing better techniques for treating severe burns.

Today ISR treats severe burn cases from all branches of the service, retired servicemen and dependents. It also takes veterans and treats special civilian emergency cases on a space-available basis.

When a serviceman or dependent is severely burned anywhere in the world the attending medical officer usually consults ISR by telephone. Since most military hospitals aren't equipped to handle major burn cases, transfer to San Antonio is usually recommended.

Teams of burn specialists are ready around-the-clock to fly to a patient's bedside. Within 200 miles they travel by Army helicopter, farther away by Air Force jet.

Patients in Vietnam are flown to the Army hospital at Camp Zama, Japan, for immediate treatment. An ISR burn team regularly flies to Japan to escort patients back to San Antonio.

A key factor in saving burn patients from Vietnam and other oversea areas is the speed with which the Army and Air Force can evacuate them. Most are in the burn ward in San Antonio within days after their injury. One was flown from Spain in 18 hours.

ISR's caseload has varied directly with the intensity of combat in Indochina, from almost 400 patients in 1968 to just over 300 in 1970 and under 300 in 1971. Between 35 and 60 patients are on the ward at any one time.

Treatment · Techniques. Doctors and technicians at ISR have pioneered techniques which they share with other military and civilian specialists at medical meetings. More than 100 requests for information pour into the unit each month from burn treatment facilities around the world.

Perhaps the most dramatic advance has been in reducing infections resulting from burn wounds. This was done through development of antibacterial cream which is applied to the wound to keep bacteria from invading surrounding tissue.

The ISR-developed cream became available commercially in 1969 and is now widely used. LTC Basil A. Pruitt, Jr., ISR commanding officer, cites these figures: In 1962-63, before the cream was developed, 38 of every 100 ISR patients died. After treatment with the



Pig skin is applied to burned arm of CPT Lenze, right, while below he exercises arms in a hydrotherapy tank.

cream started, the mortality rate dropped to 16 per 100.

The technique, called topical chemotherapy, had little effect on cases at the extreme ends of the scale; almost all patients with second- and third-degree burns over more than 65 percent of their bodies still die and almost all with serious burns covering less than 15 percent still recover, as they did before the burn cream was used.

But for patients with burns covering from 15 to 65 percent of their bodies the improvement was dramatic. After the burn cream was developed, that group's infection death rate dropped from 70 to 15 percent.

Major Paul Silverstein, chief of ISR's Trauma Study Branch and one of the surgeons who take turns on the burn evacuation teams, has played a key part in another technique pioneered at ISR. This involves using temporary grafts of skin from cadavers and pigs as a "biologic dressing" after dead tissue has been sloughed off and before the wounds are ready to be covered with permanent grafts of the patient's own skin. Major Silverstein is also working to develop synthetic membranes for use as temporary skin substitutes.

The burn cream and the grafts are the most dramatic new techniques developed at ISR but there are others.

In the critical hours after a burn, loss of body fluids through damaged blood vessels can starve vital organs of blood and oxygen and send a patient into shock. Fluid intake is essential. The "Brooke Army Formula" for calculating how much new fluid a patient will need immediately after injury is now widely used in hospitals and burn clinics.

ISR has developed techniques to speed up the natural bacterial decaying process by which dead tissue is sloughed off. Patients are bathed in a stainless steel tank while dead tissue is snipped off. It's painful but essential, because wounds are never really safe from infection until they're covered with grafts of the patient's own skin. Dead tissue has to be removed before grafts will "take"—that is, grow into the healthy tissue around the wound.

Major Silverstein is now investigating the use of enzymes to "digest" dead tissue. This might speed up the sloughing-off process without the need for painful artificial methods.

ISR also uses techniques for expanding sections of healthy skin into criss-cross "meshing grafts" which cover much larger burned areas.

Its scientists also have developed new splinting techniques and a new burn pad to help prevent bed sores. Special eating utensils give burned hands and arms needed exercises to keep them from becoming contracted, stiff and useless.

Steps to Recovery. Major Silverstein divides burn treatment into four phases. ISR is directly involved in the first three—the critical phase of fluid replacement and resuscitation immediately after injury; the convalescent phase of sloughing off dead tissue; and the recovery phase of covering the wounds with grafts of the patient's healthy skin.

"There are problems in each phase and there's on-going research to attack these problems," he says, ticking off a list of research projects.

Usually a patient gets through the third phase from 2 to 3 months after his injury. He goes home on convalescent leave and then enters the final phase—receiving plastic surgery, artificial limbs if needed, physical and occupational therapy and counseling to prepare him for return to society.

Though ISR isn't directly involved in the fourth phase of treatment many of its procedures in earlier stages affect that stage. For example, special splints and eating utensils help reduce disfigurement and even the amount of reconstructive surgery needed later on.

The unit also gets patients' families involved early.

"We make every effort to bring families here while the patients are critically ill," says Major Silverstein. "We also hold weekly meetings for the families to prepare them for handling burn patients once they get home."

View from the Top

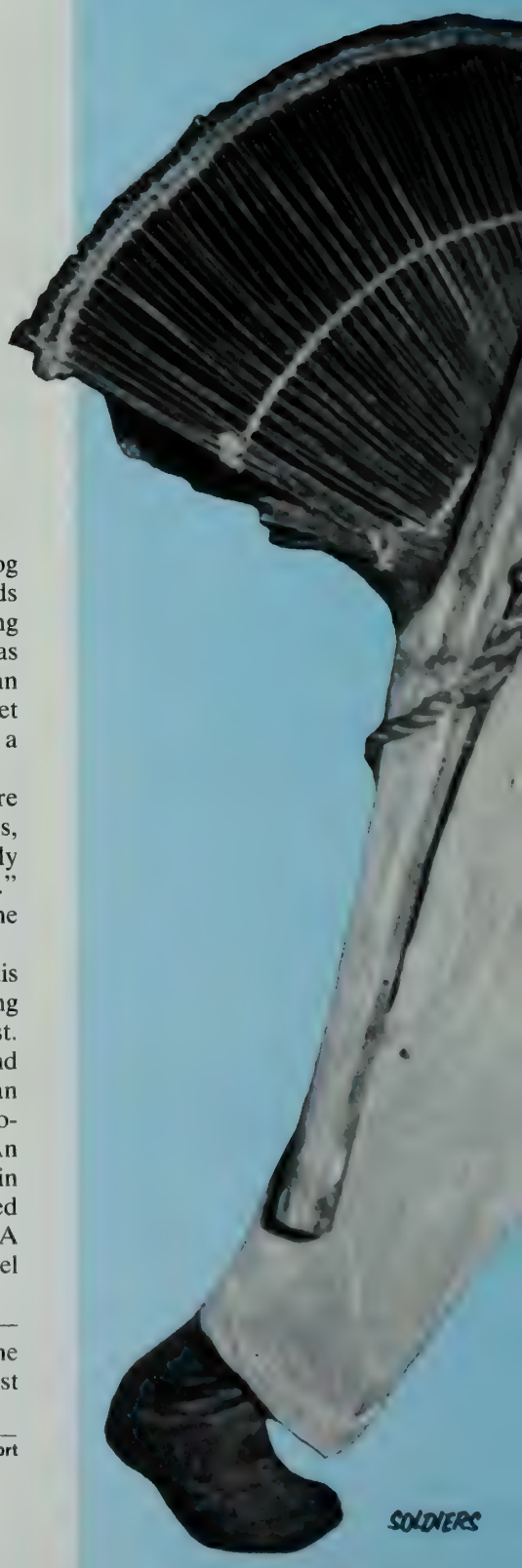
In this age of the Modern Volunteer Army, the image of the rough, tough first sergeant is yielding to that of the soft-spoken, explain-why top kick. But there are some holdouts who have not yet gotten the word—like one company first shirt who keeps this sign over his desk:

LO, Though I Walk
Through the Valley
Of the Shadow of Death
I Have No Fear
For I AM
The Meanest SOB
In the Valley.

MOVIN' ON

Transportation on Parade

SP4 James Short



Transportation can be by foot as well as by wheel, boat or air . . .

IT'S A MOVING HISTORY of Army transportation on parade—dog sleds from the days when the Army helped open the frigid wastelands of Alaska—Civil War and earlier horse-drawn equipment—lumbering lorries from World War I—an experimental model of the Jeep when it was only a gleam in the Transportation Corps' eye—the early DUKW amphibian which was another gleam that bore fruit—antique steam engines—rocket belts—modern equipment of the latest types—the inventory would fill a book.

But the U.S. Army Transportation Museum at Fort Eustis, VA, is more than a display area or a show room for mobility materiel. Mrs. Jody Davis, curator, calls it "a vibrant communications center that helps the newly arrived soldier understand his role in a long and continuing organization." For the casual visitor it illustrates the immensity of the task of moving the U.S. Army on its worldwide missions.

Today there are more of these casual visitors all the time, for Fort Eustis is near the tourist centers of Williamsburg and Virginia Beach. The coming bicentennial of the American Revolution is expected to spark further interest.

Besides displaying a vast array of equipment in dioramas, photographs and art from various periods the museum also is a technical center that houses an extensive collection of data on military transport vehicles. There is the Avrocar, a circular air-driven hovercraft called the "museum's flying saucer." An early model of the Jeep contrasts with the 1941 vintage, one of the last in existence. Other novel items include the Princeton University bicycle-seated hovercraft—one of the earliest attempts at ground-effect transportation. A more recent item is an experimental hovercraft litter complete with a model "casualty."

But Mrs. Davis also is proud of the more common vehicles on exhibit—trucks, helicopters, aircraft, amphibians for over-the-shore operations. As she points out, today's rare items were yesterday's everyday transport and, just as surely, today's reliables will be tomorrow's rarities.

SPECIALIST 4 JAMES SHORT is assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Transportation Center, Fort Eustis, VA.



Primitive Korean A-frame, left, was a wartime means of transportation.
Above, a visitor inspects a polished railway bell.



This experimental air cushion litter carrier is
one of unusual vehicles on display.



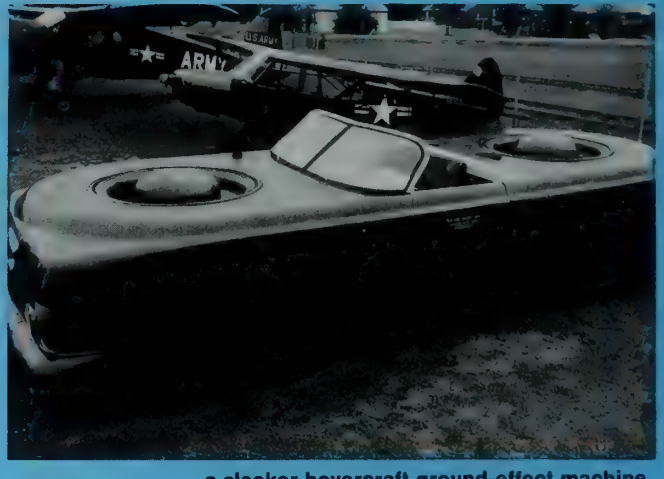
Thomas Tragle, assistant curator, cleans model of a Royal Thai barge,
one of gifts from foreign students at Transportation School.



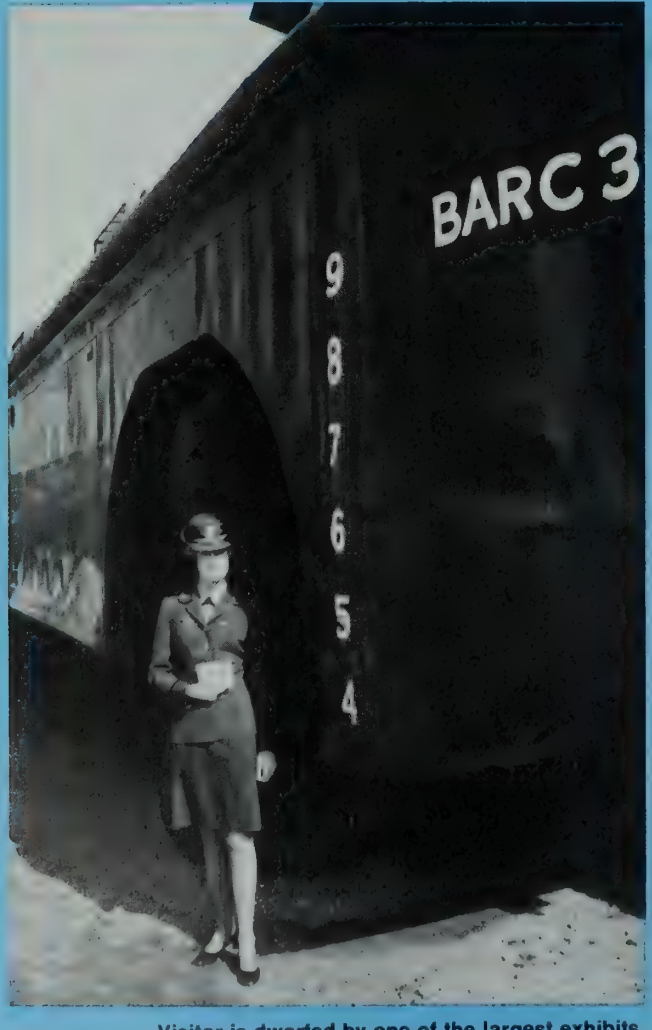
A favorite prop for visitor snapshots is this narrow gauge locomotive from World War II.



An early version of air-cushion hovercraft, the Piasecki "flying jeep," is displayed along with . . .



. . . a sleeker hovercraft ground-effect machine. In background are a U-60 Beaver utility aircraft and an L-21 observation plane.



Visitor is dwarfed by one of the largest exhibits, a 60-ton LARC amphibian.



LARC-V amphibious personnel and cargo carrier has over-the-shore logistical capabilities.



The sergeant remembers vividly that day when the hunter became

THE HUNTED

Tom Bailey

THE HUNTED

STAFF Sergeant Harold Woody is a bear hunter.

He enjoys the feel of a high powered, precision rifle as he moves over the untrammeled earth of a wild country few men have ever seen, pitting his strength and skills in tracking and overtaking a prized quarry.

But there was a time that Harold Woody, working in the Fort Richardson, AK, Rod & Gun Club where he is custodian, became the hunted. It happened when Woody and four friends took a 400-mile trip into Alaska's interior to look for moose.

They found moose so plentiful they spent several days just watching and waiting until they were sure of taking the biggest. On the fourth day the hunters split up to cover more territory. It was mountainous terrain with tundra and underbrush covering the valleys.

"We really weren't expecting any bear trouble," Woody recalls. "We'd seen many of them but normally they won't bother humans. But this one had just killed a moose and he didn't want me to have any part of it.

"When I came upon the bear it must have bent him out of shape because he was trying to eat his freshly killed moose. And he just decided to run me out of his area."

Although one of the largest species in Alaska, the brown bear isn't as ferocious as the grizzly. But when a man happens upon one just after a kill, things may be different.

At first Woody couldn't see what was making the noise in the brush but experience told him that up ahead somewhere was an angry bear, and soon a swath being cut through the tangled growth warned him that the enraged animal was headed his way.

"He was about 75 yards away when I spotted him," said Woody. "He wasn't making a lot of noise. He was just knocking down the bushes and coming hell bent for leather trying to get at me."

At 50 yards Woody's first shot caught the half-ton beast in a shoulder, knocking him down. "He got right back up and charged again," said Woody. "I shot him a second time low in the chest but he still didn't stop."



But this time Woody was "frozen" to the spot. There was no tree to climb and there was no chance of outrunning the enraged bear.

Faster than he'd ever done it before, the sergeant slammed another clip-fed round into the chamber. The bear was less than 25 yards away now, rearing his head for a full view of the man he planned to demolish.

That proved to be the bear's fatal mistake. "With his head up my next shot went in and broke his spine," said Woody. "The bear died instantly but momentum carried him right to my feet."

Easing his last round into the chamber, Woody backed away slowly, not venturing toward the beast until he had watched it for signs of life a full half hour. "I didn't want to find that I'd just knocked him out and then have him attack me," Woody relates.

Looking back, Woody says he would have done nothing differently. But it gave him more respect for such creatures. "That bear was 11 feet, 3 inches tall and weighed about 1,200 pounds," he said. "He was twice as tall as me and looked five times bigger than that. He never opened his mouth while he charged but he certainly looked fierce.

"Things like this sometimes happen here in Alaska but sometimes the hunters don't win."

Every time Woody looks at the mammoth bear rug now decorating his living room he is immensely grateful that he was one of those who won.

TOM BAILEY, formerly on the staff of SOLDIERS magazine, is Assistant City Editor of the Birmingham (AL) News.



For Larry and Kathy
caught in the spell of
Alaskan dog-sledding

Winning Isn't Everything

Tom Bailey



LARRY and Kathy Baxter are losers and proud of it.

For more than a year they trained, conditioned, battled freezing cold, wild Alaskan animals and a deflated pocketbook for a chance to race in the Anchorage, AK, World Championship Dog Sled Races.

And they lost.

But they did race and neither came in last—and for a couple of Alaskan greenhorns like Larry and Kathy, just being there was almost as good as winning.

The story of this first lieutenant, his wife and their menagerie of sled dogs began 2 years ago at Fort Richardson at 4 p.m. on a November day.

It was already dark when they reached the dog pound. "Larry and I both had grown up with stories and dreams about sled-dogs crossing the Alaskan tundra and now that we were finally here we wanted a Husky," Kathy recalls.

TOM BAILEY, formerly on the staff of SOLDIERS, is Assistant City Editor of the Birmingham (AL) News.

The Baxters quickly picked up the basics of mushing—both in terminology and equipment.





Coming up fast, another team tries to pass Larry during race, far left. Center, the Baxters' son gets started early as he watches the dogs from his mother's back. Above, Larry leaves the starting line at the World Championship.

"Twenty homeless dogs clamored for our attention but this particular young Husky just cocked his head and held up a paw. Without hesitation we shook on it and soon Skeena was with us in our little car, his wet nose thrust between the two front seats."

About the time snow started falling at Fort Richardson, Larry began talking about "a couple more dogs and a sled." And then one afternoon Larry came home wearing one of those grins she knew too well. "A man in my office belongs to a sled-dog club here," he said. "They have their own kennel and plenty of trails to run. He says he knows a captain who wants to sell a sled . . ."

That evening Larry and Kathy were proud owners of an honest-to-goodness dog sled. "We hooked Skeena to it and Larry ran out front coaxing him on while I stood on the runners and yelled 'Mush!' " said Kathy. "I discovered later that nobody says 'mush' anymore —it's usually 'hike!' "

A week later the "man from the office" admitted

he was financially pressed and needed to get out of the sled dog business. Next evening Blu, Star, Ginger, Tilly, Scamp, Princess and Felix received their dinner from the Baxters.

They joined Ship Creek Musher's Club. It was small and they soon found out why: "You have to be crazy to be in this business," another member explained. "How many people do you know who would come out here every night, often at 20 below, to feed and run a bunch of dogs?"

Learning the Ropes. That first winter was spent making equipment and learning about sledding. Kathy made the dog harnesses on her sewing machine. Each dog had to be custom-fitted.

The Baxters quickly picked up the basics of mushing—both in terminology and equipment. First, dogs are guided like horses—"Gee" for right, "Haw" for left.

To slow or stop the dogs there is a foot brake. To keep them stopped there's a device like a boat anchor.

Even before they had basics in their heads the Baxters were on the trail. They soon learned that even a routine run may turn into an adventure.

Take, for example, the chilly February night when Larry decided to take his then 7-month pregnant wife for a pleasure ride.

"We were moving at a good pace and rounded the first bend without incident," said Kathy. "Suddenly I heard a strangled sound of surprise from Larry and the dogs came to a halt. A huge, dark shape crossed my line of vision. 'What's going on?' I asked.

" 'Moose', Larry answered, probably wondering how I could have failed to recognize the animal as it walked right over us. Skeena lunged, and with an angry grunt the moose did an about-face and trampled over the lines again. Larry found himself eyeball to eyeball with half a ton of angry animal. I just sat in the basket with my mouth hanging open.

"Larry pushed my unwieldly frame out of the sled into a snowbank. I clutched my stomach which began to cramp and Larry groaned."

The moose watched for a while—it seemed an eternity to the Baxters—then ambled off into the woods.

Next day they discovered Skeena had removed a sizable chunk of hair from that moose's leg.

Building a Team. Later that month the Fur Rendezvous came to Anchorage. It's an annual event commemorating those wild and wooly days when trappers brought their furs to trade. A few trappers still do come for that purpose but mainly the event is a rollicking week of merriment, climaxed by the World Championship Dog Sled Races.

The Baxters were there but not racing. Standing along the race route, feeling the excitement of the crowd and racers, Larry muttered, "I'm going to run that race next year."

A search for the right dogs began immediately. "I went all over the state looking for dogs," Larry said. "You don't just pick up dogs of professional caliber at the dog lot."



Summertime and the sledding is hard in the Northland—but the Baxters keep their dog teams in shape by hooking them to a cut down car.

And there's where the money problem came in. His highest priced dog cost $700 and several others cost $100 or better. But the Baxters learned that it wasn't the original cost, it was the "pupkeep." The dogs would go through a 50-pound bag of feed a day and, at $6.50 a bag, that mounts up in a hurry.

Even the coming of summer didn't stop training for the race. A stripped-down car was used for summer training with the Baxters riding cross country urging on their team.

Trials on the Trail. By November winter had returned and of course that meant racing season. World Championship isn't the only race of the year. First there was the one in which Larry gave his lead dog a "gee" instead of a "haw" and ended up tearing through the bushes, over boulders, through a gravel pit and arriving at the finish line ahead of the other racers. It was hard to explain that short-cut to the judges!

Then there was the time one of his dogs slipped out of its collar, the dogs started fighting and the sled turned over, all within 200 feet of the starting line.

And then there was Kathy's racing debut, on a day of —2 degrees and up to 50 mile-per-hour winds.

The judge gave Kathy the go and her parka blew off. She was already passing other sledders when they overtook another team in a narrow pass. But rather than moving to the other lane, lead dog Sally decided to pass on the right, straight through the bushes. Two



sleds, six dogs and two novice mushers found themselves in a tangle.

Kathy finally staggered across the finish line—exhausted, disgusted and frostbitten. But Larry was jubilant: "Four more seconds and you'd have had a trophy!" he shouted.

Big Moment. When February rolled around, the Baxters were ready for the Fur Rendezvous. For weeks they had raced the dogs every evening while undergoing an informal physical fitness course themselves.

The morning of the big race, Larry and Kathy were up early—checking batteries in the transistor radio they would carry to hear how they were doing as the race progressed, double checking the harnesses. "Then of course we had to prepare special joy juice for our dogs," said Larry. "It's kind of a psychological thing, maybe more so for the musher than the dogs. But anyway, you mix up this bouillon for the dogs so they're not thirsty in the race. Otherwise, they'll eat snow along the way and this will slow you down."

In the Rendezvous race the sleds leave the line at 2-minute intervals racing against a stop watch. If a racer passes another team on the trail he knows he has gained 2 minutes on the team he passes. Passing a team is almost necessary to win. But it isn't always easy. Often the trail is narrow; the snow is slushy and the competing dog teams sometimes stop to fight or play.

The World Championship is divided into a men's and a women's division. Larry's was 75 miles long over 3 days; Kathy's, 36 miles over 3 days. There were 19 teams in Larry's race and 12 in Kathy's.

When Kathy's race was called she was "slightly terrified."

But then she was out there on the trail, roaring to the dogs at the top of her lungs. "But they didn't pay much attention," she said. "They did pretty much what they wanted to."

And when the contest was over she was scratched, exhausted, soaked, but happy just to have finished.

On one turn, with the dogs hitting top speed, the sled tipped. She held on and was dragged over a big rock before she could get the sled righted.

On the home stretch the snow had melted, leaving about 150 yards of icy water for the racers to navigate. "But I slushed through it," said the determined little blonde. "My Labrador panicked and I had to lead the dogs through the water to the finish line."

Then it was Larry's turn.

The first 2 days he finished in 11th place. The third day was a mixture of elation, frustration and despair. "I started fast and was second to the leader at the first check point," he recalls. "I could hear on the radio how I was doing. Soon we caught up with teams 10, 9 and 8. I was right on their tails."

He passed 10 and 9, but before he could get around 8 they entered a wooded stretch. "The driver of team 8 pulled his whip and my dogs were afraid of the cracking noise," he said. "And they just stopped."

Then two of his own dogs slipped out of their harnesses and while he was fixing them, 9 and 10 passed him. Finally he caught up with the team with the whip again. "I finally got past him," said Larry. "His dogs just wouldn't go for him anymore. He was about a mile from the finish line and so mad that he ran the rest of the way. I thought he was going to have a heart attack."

Larry neared the finish line. There they were, 8,000 cheering fans, radio commentators, television cameras, all focused on the Army lieutenant in his first World Championship. Exhaustion began creeping up but he kept running, kicking the sled, screaming encouragement to the dogs, pushing everything to the limit for those few extra seconds.

And then he was across the line. Results were not long coming—he had lost. But, he says, it was worth every penny, every minute of training, every bag of dog food, every inconvenience a pack of dogs can bring.

Neither he nor Kathy finished last. And for rookies, that's something to brag about.

The Baxters won't be racing this year. Larry's in Thailand, finishing his 3-year tour of duty, and Kathy's back home in New York with the dogs they didn't sell.

"But we'll get back into it sooner or later," they say. "Maybe just in New York for ourselves or—who knows—maybe in Alaska again."



TR²

A Different Kind of Demonstration

LT Gordon H. Hutchinson

YOU hear a great deal these days about demonstrations against the military, but you don't hear much about demonstrations *for* the military — sometimes verging into the ecstatic.

Ask any of the men from the 82d Airborne Division who took part in TR Squared (TR²).

The title developed as a tag name for the Training, Recruiting and Recreation activities staged by the 82d based at Fort Bragg, NC. Besides "showing the flag" to a wide area of the Carolinas and Georgia, TR² is credited with bringing some 300 recruits into the Modern Volunteer Army. It also brought out the

FIRST LIEUTENANT GORDON H. HUTCHINSON is Assistant Information Officer, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC.

. . . the whole town turned out for "Army Appreciation Day."





Wherever the troopers set up a demonstration, swarms of youngsters joined the throngs to see the displays —a 105mm howitzer, far left, field switchboard, center, mortar, above.

crowds with some communities actively seeking a visit from the troops.

There is the instance of Windsor, NC, a small town nestling near the Virginia border, some 200 miles from Fort Bragg. At the request of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the 82d unit was rerouted on its week-long mission to take in Windsor, where the whole town turned out for what they termed "Army Appreciation Day."

Coming as it did at the tag end of the exercise, the Jaycees were ready for them. Hot coffee and doughnuts were set up in the Army National Guard armory.

During that day, as the unit demonstrated a parachute jump before an audience estimated at 5,000 the men found that a real party atmosphere prevailed. The 82d Airborne Division Chorus added a musical note. The XVIII Airborne Corps Sport Parachute Club came in for a skydiving exhibition. Television cameras were whirring. The adjutant general of the North Carolina National Guard was on hand and so were local dignitaries and speakers.

After a strenuous day, the men were guests of the town. They were treated to a barbeque, followed by swimming, boat riding, water skiing or just lying around on the beach at Albemarle Sound.

During previous missions the men of the 82d staging the demonstrations had been getting warm welcomes— and also had been performing some quiet acts of public service.

Specialist 4 Steven B. Pochert of C company, 3d Battalion, 325th Infantry which conducted a second TR[2] mission in July, responded to an emergency broadcast on behalf of a patient who desperately needed a certain type of blood. The young specialist contacted his captain who arranged transportation to the hospital. After he provided the needed blood, the CO offered SP4 Pochert the rest of the day off but since he had a key role in the display team, he refused. "If it had happened to me or one of my family, I'd want somebody to do the same," he said.

Most of the units engaged in the program staged their displays in North Carolina but one company went to Dahlonega, GA, where the Ranger School conducts mountain training. There they staged displays

Fostering good community relations is part of the job, figure some of the soldiers, below, who have just landed as part of the maneuver, right.





and jumps in nearby towns.

Recruiting Aid. The idea for TR² was developed in conjunction with the recruiting program called "Unit of Choice," under which qualified young men can enlist for certain specified units, of which the 82d Airborne Division is one. To supplement the usual advertisements, the paratroopers decided to take several companies to the public to show how a major military organization lives and operates. The 2d Brigade of the division conducted the operations.

The brigade organized displays to include a mobile kitchen in a 2½-ton truck, a display of foreign weapons, the Vulcan air defense system, a 105mm howitzer and the various small arms that the "All-American" paratroopers are trained to use. These exhibits were set up in various cities and towns by a display team operating independently of the company conducting the mission.

Other elements of the same unit would stage survival training at their bivouac site. Each evening the men would be trucked to various cities and recreational areas for rest. Usually the display team was billeted in a nearby armory.

A main attraction of the entire operation, of course, was the aerial display. As the helicopters came whirling in, the shout of "airborne" was taken up by the crowd as the troopers hit the silk, plummeting down until parachutes blossomed at the last minute over the heads of the waiting throngs. Then the troopers joined their buddies in the display teams to mingle with the audience.

All in all, eight missions were accomplished by the units of TR² to show thousands of Americans that the Army is more than a big, complex organization that runs by the book; it's also one made up of people just like those who came out to watch and cheer.

Close Quarters

Juggling some 1,000 students among 79 classrooms and seven courses is a tremendous task. And coordinating the movement to the right classroom to cover a specific subject can lead to some pretty embarrassing foul-ups.

Through a mix-up, one class at Fort Sill's Artillery School was directed to be at a certain room in a certain building at a certain time. Simple enough . . . until a check revealed that the room number was right but the building was wrong.

The room? A latrine.

Considering the alternatives, it's a good deal when you

Add a Little Love

SP4 Chuck Noland





EVERY married man who's come into the Army or every GI who married before attaining some rank knows the story: too little rank to qualify for Government quarters and too little bread to live off post.

You usually have two choices—live in sub-standard housing so you can eat hamburger instead of beans or settle for beans so you can have at least a livable apartment.

For GIs at Fort Bliss, TX, though, there's a third choice. If you wait 3-4 weeks to get in, you and your wife —and kids if you have them—can move into a small two-bedroom unfurnished house for $51 a month.

For this you don't get a palace but you do get a living room, small kitchen with stove and refrigerator, bathroom and some closet space. All utilities are furnished, maintenance work is free and the landlord furnishes yard tools and paint if the mood to beautify strikes you. Furniture is not included.

Because it's not Government quarters, guys who live there don't forfeit quarters allowances. Only married E-1s through E-3s and E-4s with fewer than 4 years of service can live there. Make E-5 or go over 4 years as an E-4 and you're kicked out because then you qualify for Government quarters.

This hard-to-believe deal is available at the 207-unit development owned by the Kelly Park Housing Association, a non-profit association formed in 1948 by 200 Fort Bliss NCOs who were fed up with the shortage of suitable low-cost housing in El Paso. They put up $300 each, borrowed some more and bought more than 200 prefabricated homes to put on land leased from the Army for $470 a year. The rent: $40 a month.

The original lease was for 15 years, about as long as the founders expected the prefab homes to last. But the homes were still in fair shape when the lease expired in 1964 so it was renewed for 5 years and again in 1969.

Since the homes are paid for, the rent now goes to paying the lease, utilities and operating expenses. Police and fire protection are provided by the Army since the houses are on post. Any money left is plowed back into the development for improvements—painting, re-wiring, street repairs and so on.

The association is run by a nine-member board of governors elected by the residents from the people who live in the development.

The houses are unfurnished except for stoves and refrigerators. Used furniture can be purchased or rented but it doesn't take much to fill the house.

"It's old and small but it's cheap," says Specialist 4 Bill Conn, 22, a member of the association's board of governors. "We'd really be hurting without it."

Conn's wife, Linda, echoes his remarks. "It does have its drawbacks," she said, noting the limited storage space and the kitchens "but we were glad it was available when we came to Fort Bliss in June 1970." Conn now is expecting to vacate Kelly Park because he is due soon for promotion to Specialist 5 and a move into Government quarters.

Another problem develops occasionally in the spring and fall when cloudbursts dump buckets of water onto the parched West Texas earth and it runs off instead of soaking in—frequently under the doors of the houses. "But it mops up pretty fast," Linda says.

"A lot of people wouldn't dream of moving in here. They're just too proud," said Conn. "But it's not that bad — and it's a really good deal."

Orioles touring
Japan score

A Hit In Any Language

SP4 Robert E. Andersen





THE FANS in Pittsburgh had it.

Many wives in New York live with it.

Soldiers with U.S. Army Japan have just been infected with it.

It's spread by perhaps the most dangerous carrier in baseball—the Baltimore Orioles.

It's baseball fever!

When the fever struck Japan the unmistakable cries of "strike the bum out" and "we want a hit" could be heard above the *obento ikaga desu ka!* of the box lunch vendor and the *ganbare* of the excited Japanese fans. The American accented cheers and catcalls came from several thousand U.S. soldiers who watched the Orioles in their 12 game tour of Nippon.

The Birds ran up an impressive string of victories against the Japan champion Giants and a team of Japanese All-Stars. They spent much of their free time sightseeing, visiting local residents and talking with soldiers stationed throughout the country. One group of players visited patients at the U.S. Army Hospital at Camp Zama.

SPECIALIST 4 ROBERT F. ANDERSEN is assigned to the Public Affairs Office, Headquarters, U.S. Army Japan.

Thousands of autographs for the avid Japanese fa



Welcome as a letter from home, SP4s Mark Ray and Joe Urbanski, left, get prized autographs from Frank and Brooks Robinson (Frank has since moved to Los Angeles Dodgers).

Several games were broadcast over the American Forces Radio Service, Far East Network (FEN), so the local fans who couldn't make the scene followed the string of Oriole victories by transistors. But the real diehard fans made it out to the ball park.

"It's almost like being at any major league game at home," remarked one soldier during a game in Tokyo. "The only difference is in the food they sell here—cold rice balls instead of hot dogs and noodle soup instead of popcorn."

"The food's different, sure," said another. "But it's the announcement of the lineup in Japanese that intrigues me. Brooks Robinson's name comes out *Burukksu Robinson,* and Boog Powell, *Buugu Paueru.*"

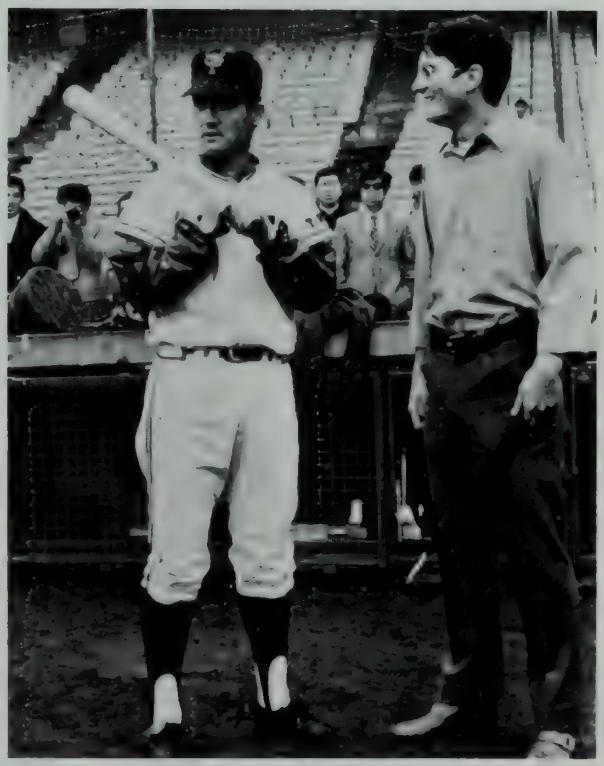
The Orioles gave fans what they expected to see, however. The fearsome foursome that pitched the Birds to the American League pennant fired their curves, fastballs, sliders and change-ups past the cream of the Japanese professionals. The home runs looked the same too. When Boog Powell blasts a fast ball into the center field bleachers, whether in Baltimore or Korakuen Stadium, Tokyo, it's a round tripper in any language.

The esprit that any team needs to be successful was always in evidence. The laughter, chatter, kidding and

well as the GIs kept the ink flowing.



Left, SGT Frank Smith of Headquarters Detachment, U.S. Army Japan, talks with pitcher Dave McNally. Below, Shigeo Nagashima, star infielder of the Yomiuri Giants, gives baseball pointers to SP4 Mark Ray, Headquarters Detachment, U.S. Army Japan.



rough-housing among the Oriole players was infectious among the fans too.

The Japanese had their own power-hitter in the legendary Sadaharu Oh, the "Babe Ruth" of Japanese baseball, and he too played as expected. He thrilled both the Japanese who idolize him and the Americans, who now know why.

Thousands of autographs for the avid Japanese fans as well as GIs kept the ink flowing freely and the locals kept the team posing for thousands of pictures.

The athletes seemed genuinely interested in what their soldier fans thought of Japan, where they were from, when they were going home. Star third baseman Brooks Robinson asked one young Army soldier when he was returning home.

"Tomorrow," he replied, obviously pleased with his good fortune.

"Tomorrow?" queried Brooks, "Why you're shorter than we are. We have another 2 weeks left."

So it went wherever the Orioles played or visited. The scene changed but the Japanese and American fans alike exhibited all the symptoms of that international epidemic—baseball fever.

UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"Don't give up now, kid, you got a no-hitter going."



"You tryin' to tell me somethin' about close-order drill, Simkins?"



"Don't mention that silver dollar bit in front of Martha—she's kind of funny about money."



"Hup Four!"

NCO EDUCATION

Army Chief of Staff General William C. Westmoreland has announced highlights of the Army's plan for NCO education and professional development. Observing that "the phasedown in Southeast Asia provides the Army with an opportunity to develop a truly professional corps of noncommissioned officers and specialists," he said that a 40-hour Basic Leadership Course would be presented to all E-4s and E-5s in the Army sometime during 1972. And this means ALL who have 4 or more months remaining to ETS and who have not had comparable training. The new program will provide instruction in "duties and responsibilities of leaders in the contemporary military environment." The NCO Education System is the cornerstone of the drive to attain professionalism and calls for two and possibly three levels of formal instruction. Basic level courses now underway train E-4s and E-5s (including specialists) in duties appropriate to grades E-5, 6, and 7. In addition, the Chief of Staff has approved a limited 6-month pilot test of selected RA E-3 input directly from Advanced Individual Training. Advanced level courses are to be provided to train E-6 and E-7 personnel in duties appropriate to grades E-8 and E-9. Troop schools will continue to be conducted by the commander involved, with major commanders encouraging conduct of recondo-type courses, including squad tactics, field-craft, scouting and patrolling. NCO Academy and Drill Sergeant School missions are unchanged.

CLUB SCENE

The Army has announced yet another in a series of moves begun more than a year ago to improve its club and mess system. It's the establishment of The Directorate of Nonappropriated Funds, Clubs and Open Messes, to be headed by Brigadier General John T. Peterson. Objective of this reorganization is to see that service personnel receive high quality service at the least possible cost. Some earlier improvements include: ☐ audits of each club or mess, ☐ visits by management assistance teams to provide help to individual activities, ☐ establishment of a professional club/mess career specialty for Army personnel, and ☐ removal of remaining slot machines (all overseas) to be completed by June 30, 1972.

WAC NOTES

DA has given the green light for attendance of Women's Army Corps (WAC) basic training platoon sergeants at the previously all-male Third U.S. Army Drill Sergeant School at Fort Jackson, SC. On successful completion of the course, WAC NCOs will be awarded the MOS 00F, drill sergeant and be entitled to the same benefits as male drill sergeants. This includes Special Duty Assignment Pay of $75 per month.

SALES PRACTICES

Reports received by DA indicate unsatisfactory sales practices have occurred at some military installations and in nearby civilian communities. Army Regulations 210-7 state that installation commanders may permit civilian salesmen to solicit on their posts. This is a privilege granted to a salesman as distinguished from a right. However, some salesmen operating on military installations, with and without permission, continue to take advantage of young, inexperienced military personnel. Instances of unsatisfactory transactions can be minimized by conducting frequent education programs, items in daily bulletins and close cooperation with officials and businessmen in the adjacent civilian community. DA Circulars 210-16, September 20, 1971 (Credit Unions), and 600-80, September 16, 1971 (Personal Commercial Transactions), are guides for counseling personnel on wise use of credit and cautions to be used in personal commercial transactions. Since then, the Army's Office of the Chief of Information has also published DA Pamphlet 360-808 containing an article on "Personal Financial Planning."

HIKE FREEZE

Due to Fiscal Year 1972 manpower reductions recently imposed by Congress, Department of the Army is suspending promotions to temporary captain until June 30, 1972. The suspension is also due to a reduction in the number of requirements for captains, high retention rates of officers in grade of captain, and curtailment of promotions to major. This freeze will delay the promotion of some 1,400 first lieutenants. It's anticipated that hikes to captain will resume on or about July 1, 1972. A new promotion schedule to temporary captain during FY73 will be published in a change to DA Circular 624-3. In a related item, the Army announced some officer hike criteria, namely time in service and time in grade projected to June 30, 1972 for field grades--from captain to major 8.6 and 5.7 years respectively; major to lieutenant colonel 14.5 and 5.6; and lieutenant colonel to colonel 21 and 5.7.

MILEAGE PLUS

Authorized service members who conduct official government business through travel in privately-owned vehicles are now being reimbursed 11 cents per mile instead of 10 cents previously granted. These reimbursements, which also cover tolls for roads, bridges, ferries and tunnels, are based on speedometer readings or other evidence as to the actual distance necessarily traveled in conducting official business. PCS reimbursements are not affected.


Playmate
Cathy Rowland
Photo Courtesy
Playboy



SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

MARCH 1972
VOLUME 27, NO. 3

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

FRONT COVER. The deserter is a marked man—in life as well as in Army files. What motivates him to drop out and choose "One Way to Exile"? SOLDIERS staffer SP4 Chuck Noland talked to some in Canada and reports the scene in this issue

BACK COVER. Even soldiers need pointers in the social whirl to learn "Where the Girls Are." See page 44 Photo by SSG Dave Hinkle

INSIDE BACK COVER. Playmate Jean Bell's photo may not be reprinted without written permission from Playboy.

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O'SEAS TOURS

The lessening of U.S. activity in Vietnam has resulted in a number of changes in Army oversea assignment policy. Effective April 1 soldiers serving overseas will be permitted to request a voluntary extension of their oversea tour up to a maximum of 5 years. Other actions effective April 1 ● Volunteers for Vietnam and Korea serving overseas will be required to complete at least 16 months of their normal tour in their losing command or 12 months after arrival of their dependents whichever is longer, before departing for Vietnam or Korea. ● Those volunteering for duty in Vietnam will not be accepted in an MOS not presently held. ● All volunteer applications for Vietnam will be submitted through channels so commanders can recommend approval or disapproval as for volunteers for other oversea areas, and ● officers and warrant officers serving in stabilized positions will not be permitted to volunteer for oversea service (except RVN) until they have completed five-sixths of the stabilized tour, and they will not be reassigned until the stabilized tour is completed. Changes due for July 1 implementation include one that will require individuals to have sufficient service remaining to complete a full oversea accompanied tour to be eligible for oversea transportation of their dependents. The other change will require career personnel who are issued assignment instructions on or after July 1 to have sufficient service remaining to complete the full oversea tour.

MEDIC COURSE

The Army's new Physicians' Assistant Course is underway at Fort Sam Houston, TX. The initial group of 60 began training Feb. 29, with a second group of 60 due to start early in July. Twelve months of the 18-month course will be spent in classroom and small group clinical exercises at Fort Sam. Students will then receive 6 months of clinical training under supervision of an Army physician at a U.S. Army hospital. After 18 months and final exams, graduates will be appointed as warrant officers and assigned to combat units in place of Medical Corps officers formerly assigned as battalion surgeons. Plans are also pending to use the physicians' assistants in troop clinics and at hospital outpatient clinics.

MAIL LOCKS

The Army will order individual mail lockboxes included in all future barracks rehabilitation and construction. With more than 50,000 of the personal-type boxes already in use within CONUS, General William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff, has recommended they become an Army-wide feature. It's all part of the program to increase service attractiveness.

GREEN SCENE

Check your Audio-Visual Support Center soon to pick up "The Green Scene." It's the Army's film magazine, a series of film vignettes under the AV code symbol GS-2. The first vignette, at a helicopter training class at Fort Rucker, AL, brings out the importance of DA civilian pilot instructors in military training. Another segment shows how the Army takes care of its own through "U.S. Army Educational Assistance Loans." A closing chapter follows a soldier on the Berlin Wall patrol engaged in one of the many routine but vital duties of a soldier in today's Army. Producers at the Army's Command Information Unit, Washington, D.C., 20310, welcome ideas and suggestions for future "Green Scene" film magazines.

EARLY OUTS

The program whereby those electing to join an Army Reserve or Army National Guard unit in exchange for an 180-day early release from active duty has been terminated effective February 21. The program proved so successful that continuation would have created critical shortages among certain MOS skill areas in advance of availability of qualified replacements. Since its start last December and through mid-February the program attracted more than 5,000 volunteers. Provisions of the 60-day early release program for qualified personnel remain in effect. DA Message 112200Z Feb 72 has details.

PORT CALLS

Army E-5s assigned overseas are reporting directly to the aerial port of embarkation in the same manner as E-6s, -7s, -8s and -9s. The new policy which became effective March 1 allows the E-5 member to bypass the Overseas Replacement Station (ORS) processing. This will leave only E-1 through E-4 unaccompanied men enroute to Korea, Germany, Vietnam, Japan, Okinawa and Hawaii to be port called through the ORS. The new Army policy also includes direct port calling of all personnel to Puerto Rico, effective March 1.

BANK RATES

Treasury Department instructions that became effective February 1 have brought some changes to the U.S. military banking picture. Savings accounts have been reestablished, payment of interest on checking accounts has ceased and free checking account service is now available to those sending net pay to the bank for deposit.

ENLISTMENTS

With non-prior service enlistments tallied for January the Army figures it's holding its own in the try for an all-volunteer force. Statistics show that 15,496 new personnel were enlisted, with 3,673 taking a shot at the combat arms. While this differs only slightly from the 15,473 gained in January 1971, officials believe there was a 50 percent hike in quality of personnel entering Army service.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Dear SOLDIERS:

As an ROTC student soon to be commissioned I greatly value SOLDIERS.

When I attended airborne school this summer many young soldiers asked for information about ROTC. In my estimation the ROTC program has received less publicity than the other programs for training officers. ROTC produces the bulk of officers in all branches of the Army so why not publish an article about the program? Who knows, someone might read it and realize the value of ROTC. Better yet, he might join.

CADET J. W. FOX, JR.
University of Akron
Akron, OH

In the past year SOLDIERS has published nine stories about the Reserve Officers Training Program. And there have been several articles dealing indirectly with ROTC. To locate them see the annual index in the December 1971 issue.

Dear SOLDIERS:

The covers of December '71 and January '72 are inappropriate for the Army's official magazine.

The December cover reflects a definite anti-establishment theme that to me is personally unacceptable. There is maudlin sentimentality apparent and I cannot see any purpose or motive in its display. The Jesus people theme is inappropriate and poorly projected. It indicates that it is something new for a soldier to hold religious feelings. It is in poor taste and does not portray my Army and I do not like it.

The January cover is not so blatant and abstract but it also is abrasive and demeaning to most soldiers. There are two obvious violations of safety rules—no helmet and no goggles. Further, both need haircuts. Without a knowledge of their military purpose, they portray a loose, free-wheeling undisciplined Army.

Now for the kudos. The content of both issues is superbly done with a wealth of interesting and readable articles. I consider the skunk story a classic.

LTC WILLIAM B. RIPPERT
HQ, 138th Engr Gp
Fort Riley, KS

Some readers agree with you—but many don't. Reader reaction to the December cover was about evenly split; you're the first reader to rev up your motor against the January cover, though.

Dear SOLDIERS:

In the November issue of SOLDIERS magazine I recognized an Army nurse whom I lived near at one time. The name tag reads "Peyton" but I couldn't see the rank. Her first name is Thora and I would like to contact her through your assistance.

1LT MARCELLOUS COOPER
HHC 52d Avn Bn
APO SF 96494

She's CPT Thora Peyton and the picture was taken at the 3d Field Hospital in Vietnam. There's a James Bondish way you might get in touch. Address the envelope containing your letter "To CPT Peyton." Place it in another envelope and address it to MAJ James Downey, Army Nurse Corps Branch, Office of the Surgeon General, Forrestal Building, 12th and Independence Ave, Washington, DC, 20314. Your letter will be forwarded to CPT Peyton if she is still in the service. If she's left the Army, the letter will be returned to you.

Be careful—in the photo it looks like she's wearing an engagement ring.

Dear SOLDIERS:

In view of our emphasis on the use of closed circuit educational television (CCETV) for Command Information, we were pleased to see the article "ETV—and Awayyy . . ." in the January issue of SOLDIERS . . . However, Colonel E. J. Weaver, commanding officer of the CONARC ETV/Training Film Unit, informs us that 27 locations have an ETV capability—not 25, as stated in the article. In addition, he believes the article implies that CCETV is used primarily for Command Information, when, in reality, the facilities were established and are used primarily to support CONARC schools and Army Training Centers. Facilities can be made available for other use, such as CI, provided this access does not conflict with the primary training mission and requires no increase in manpower or funds.

COL LAWRENCE E. BUTLER
Deputy Information Officer
HQ, CONARC
Fort Monroe, VA

Dear SOLDIERS:

Enjoyed "Curse You Red Baron" (January 1972 issue) about the Flying Circus Aerodrome in Bealton, VA. However, you should be aware that the Confederate Air Force at Harlingen, TX, has for a number of years operated a flying museum of World War II combat aircraft and participated in air shows across the country.

MAJ ALLEN B. HEARD
Leavenworth, KS

Dear SOLDIERS:

I have just read the article "Call in the Gunships" which appeared in your magazine about a year ago.

I think the idea of using helicopters as antitank weapons is imaginative but unrealistic. In Europe we would be up against Russian weapons. What do you think would happen to a helicopter when it comes across a Russian quad 23mm, self propelled antiaircraft cannon having the speed of armor and radar controlled? Some Soviet equipment can carry the 14.5mm machinegun in single, double or quad mountings.

Helicopters have uses but they can't do everything. I think the Army is foolish in trying to put a rotary wing on every man, truck and what-have-you.

MR. RICHARD R. STEINIS
Brooklyn, NY

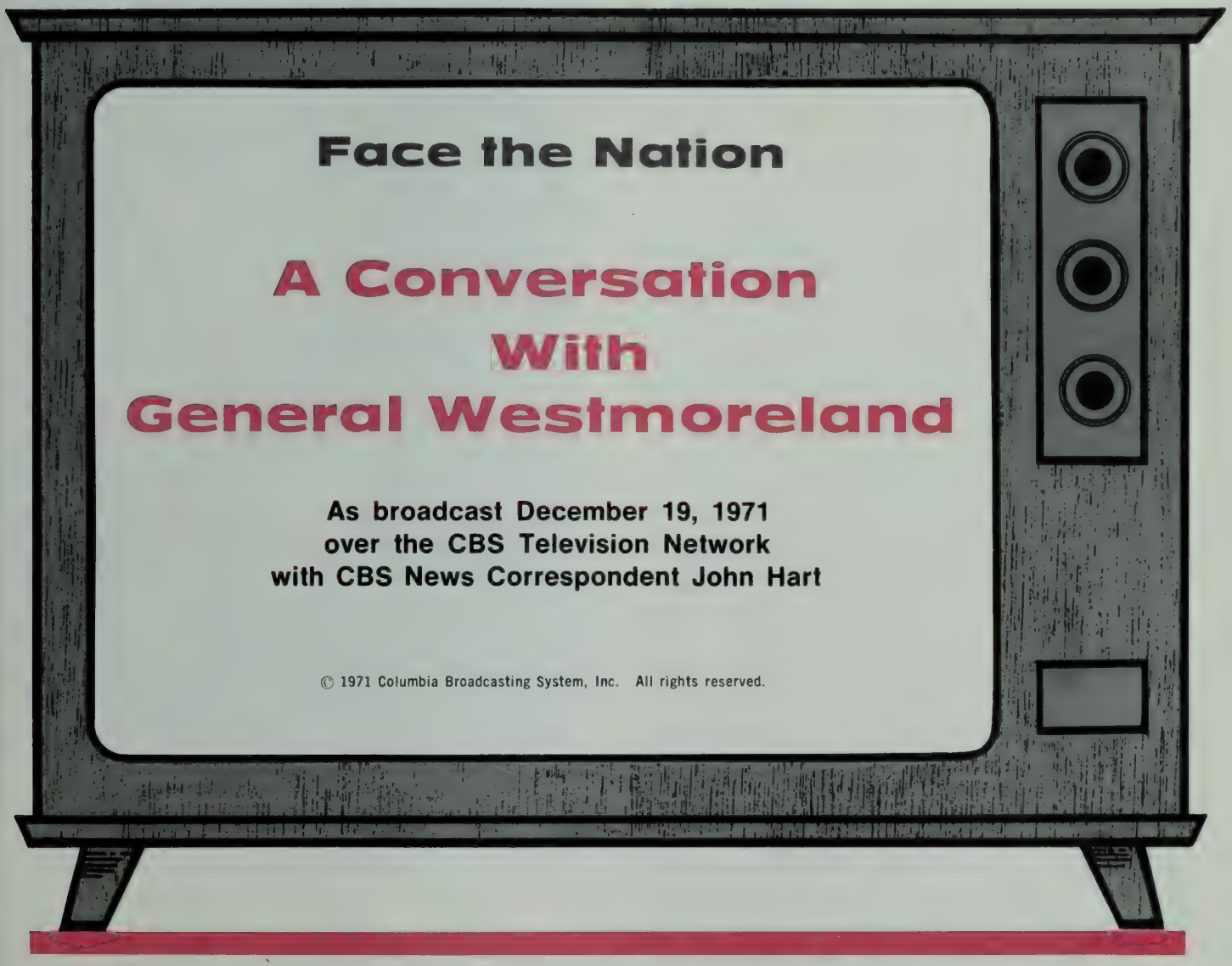
You're not alone in questioning the role of the helicopter as an antitank weapon. There are those in the Army who express similar concern. While the ultimate test of a theory is the battlefield, the Army has conducted extensive tests and large-scale exercises with simulated enemy weapons effects. To date, the results of this testing are encouraging. These concepts don't call for the helicopter to do it all. Emphasis continues to be placed on full employment of the Army team including infantry, armor, artillery, close air support and all the other contributors to ground battle.

Dear SOLDIERS:

No question that LTC Molinelli is well qualified to be named Army Aviator of the Year (January '72 SOLDIERS). However, I doubt that many soldiers will recognize the insignia worn by the airplane driver. I can't find it in AR 370-5 either. I thought sabers went with Custer.

LTC HAROLD F. SMITH
U.S. Army Training Center
Fort Campbell, KY

Right and wrong—crossed sabers are worn by some units in 'Nam that trace their lineage to the cavalry. Though the insignia worn by LTC Molinelli is not shown in regs, the numerals with crossed sabers indicate the unit to which he was assigned and they were worn by men of that unit.



JOHN HART: What is the condition of the Army now, is it in condition to fight another war, a protracted war?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Well, of course, at the present time we're phasing down the size of the Army at a rate almost as fast as that which obtained following World War II, and much faster than the phasedown following Korea. We're reducing the size of the Army substantially. We're reducing our number of divisions. Many of these divisions are not at full strength. We're having to redistribute our manpower as we move to a lower level of strength. Many of our units are in excellent shape. Some are less so. We have to set priorities with respect to the allocation of manpower. But it will be a number of months before we are able to redistribute our manpower in accordance with our new manpower programs so that all of our divisions can be in the fighting shape that we have as an objective.

HART: General William C. Westmoreland commanded the American and allied forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968, the years of escalation. He was brought home in July of '68 after the shock of the Tet offensive —and as United States policy in Vietnam was being changed. He shared the public abuse for those painful years. Then President Johnson made him Chief of Staff for the Army, and he's now in the final year of a four-year term. General Westmoreland has given no lengthy interviews on national television since he's been Chief of Staff. But, recently, he agreed to appear for our cameras for a conversation in the audio visual studio of the Pentagon. For the next half hour, here are some of the things he said, starting with reflections on the image of the Army.

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: I think we have a problem with respect to image. I think this is improving

steadily, but it's not surprising, because the Army's carried the major burden of the Vietnam War for six years —we've taken two-thirds of the casualties, we've taken most of the public abuse. We've had some in our ranks who have not conducted themselves properly. These individuals have been given inordinate visibility. So our image has been affected by this, but I think it's on its way up. And I predict it will continue.

HART: Is Vietnam the main source of problems for the Army?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Not directly. The basic problem that the Army has had has been the result of our commitment in Vietnam, but it's been a matter of personnel instability. Because we've had one-third of our trained strength in short-tour areas, specifically in Southeast Asia and in Korea — a 12-month tour in Southeast Asia and a 13-month tour in Korea. Now as we draw down in Vietnam and as we reduce our troops in Korea, and we have reduced them by one division as you may know, the requirement to send men overseas every month will be greatly reduced, and this has now provided us the opportunity to stabilize our ranks, stabilize our commanders, our noncommissioned officers, and provide an opportunity for a man to serve for two or more years with the unit and most of them at least one year as a minimum.

HART: Was the one-year tour then some kind of a mistake?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: I don't believe so —I don't believe we had any alternative because of considerations of morale, and the necessity of sharing the burden of the war in consideration of the fact that those of us in policy positions during the early days saw this as a long war. And we had to develop personnel policies on that assumption. So I don't believe it was a mistake, I think it was necessary.

HART: When you think of the public misunderstanding of the program that has been brought to the Army, was the fact that you policy makers—I assume you refer to yourself—saw it as a long war and the public did not?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Well, I can't speak for the public—I just don't know. I think you're a better judge of how the public felt about the war than I



am—but I certainly viewed it as a long war.

HART: We asked the General, too, if, in retrospect, he thought the competition between units for enemies killed in Vietnam—the body count—was a mistake?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Well, I don't know how we could have avoided some way of trying to make credible the casualty reports that were submitted. The body count goes back to—well, '63 and '64, at which time the Vietnamese were reporting casualties inflicted on the enemy. The press questioned these casualties—so the purpose was to make more credible—in the eyes of the press and in the eyes of the public—the accuracy of the casualties inflicted on the enemy. Now, I do not recall during my tour any great intense competition between units in this regard. Obviously, when a unit is on a combat operation or confronts an enemy unit, they are going to do all they can to inflict as many casualties on the enemy as they can. And when the battle is over, they attempt to determine the extent that they have inflicted casualties on the enemy.

HART: Did you believe the body counts?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: I felt they were about as accurate as could be the case under the circumstances. I was aware of the fact that there was some double counting from time to time, no doubt from time

to time, some inaccurate reports. But it was the assessment of my staff—which I agreed with—that offsetting any exaggeration would be those killed by artillery and air in the jungles and remote from the battlefield. So we felt on balance this was an accurate assessment, as accurate as certainly we could get.

HART: Well, now the practice of body count has been blamed in some degree in the case of Mylai—do you agree with that?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: I'm not aware that this was an element involved. I cannot precisely answer that question.

HART: Has the country sort of let the Army down, and has the Army let the country down?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: The Army has not let the country down. I cannot speak with respect to the attitude of the country toward the Army. But the Army has done a magnificent job for this country. History will record this. The Army is not appreciated now, but it will be by history.

HART: At West Point, as you well know, by General MacArthur's statue, are the words, "There's no substitute for victory." Was it too much to ask the Army to abandon that in this war?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Of course, the Army is under a control of constitutionally elected civilian authority. We carry out the instructions from the Commander in Chief. We do not make policy. We carry out policy. And we've carried out this policy, in my opinion, in a very credible fashion.

HART: It was not destructive to the Army to ask them to take less than victory out of Vietnam?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Six years of war where we carried the major burden has taken its toll on our morale, on our standards and our professionalism. And particularly disruptive has been this great turnover in personnel that I have described earlier. Certainly, this has had a degrading effect on our morale, but we're snapping back rapidly. We're bouncing back at an unprecedented rate. I'm extremely encouraged, extremely pleased with the way things are going; although we've got a long way to go.

HART: General, do you find it strange that the men whom Lieutenant Colonel Herbert accused of covering up atrocities in Vietnam wrote the only negative report on him?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: I'm in no position at this time to talk about Colonel Herbert—the whole story has not been told in this regard.

HART: Can you amplify the story for us?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: I cannot, no.

HART: Do you think that that whole case, and cases like that are too unresolved in the minds of the public? And if so, why are they so unresolved?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Well, the whole point is the Army's case has never been told on this.

HART: Why not?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Well, for the simple reason that we could not afford to jeopardize the investigations that were being made as a result of the accusations made by Colonel Herbert, so we've had to remain silent.

A fact sheet has been developed for internal use, and some reporters have asked for this fact sheet and it has been made available. But all the facts will be made known in due time. But, frequently, the Army gets put in a rather difficult position where an accused can state his case publicly, but we have to refrain from saying anything because we would jeopardize the case, jeopardize people who have been accused or jeopardize the rights of the accuser.

HART: We went on to talk about an all-volunteer Army, reminding him that some military men object to it on moral grounds, saying it denies every man the duty to serve his country and leaves that to a hired few.

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: As you well know, a volunteer military force is the policy of this Administration. The Army is doing its utmost to bring about a volunteer Army, and we're making progress. I'm quite encouraged by it. I'm in no position to discuss the moral issues involved, but most certainly individuals who do not choose to serve in uniform under a volunteer concept will not have to serve.

HART: How do you get the high quality leadership that you're looking for? You're concentrating on improving leadership, among other things, when as many people feel you're going to get certain strata of the public into the Army — people who can't find work elsewhere, minority groups . . .

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: I think we'll get a cross section of America, because I have great faith in the American people. I feel that the young men of this country, basically, want to continue to serve their country. And I think we'll get volunteers from a cross section of American society. I mean I have that much faith in the American people and the youth of this country.

What we must do now is develop an Army, as we reduce the size of the Army to the pre-Vietnam levels.

We'll be far better in quality and very sensitive to the individual who will have high standards of professional performance and we'll be challenging to the individual. I'm for that individual soldier. I want to create an environment that will appeal to him, where he's treated like a mature, responsible individual. But of course, in return, we expect him to respond like a mature, responsible individual. I want to give him barracks which are attractive. Fifty percent of our barracks in the United States now are World War II vintage. I want to give him the facilities so he will have a pleasant environment in which to live and to serve. And then I want to train him and train him hard. Challenging training that he will find extremely interesting. And we're proceeding with programs to do that, too.

HART: Chairman Hebert has been quoted as saying that that environment is similar to a country club, is he right?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Well, we're not going to create any country club environment, I can assure you. But we do want to create an environment where a man and his family can live under comfortable conditions. Perhaps it will be austere compared with those of his counterparts in civilian life, but at the same time, will be reasonably comfortable and he will have the facilities that he and his family need to live a good, clean, decent life.

HART: When you speak of public abuse, is that abuse rooted in the public's perception of the Army or did the Army make some fundamental errors, or were there some fundamental breakdowns?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Well, I think it's basically the result of six long years of war, where the patience of the American public grew thin. I think it has been a tendency for the military to be a whipping boy of the national frustrations. This is beginning to pass. I think, unhappily, a lot of the anti-war sentiment in this country has become an anti-military sentiment. And I think this is a very dangerous state of mind.

HART: Why did it pass, or why is it passing?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Because we're drawing down our troops in South Vietnam, and that war is grinding to a close.

HART: Was that limited mission—the no-win mission—unfair on the part of an Administration to ask of an Army?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Oh, I don't think it was unfair. The policy decision was made by our senior leadership after considering all the factors involved, and many things had to be considered by our top level leadership. So I would not at all categorize these decisions as unfair. And the Army has been stretched by it. We've got some scars on our institutional body, and a few open wounds, but our heads are high.

HART: General, when you talk about changes in leadership practices, what inadequacies are you correcting and how?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Well, during the course of the Vietnam War, we were an institution with a mission, namely to train officers and men to go to Vietnam. And some of our practices became rather stereotyped. Some of them were impersonal in style and character. Now that we're moving to a peacetime situation, it's extremely important that we be more sensitive to the feelings of the individual, and I'm attempting to get officers and noncoms oriented in that direction. Some of our officers and noncommissioned officers and technicians did not have that depth of expertise that we must have now. So our first program is to emphasize professionalism, skill in the manifold jobs that we have in the Army.

Our second objective is to improve service attractiveness and job satisfaction. This includes better facilities. It includes some relaxation in lifestyles.

And finally it's absolutely essential to have a greater degree of public support. If the soldier is degraded, if his profession is not respected and not recognized as essential to the country, we can hardly expect quality men to enlist in the numbers required to have a volunteer force. The country cannot have it both ways. They cannot degrade the military and at the same time expect to eliminate the draft.

HART: When you talk about making the Army attractive, do you want young men highly motivated with consciences, and, what do you say to the young man who says—looking at this as an institution and its most recent history—why should I join an institution that allowed a Mylai to happen and allowed a sergeant major to steal from the men, and allowed all of these lapses and worse?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Well, when you consider these unhappy incidents, they were really quite few in number, considering the number of officers and men who have passed through our ranks in the last six years. Mylai was an aberration in the system, it was something that should not have happened but it did happen. And, inevitably, in any organization sometimes an individual will move to a position of responsibility and not conduct himself in accordance with the ethics that have always been demanded by the military profession. But you cannot blame the thousands and millions of officers and men who have served their country honorably because of the derelictions of a very few.

HART: What are the problems that you have now in making a new Army?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: I would say, first, the problem of stabilizing our ranks. And I've described earlier the personnel turmoil which has resulted from one-third of our trained strength being in the one-year tour areas. Next, the problem of moving from an Army of a million and a half men down to an Army of 900,000 men. The problem of eliminating from our ranks certain mediocrity that has crept into our ranks. Once we stabilize our ranks and once we get the funds in order to improve the conditions under which our soldiers, our officers and their dependents live, and as we put into effect many of the new policies which includes overriding emphasis on improving professionalism, we will build an Army that will be second to none in the history of the United States, this I am convinced of.

HART: How long will that take?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: It will take probably a year or so. But there are many imponderables. Will we get the funds? Will we get the manpower authorizations so we can properly allocate our strength to the units? Will we get the number of volunteers that we need, the number of selectees that we need to fill up our ranks? But, finally, will we get the public support that will create an attitude conducive to quality young men in the numbers required volunteering to join our ranks? I think we will, because the Army is a very exciting place. We have the capability of challenging the young people of this country, and giving them perhaps the most interesting experience that they've ever had.

HART: It strikes me, too, that the Army includes an opportunity if it fulfills its ultimate mission, to fight a war and to die in it.

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Of course, when a man puts on the uniform of his country and he dedicates himself to the service of his country, he has to be prepared to carry out the orders of his superiors. And the Army is under the control of a constitutionally elected civilian authority. And when we're asked by our civilian authorities to accomplish a mission, we take great pride in accomplishing that mission. And when an individual puts on the uniform, he takes an oath to defend the Constitution of the United States and to obey the orders of those over him.

HART: But that opportunity is not used in the advertising campaigns, though, is it General?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: I think this point has been made. I don't know whether it's been direct or indirect. But, certainly implicit, and service in uniform is this type of opportunity, and I would think that any schoolboy would realize that.

HART: To fight and to die for the country.

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: To serve one's country and carry out the missions that are assigned to the military force.

HART: General, as a career military man, I wonder if you take personal disappointments out of Vietnam in that it is not a war which you could say we won, but we had to settle for a substitute for victory.

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Well, I wouldn't describe it that way at all. I would say that the Vietnam War was a war with limited objectives; fought with limited means; and within the policy parameters that were laid down, the Army has done its job. And so have the other services. In other words, we haven't won a military victory in a classic sense. We were never asked to. This was not part of the mission. We were given other objectives which we have virtually accomplished. So one can say that we have been successful. No, we have not defeated the enemy—the armed enemy—in a classic sense. But we have been successful in accomplishing the missions that were given to us. We have done what we were told to do.

HART: Some of those circumstances were political of course. You took abuse along with others for an extremely unpopular war in the end. Do you see your role now as reforming the Army and making a new Army, an opportunity to redeem yourself in the eyes of these critics?

GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Well, I never considered that I had to redeem myself. I spent four and a half years in Vietnam. I gave it my best efforts. I have no apology for anything that I did there. Since I've been Chief of Staff of the Army, it has fallen my lot to lead the Army in accordance with policy directions provided by civilian authority through a period of transition, a difficult transition. And we're moving admirably through this period of transition, and I'm quite encouraged. In fact, I'm quite enthusiastic to be a part of this effort. It's an effort that is going to be successful. Yes, we've had our problems, we've taken our public relations lumps, but we are bouncing back at an unprecedented rate.



When a deserter crosses the border it's

ONE WAY TO EXILE

DAVID SHOULD be back in Ventura working on oil rigs or in Fresno putting in 16-hour days in the fig fields. His lanky frame is suited to such back-breaking outdoor work and he was happy doing it.

He should have married his first big love and settled down to do his thing in his native California. He could have dug that.

But he never will. He can never do anything in the States again except hide or serve time in prison.

On December 26, 1970, David went AWOL from the Army for the sixth time and crossed the border to become a deserter in Canada.

When he reached Vancouver, British Columbia, he joined hundreds of young men who have left the Armed Forces for a life of exile in a foreign land.

Desertion from the U.S. military is not recognized as a crime under Canadian law so deserters aren't arrested or deported. They may apply to immigrate like other persons entering the country. (Visitors and immigrants, however, may be deported for almost any indictable offense committed while in Canada, including illegal possession of drugs.)

As more and more deserters like David have discovered, there's a long jump from being legally able to apply for immigration to gaining landed immigrant status which allows aliens to live and work permanently in Canada.

Most publicity about American exiles in Canada has concerned draft evaders and most publicity about deserters abroad has centered on Sweden. But Army officials and Americans working with exiles in Canada agree more deserters are going to Canada than to any other foreign country—although staffers at the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme (TADP) office maintain most deserters stay underground in the States.

How Many? Just how many American exiles are in Canada—and how many are deserters—is anyone's guess.

The only figure the TADP offers is that "approximately 100,000 Americans are in Canada due to some aspect of the socio-political conditions in the U.S." That estimate includes not only draft dodgers and deserters but also young men who are neither, plus women and families who have moved north because they're fed up with living in the States.

Statistics from Canada's Department of Manpower and Immigration indicate about 17,000 young men aged 15 to 29 emigrated from the U.S. to Canada from 1967, the year TADP staffers say deserters started arriving, through 1970, the latest year for which totals are available. But not all of those were draft dodgers or deserters, and not all draft dodgers and deserters who stay manage to get immigrant status.

The Army knows for sure at latest count that 1,150 deserters are in Canada. But they are only a portion of those who for one reason or another formally notify the Canadian government they are deserters—and that question isn't even asked during the immigration process.

In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1971, the Army recorded 79,027 incidents of desertion—AWOLs gone more than 29 days. About a fifth of those incidents were repeaters so about 55,000 GIs were actually dropped from the rolls of their units and administratively classified as deserters (they aren't legally deserters unless convicted of desertion by courts-martial).

About 90 percent of those 55,000 soldiers turned themselves in or were busted. That left 5,500 unaccounted for.

Where they went is not known, but it's safe to assume many wound up in Canada. David was one of them.

Like the typical deserter, David gave no thought to getting established once he got to Canada—he just had to split. Once in Canada, he found the going harder than he expected.

The typical deserter crosses the border with the clothes on his back and a few dollars in his pocket. His average education is eleventh grade, maybe a high school grad, and he's usually 18 or 19.

What causes a soldier to desert, to choose permanent exile in another country over an honorable discharge?

There are as many different stories as there are deserters. David's is only one but his is not uncommon.

Even though deserters have no legal problems in Canada as long as they stay straight, they are reluctant to tell a representative of the Army their names or other identifying details.

In a tavern near the University of Toronto on a gray, rainy December afternoon, David told his story . . .

One Man's Story. David graduated from high school in Los Angeles at 17, went to Ventura and got a job

The typical deserter crosses the border with the clothes on his back and a few dollars in his pocket. His average education is eleventh grade, maybe a high school grad, and he's usually 18 or 19. What causes a soldier to desert, to choose permanent exile in another country over an honorable discharge?



While SOLDIERS was sitting around the offices of the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme on a cold, gray, rainy December afternoon rapping with a couple of deserters, a dude

on the oil rigs. The day after Christmas, 1968, his draft notice arrived.

"I was doing fine in Ventura. I was engaged. I sent the notice back," he recalls. "When the police came to get me my parents didn't know what was happening so they sent them up to my pad in Ventura."

Faced with jail or the Army, David chose the Army —and even convinced himself it was right for him.

"When I went in I was going all the way," he says. But while in the reception station at Fort Ord, CA, "I got my first look at a GI. He was short—like about 2 weeks—and he really sat down and rapped to about eight of us one night. He put our heads straight on the military. We knew what it was like about the third day we were there."

Then David went to basic training.

"I was faced with the straight gig line, clean-cut hair, the military discipline and I just got fed up. Really fed up," he recalls.

On leave in Ventura after basic, "I met this chick. She couldn't understand why I'd gone in the Army. And I asked myself that question many times afterward. I went back to the post and kept thinking about it, and it put my head in a very sore spot."

David took advanced individual training in infantry, went to radioteletype operator school and truck driver's school. When he had time he'd jump in his car and drive to the Pacific beaches near Fort Ord. On one outing he decided to split.

"I don't know where my head was. I think I dropped some mescaline the day before. I was at the beach digging the scenery, watching the waves swallow me. Came to the conclusion that 'Nam was gonna swallow me, man. Mescaline's a heavy mind trip."

He went back to the barracks and wrote letters to his family and to the San Francisco Free Press. The next day he emptied his locker onto an Army blanket, tied the bundle up and threw it in the back of his car.

"It was payday. I got 80 bucks. I just tripped on. Been trippin' ever since. Tryin' to find that freedom train, man," he muses as Cat Stevens' "Peace Train" throbs on the jukebox in the corner.

The next year and a half was a string of AWOLs, busts and stockades. His girl friend's parents put the law on him twice that he knows of. On his fourth AWOL he worked on a fig farm near Fresno, got heavy into dope and freaked out three times. The FBI picked him up after he'd been taken to a hospital for treatment.

At Fort Ord again, he went AWOL a fifth time in November 1970 and went to Los Angeles where he was picked up by the FBI and sent back to Fort Ord. He was taken under guard to Fort Lewis where he was to be assigned.

After a few days he went AWOL for the sixth and final time. On his way to Fresno, he met a Canadian.

"It was a split-second decision. I had one buck in my pocket, these pants and shirt I got on now. I took the ferry from Port Angeles, WA, to Vancouver Island, hitched across the island and caught the ferry to Vancouver."

Davis arrived in Vancouver December 26, 1970—2 years to the day after his draft notice arrived.

"It was an impulsive thing to get out and get away, to say the hell with it and rid the Army from within my mind," he recalls. "After my first AWOL this was where my head was continuously until the time I found my head in Canada."

Finding his head, though, was to be a year-long hassle.

Point System. Like all tourists from the U.S., deserters usually enter Canada classified as visitors. They may stay only 6 months and may not work. To stay longer or to go to work legally they must gain landed immigrant status.

Prospective immigrants to Canada are rated on a point system that favors young, well-educated persons highly skilled in fields that are in demand there. Deserters get points for age—10 for being under 35. But they don't do well on education or training—12 of 20 for finishing high school, one or two of 10 for experience in unskilled jobs, one or two of 10 for low demand for those jobs.

Other attributes, like fluency in English and the immigration officer's personal assessment of the applicant,

unit and the unit commander fills out a "Notice of Unauthorized Absence from United States Army" and sends it to the local provost marshal.

Up to that time an AWOL soldier has been sought only locally by military and civilian authorities in the area of his post. But when he receives that absence form, the local provost marshal initiates steps that will have the man sought nationally.

He forwards the form to the U.S. Army Deserter Information Point (USADIP) at Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN. USADIP checks out the information to make sure the man isn't actually on duty and mistakenly carried as AWOL from somewhere else.

Once the information is verified, the USADIP enters it into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer, a nationwide data bank of law enforcement information. It also sends copies of the form to agencies in the soldier's hometown or anywhere else he may likely go.

Once the information is entered into the NCIC system the soldier may be arrested anywhere in the United States by an authorized military or civilian law enforcement official. Once arrested he's returned to military control for final disposition—which may include court-martial.

"As far as I'm concerned, the American Government is no longer with the people, does not represent the people in the proper method," David says.

As for his service record: "Who the hell wants an honorable discharge, man? An honorable discharge is obsolete within my mind."

Danny Zimmerman, a TADP staffer who's counseled thousands of deserters and draft dodgers (he's a draft dodger from New York), talks about the future of deserters.

"There's two choices if they go back: jail or living underground. We don't recommend living underground; it's stupid. There's too much stress," Zimmerman says. "But aside from that, what's waiting for them when they go back? You've got a country down there that's on the verge of a crisis. What are you going back to? A very productive life on a factory line. Who needs it?"

Once a soldier has decided he can't stand the Army any more he has three choices—the stockade again and again until maybe he gets a less-than-honorable discharge, living underground in the States or going to another country.

David's experience and Zimmerman's remarks suggest the first two choices are not too reliable. So leaving the country can look pretty good until deserters find too late that Canada—or Sweden or Mexico or anyplace—has problems of its own.

Dick Burroughs is a 25-year-old draft dodger from El Paso, TX. He immigrated two and a half years ago and now works as one of three full-time counselors at the TADP, the major aid center in the city which draws more American exiles than any other.

"I'd say about half the deserters we see are coming here because of Vietnam," says Burroughs. "That doesn't mean they've necessarily gotten orders for Vietnam. A lot of them have only heard their units are going."

Still others just assume they'll go when they finish their training, like one Toronto deserter who split from infantry AIT at Fort Polk, LA, in 1969.

"The other half, though, say they're not leaving the service because of Vietnam—they're leaving because of the service," says Burroughs.

"The typical deserter drops out of high school or maybe graduates. He doesn't know what the military is really all about. Somehow he either enlists or gets drafted soon after that and then is confronted with the total dehumanization that the military presents," says Burroughs. "What little identity he had secured prior to going in was completely shattered in the service.

"So he finally says, 'Okay, I don't want any more of this, this is ridiculous.' Then he splits up here. But the deserters don't know what's on the other side of their act," he says.

Problems Multiply. Lack of preparation to go to Canada is usually added to the problems of inadequate education and poor job training when men try to immigrate. Like David, most deserters just up and split—whereas draft dodgers tend not only to have some college or a degree and more skills but also to have thought it out and prepared for the move.

Deserters "come walking in here with their fatigues on sometimes, with a half dollar, maybe 5, 10 dollars, and that's it," Burroughs says.

They need documents for immigration, a job offer, cash to show immigration officials at the border to prove they can get where they're headed — and they have to live while they're getting all that ready.

Despite one deserter's assertion that "there's always somebody who won't let you starve," Burroughs says, "survival becomes a real hassle."

Deserters, on the whole, get absolutely no parental aid, he adds. "The parents usually disown their sons immediately." This means they get no money from home and no help in gathering birth certificates, school records and so on.



On top of that, says Burroughs, Canada is a foreign country—even though it is much like America. "The deserter has to deal with a completely foreign situation and, at a time when he needs the most support, he gets absolutely nothing."

All these problems make it a bad scene for the newly arrived deserter and it's usually months before he can even get ready to try to immigrate.

"He's completely isolated up here and this completely blows his mind. We've had suicides, we've had people strung out on all sorts of drugs," Burroughs declares. "We have people walk across the border all the time to get busted because they just can't handle it up here."

Still, they have to deal with it somehow—and Burroughs is quick to point out that many do—because they can't go home unless they want to risk going to prison.

The Army's *Manual for Courts-Martial* sets the maximum penalty for desertion "with intent to avoid hazardous duty or to shirk important service" at 5 years' hard labor and a dishonorable discharge.

Other cases of desertion ended by arrest can bring 3 years' hard labor and a dishonorable discharge. Desertions ended by a soldier's turning himself in can bring 2 years at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge.

In light of what faces them if they return, it's perhaps not surprising that many deserters in Canada stick with it until, like David, they somehow manage to immigrate. But even after clearing that hurdle many find the future isn't all that great.

Strangers in the Land. "Compared to any urban area in the States, Toronto is an immaculate, wonderful place," Burroughs says. "You can walk the streets at any hour of the night—almost—and be safe; you don't get mugged every block and a half. The subways are punctual, very efficient. It's clean. Compared to U.S. cities, it's utopia."

That impression sticks for a while but soon wears thin. "It took me maybe 3 months," Burroughs says. "After I looked at what I was trying to integrate into I decided there wasn't that much difference. I saw the same injustices, the same mismanagement, the same screwed-up government going on here."

But even if they decide they don't dig Canada after all, the only choice American exiles have there is still another country or prison in the States.

With all the problems, Burroughs says the TADP sends word to the States for GIs to think of Canada only as a final alternative to jail or living underground —to try everything else first.

"This is not a first alternative; this is the last alternative," he says.

"The people who are literally forced out of the U.S. —deserters and some draft dodgers—don't particularly like it in Canada, or they may even like it but they haven't had their say in the decision," he says. "It was sort of forced on them—either you go to Canada, jail or Vietnam. And so a lot of them want to go back."

Some members of Congress have said they'd like to allow exiles back into the country under some form of amnesty program. Most of the talk so far, though, has been about draft dodgers—not deserters.

For deserters—who remain under military jurisdiction—the ultimate decision on amnesty rests with the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

President Nixon's latest statement on the subject came during a televised interview January 2.

"I, for one, would be very liberal with regard to amnesty, but not while there are Americans in Vietnam fighting to serve . . . and defend their country, and not while prisoners of war are held by North Vietnam," the President said. "After that we will consider it, but it would have to be on a basis of their paying the price, of course, that anyone should pay for violating the law."

Deserters realize their only prospect if they return is probably prison and seem to have reconciled themselves —if uneasily, sometimes—to staying away.

"I've got my times, man," says David. "I've got my times when I think of my people, my parents. I write to my little brothers and sisters, I rap to them.

"I don't try to dominate their senses and say this is wrong and that's bad, man. I say you people down there, you've got your own brains, you're aware of what's happening. With the realization of that you can set out and you can change it—if you want. And if they do I wish them the best."

But he won't be around to see it.

VA benefits for returning servicemen come as a

Windfall of Service

William G. Eddowes

TWO LOST YEARS, I thought of them—2 years out of my life when I didn't earn much and didn't see much chance of using whatever military skills I had learned.

But now I've discovered my 2 years in the Army make me eligible for benefits that I had hardly even thought about.

True, I was aware of that old slogan about the Army taking care of its own. I had evidence of that right in my own office while I was a Specialist 4 personnel clerk at Military District of Washington in 1967 and 1968. A sergeant who worked in that office retired after 30 years service and benefitted from a pension plan unrivaled by any civilian corporation—a monthly income plus free medical and dental care, commissary and PX privileges and benefits for his family that amounted to more than a lot of civilian full-time jobs were providing. However, I had no intention of making the Army a career and simply regarded my 2 years as payment on a "life-tax" that all eligible men owed the Nation.

Shortly after separation I received an unsolicited letter from the Veterans Administration informing me of the variety of benefits to which I was entitled. I was surprised to learn that the country provides so many benefits to veterans. For instance, in addition to programs to assist college-bound veterans the VA provides financial help for flight training, for approved correspondence courses, for apprenticeship and on-the-job training, and for other occupational training opportunities.

Under the educational assistance program of the post-Korean G. I. Bill an eligible veteran may be entitled to the maximum of 36 months of VA educational benefits. If a school is in session for 9 months of the year the VA provides a full 4 years of benefits.

A single veteran in college receives $175 a month in benefits for each full month of eligibility while a married veteran is allowed $230 per month with an additional $13 for each dependent.

If a session begins or ends in the middle of the month entitlement is calculated only for the time in school. The halftime or more student receives a monthly benefit based upon the amount of his training time. Students training at less than halftime are paid benefits not to exceed fixed amounts, or the cost of the course, whichever is less.

To get this help the veteran must provide a verification of enrollment. At most schools the administration office fills out a special enrollment form for recording courses and the number of credit hours the veteran is taking. If the school approves, one such form is enough for the school year. The enrollment form is forwarded by the school to the VA office in that proper district.

Eligibility ceases at the end of 8 years from the veteran's last release from active duty, except those released before June 1, 1966, whose eligibility extends to May 31, 1974. For example, if you were released from active duty in 1968 your eligibility extends to 1976.

Although some say these benefits are not as comprehensive as those provided for returning World War II vets, I for one am grateful. I'm not at all sure I would have returned to school after separation if it had not been for the financial help provided by the VA. I do know I didn't have the money to attend school before my military service.

If my career choice proves successful, my Army duty will have returned a profit I never anticipated while in service.

WILLIAM G. EDDOWES was formerly a SP4 serving with Headquarters, Military District of Washington. He is now enrolled at Temple University, Philadelphia, PA.

The Nation's Capital on $3.50 a Night

SFC Carl Martin

HAVE you ever thought of taking a vacation in the Nation's Capital but scrubbed the idea because of the expense? If so, it's a good bet that you didn't know about the Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Airmen's (SSMA) Club.

There's much to do and see in Washington, DC, this time of year—monuments, museums, stage plays and the annual Cherry Blossom Festival—but you don't have to be on vacation to take advantage of the inexpensive accommodations of the SSMA Club. It's open to all enlisted military men on active duty (including men discharged not more than 30 days) who are in transient status—on leave or official travel. But don't plan to take your wife or







A soldier finds the wrought iron gate always open—finds other enlisted men from all services—and finds the meals not only excellent but inexpensive.

girl friend—it's strictly a men's club.

For soldiers on a tight sightseeing budget, the $3.50 a night tab is a real saving. Hotel rates in the DC area start at about $12 a night with the average around $20.

"The hotels here would have wiped me out," comments a paratrooper from Fort Bragg, NC. "By staying at the club I can have a couple more nights out with my chick when I get home to Chicago."

A private on his way to New Mexico decided to spend a few days in DC to see the sights. "If it wasn't for this place I would have had to catch the first flight out. I can't afford the hotel rates. Maybe I could make it for one night but that would be all," said the young soldier.

Relatively few soldiers know of the SSMA Club even though it was established 100 years ago and has been at its 1015 L Street, NW, address in the downtown area for nearly half a century.

"I found out about this place through a buddy," says a SP4 from Fort Monroe, VA. "I come up here every month or so to make the scene. It's the closest big city and I can stretch my bread by staying here."

The gleaming white building with its wrought iron fence resembles a townhouse mansion of the 1800s. Inside it's attractively appointed and has the relaxed atmosphere of home —and that's how patrons are treated there.

Informality and relaxation are the keynotes. You'll find men lounging and talking in the TV room, reading in the library, sacking out in the rooms upstairs or shooting a game of pool.

In the cafeteria-style dining room you'll find guys sipping coffee or enjoying home-cooked food at moderate prices. Breakfast starts at 50 cents—a hamburger costs 30 cents and a cube steak with all the trimmings only $1. Tipping is not allowed. And if you're lucky you

might be there when one of the volunteer workers brings in some goodies from home.

A non-profit organization, the club gets the bulk of its support from memberships and donations from military wives' clubs. Much of the work is done by board members who volunteer their services to cut down operating costs.

Whether you're in the Capital for sightseeing or merely awaiting travel connections, the club is ideally located. Bus terminals are within walking distance and Washington's National Airport only a few bucks away by taxi. Many of the Capital's points of interest are nearby. The Smithsonian Institution and the recently opened John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts are only two of the better known places to go. DC's downtown area abounds with restaurants and bars and many are near the club.

If you're coming to Washington why not plan to stay at the SSMA Club? For reservations write to Mrs. William H. Beard, the club manager (Zip Code 20001). Or give her a call at Area Code 202, phone 234-0141. You'll find it's really a home away from home—and you can't beat the prices.

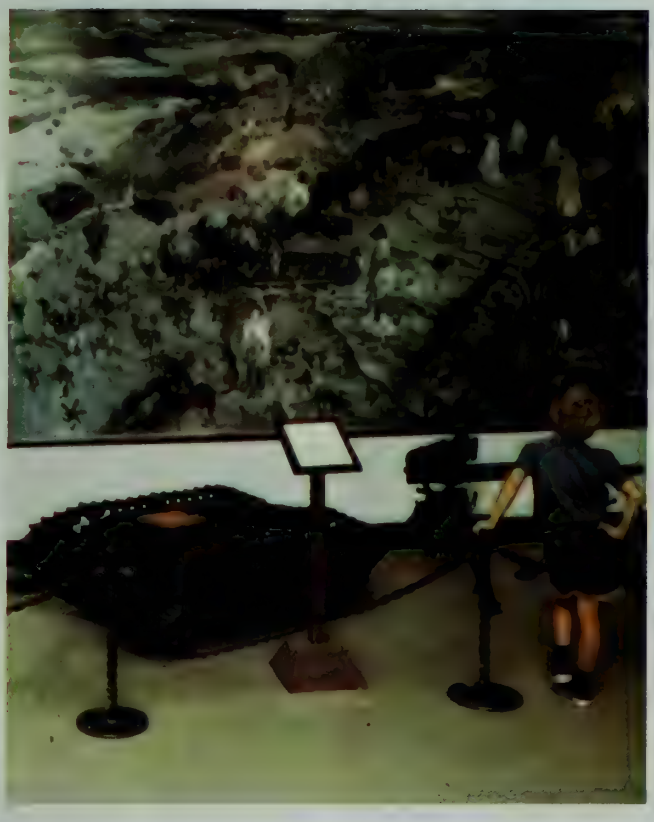
Relaxation and informality are the keynotes.







In the luxurious club atmosphere, a guy can just relax. He can watch television or rack up a few on the billiard tables or just read.



At the West Point Museum, cadets and visitors find a storehouse of

NOSTALGIA ON THE HUDSON

Barney Halloran

A TRIP UP THE river away from the hurly burly of Manhattan brings you into the historic and legend-filled land of Henrik Hudson of Washington Irving characters—and to the towering granite cliffs at West Point where once a massive iron-link chain stretched across the Hudson as a barrier to invading British warships.

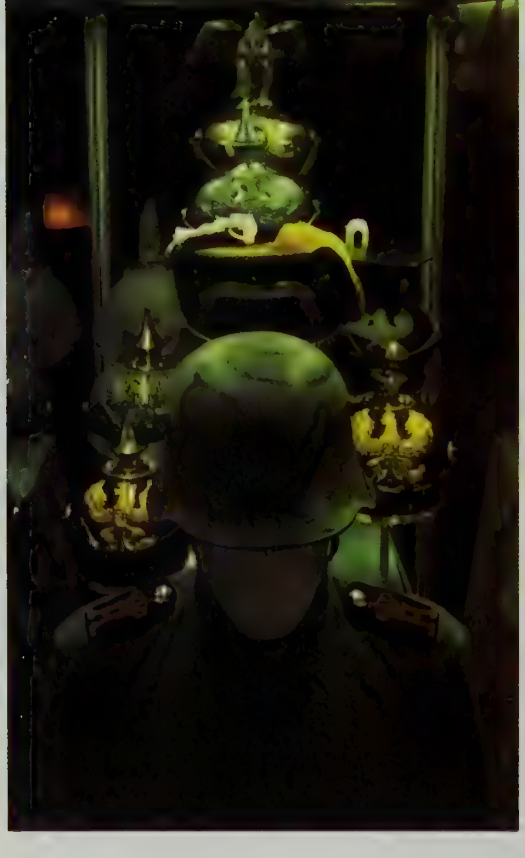
Some of the links of that chain—forged from the ore

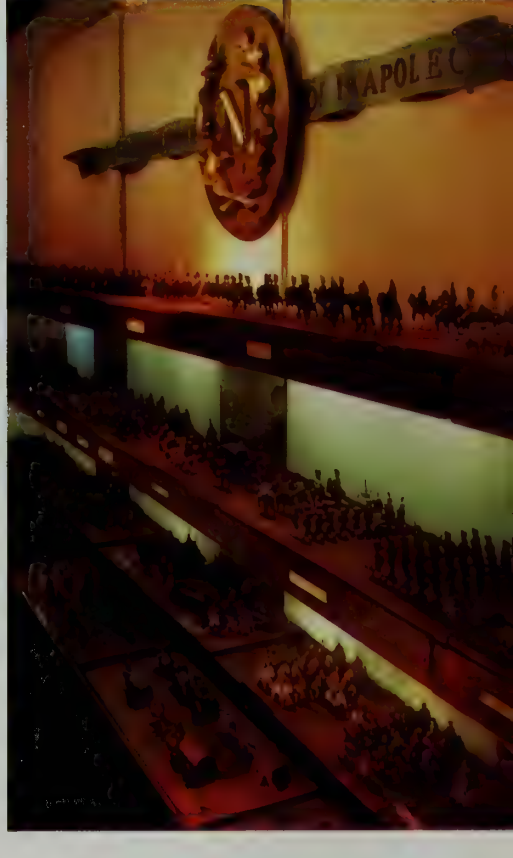
BARNEY HALLORAN, historian with the Office of the Chief of Military History, is a free-lance writer on military subjects.













Visitors to the museum on the Hudson pause before this bust of famed West Point graduate, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. They see stacked rifles framing an older Old Glory—miniature armies on the march—a modern helmet contrasted with those worn in past wars—a brace of pistols presented by Napoleon to his stepson Eugene—Marshal Goering's baton—and other memorabilia.

deposits of long abandoned mines in the nearby mountains—are still there. So too are some of the Point's original cannon and hundreds of other trophies from every war in which West Point men have served.

More than a quarter of a million visitors pass through the Military Academy museum each year to view the largest collection of militaria in the Western Hemisphere —cannon, swords, maps, medals, uniforms, paintings, prints and models. Some of the world's most famous battles have been carefully reduced to table top size in three-dimensional dioramas.

If it's large scale you're interested in you can see life-size men-at-arms in another gallery—among them a Roman legionnaire, a mounted 16th century knight, a Japanese samurai and 20th century Soviet soldiers in full field dress.

Old grad Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign is there to be seen on a wall-sized illuminated map accompanied by a recorded narration which fascinates Civil War buffs. For those interested in World War I there's the French 75 cannon that fired the first shot of the American Expeditionary Forces and a full-size trench to wander through. For World War II devotees there's a panoramic mural of the D-Day landings.

Then there's the sword and pistols of Napoleon, the field marshal's baton of former German Reichsmarschal Hermann Goering and the famous pistols of General George S. Patton. His nickel-plated pistols — one of the first .357 Magnum revolvers ever produced—and the .45 revolver he carried through Mexico in 1916 conjure up memories of old "Blood and Guts" himself. Goering's ivory baton is decorated with 20 gold eagles, 20 platinum crosses, capped at either end with gold knobs and set with 640 matching diamonds. It's valued at more than $35,000—a more highly prized possession than Mussolini's hat which is also on display.

More ancient war trophies include the colors of the British 7th Regiment of Foot—believed to be the first colors captured by American Continentals in 1775.

The museum itself dates back to 1854 when it was known as the Ordnance and Artillery Museum. Trophies had been arriving at West Point long before that. The first shipments of prizes of war were delivered in 1777 but instead of being put on display the muskets and cannon were used again during the War of 1812.

At the direction of President Polk the Secretary of War directed that West Point be "the depository of trophies of the successful victory of our arms in Mexico." General Winfield Scott had been a great collector of souvenirs. (Incidentally the seven flags captured at the Battle of Chapultepec during the Mexican War were returned to the Mexican government as a gesture of friendship a century later.)

Later, during the Civil War the collection of cannon balls actually caused the floor of the museum to settle.

Although the museum is open to the public every day except Christmas and New Year's Day its basic reason for existence is to supplement formal classroom instruction. Here the West Point cadet can familiarize himself with any of the museum's 808 long arms, 375 pistols, 353 cannon or 539 swords. All of the small arms are in shooting condition. The museum's collection of early artillery projectiles, mines and torpedoes, volley and machine guns is among the best in the world.

Most of the 30,000 museum items are available to cadets for personal or classroom study. In the spring and fall the weapons are actually fired in demonstrations on the post ranges. A cadet can see and fire an 18th century musket, for example, to test for himself its accuracy and rate of fire.

Outside of Thayer Hall where the museum is now housed long rows of cannon line the walks overlooking the river and at least one of them is legendarily connected with a famous graduate. It seems the salute cannon, still on display at the Point, was found one morning many years ago perched atop the chapel bell tower. The cadet who maneuvered it up there was Douglas MacArthur. Although this particular feat has never been repeated it's still traditional for cadets to move some cannon about and the museum staff is sometimes hard put to keep track of them.

Today the floors are much sturdier than they were during the Civil War and the displays have grown too. At last count there were some 30,000 items from all parts of the world. The museum staff answers all sorts of questions by phone, letter or in person. Indeed the last thing a tourist might ask to see before leaving the post are the famous "disappearing cannon" that never fired a shot in defense of the Hudson River line.







Sparks fly as SFC Walker grinds the blade of a knife, top, before he shapes and fits a handle. After the glue sets he will tighten the pommel and then display the finished product with some of the other custom knives he has made.

He sharpens his skills with



A Cutting Edge

Barney Halloran
Photos by SSG Dave Hinkle

HE DOESN'T temper the new bowie knife blade in blood.

He doesn't event chant an incantation while quenching the blade in water.

Sergeant First Class Jim Walker, a diesel mechanic at Fort Belvoir, VA, knows the legends about craftsmen who tempered their famous Toledo blades by plunging them into the body of a slave kept handy for that purpose. Samurai swords are still tempered with water heated to precise temperature. In other countries and times, makers of edged weapons had their own secret methods. Some used oil because it cools more slowly; others relied on magic incantations. Even today many knife makers keep their tempering methods secret.

Sergeant Walker traces his keen interest in knives to his boyhood hunting days in Wenatchee, WA. "I figured if others could make skinning knives to their own specifications, I could too. My first were ground out of industrial hacksaw blades. They weren't much like those I make now."

Apparently many other hunters and outdoorsmen felt the same need for personalized knives. Ten years ago when Walker made his first knife there were probably 25 custom knife makers in the country. Today there are more than 80. Many sportsmen order knives made to their own specifications—they may be versions of the famed Bowie knife, smaller skinning knives or those known as Arkansas toothpicks.

Considerable knowledge of metallurgy is required to reach the exact degree of hardness for the planned use. After the blade has been shaped and hardened it is tempered to the customer's specifications. In tempering, the blade is reheated to rearrange the metal molecules until they achieve the desired balance between hardness and flexibility. At that point the blade is quenched a last time.

"Some makers still keep their quenching methods secret but the main thing is not to crack or fault the steel with too rapid a temperature change," Walker says. "If that happens you have to start all over again."

The blade is then ground. A hollow grind lets the owner resharpen the edge for many years. A flat grind is used for survival knives, or for blades intended for heavy work rather than hunting. The shank of the blade is taped, the tang is shaped and fitted, and vulcanite fiber spacers are put in place. The handle is then slipped in and when the epoxy sets, the pommel is tightened and the handle turned to final specifications. After that the blade is honed and the fine gap between the blade and tang—a cross piece—is soldered tight.

Walker uses the finest materials available. These differ vastly from those available to the Toledo or Samurai craftsmen. Today high carbon stainless steel provides uniform quality and something that the oldsters couldn't attain—ability to withstand rusting. Walker etches "By Walker" on all his blades.

"Most good custom knives today are made with what is known as 440-C high carbon stainless steel which has just enough chrome in it to keep it tough," Walker says. The customer has a wide choice of handles—exotic Indian and prettier Brazilian rosewood, cocobolo from South America, stag horn, leather, walnut or other North American woods and modern synthetics such as fiberglass or micarta.

"I personally favor stag horn because like good wine it improves with age," Walker says. "There's a lot of satisfaction in this work. The only thing is, whenever my wife wants to go somewhere, I'm down in the basement grinding my life away."

BARNEY HALLORAN, an editor with the Office of the Chief of Military History, is a free-lance writer on military subjects.

Special Services has a recreation program for you as big as

ALL OUTDOORS



SSG Don Mallicoat

LIKE outdoor recreation? According to the latest Department of the Army survey on soldier recreational interests, it ranks number one in leisure-time preferences. For that reason, DA decided to make it a separate program under Special Services.

The Army's not interested in dissolving private clubs or associations, only in offering outdoor rec programs to all soldiers membership-free. From horseback riding to camping, the Army's outdoor recreation program is getting it all together.

Skiing seems to be the number one interest at Fort Lewis, WA, where 200 pairs of skis and poles await adventuring soldiers and dependents. Ski buses run weekly. There's also a once-weekly night ski trip.

Bike trails, indoor and outdoor archery ranges, three camping areas, a beach and eight hardtop camping trailers add to the fun. Camping enthusiasts may borrow a variety of back-packing equipment plus 25 tents fully equipped with stoves, lanterns, cots, mattresses and other paraphernalia.

Forts Leonard Wood, Carson and Huachuca offer horseback riding at a minimal fee. The 15 miles of trails at Leonard Wood provide "one of the most popular soldier activities we have," reports Frank O'Malley, post special services officer. Perhaps the largest stable is at Huachuca—a string of 106 horses and growing. "There are trails all over the place," according to Huachuca Special Services NCOIC SFC Gary Hillburn.

Among other outdoor facilities enjoyed at Leonard Wood are 360 acres at the Lake of the Ozarks and rental bicycles, both tandem and regular.

One of the more unusual recreational sites is at Eglin AFB, FL—a fishing hideaway on Apalachee Bay operated by and for soldiers from Fort Rucker, AL. Special Services operates a charter boat for deep sea fishing captained by an E6 "who knows the fish and the fishermen," says LTC Glen Miller, post special services officer.

Another fishermen's paradise and outdoor rec area is operated at Destin, FL, by and for personnel at Fort Benning, GA.

Fort Wolters, TX, Possum Kingdom Lake rec area is a year-around operation where a soldier can take his family on vacation for $5 a day plus food. Each family gets a two-room "motel" unit complete with private cooking, dining and living facilities, private bath and sleeping accommodations. Units for single men have communal cooking, dining, bath and living areas with two-men rooms for sleeping at $2 a day.

Possum Kingdom has a marina and boating and swimming areas as well as picnic grounds and a duck



Forts Benning and Rucker may be inland installations but they maintain deep sea fishing facilities on the Gulf. Far left, going for the big ones; left, sun and fun on the bounding main.

ALL OUTDOORS

blind for hunters.

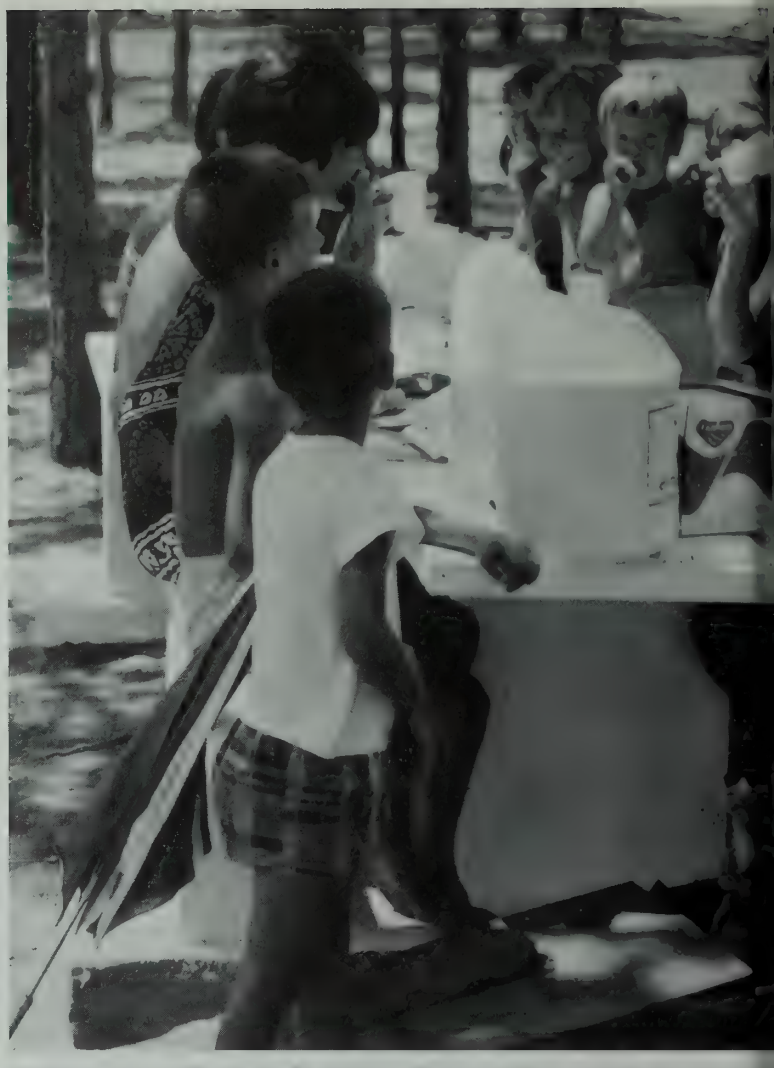
An ice skating rink is an attraction for outdoorsmen at Fort Riley, KS.

Other posts now have or are developing programs and facilities to support hunting, fishing, boating of all types, camping, surfing, ice and roller skating, horseback riding and both snow and water skiing.

Will they be free?

"Ideally, yes. However, considering the high cost of equipment it will probably be necessary to charge a fee for most activities where equipment is provided such as power boating, horseback riding and camping trailers. Still, these fees should be only a fraction of those charged at civilian-operated facilities," says Frank Kinsman, acting director for the Army outdoor rec program.

"Travel camps have also been proposed," Kinsman adds. "Each camp would have trailer pads and shower and washing facilities. They would be located in Army outdoor rec areas within 1 or 2 days travel of each other and near Army installations having PX, commissary, medical and recreation facilities," he says.







For the outdoorsman, there are shooting ranges as above at Fort Eustis. Some posts, as Fort Leonard Wood, maintain riding clubs.



If you like water sports you can find man-made lakes or pools at most posts. The pool below is at Fort Leonard Wood. At Fort Gordon you can water ski on the reservation, bottom, or take the family on a picnic at the outdoor recreation area there, left.





Bucking Broncs of the Snow Banks

SFC Carl Martin



HANDS AND FINGERS numb from the cold — the icy wind slicing into your face like a thousand needles—the wildly bucking machine trying to fight its way out from under you while the engine revs and roars like a lawn mower gone bananas—that's snowmobile racing.

The First Annual Butt Buster (a race held in Alaska this winter) says it all about competitive running of snowmobiles.

But snowmobiling is more than racing machines over a course or cross-country. It's a sport that has snowballed in interest in the past decade. Today you can buy about anything you want in a snowmobile —from simple oversnow transport to the souped up equivalent of a drag strip hot rod.

"It's a great sport and good exercise," says SP4 Jim Lener, an active duty administrative specialist serving Army Reserve units at Fort Snelling, MN. "You can get a family machine and have a lot of fun with the wife and kids. Or you can get a big machine, add some of your own goodies and race with other snowmobilers." He should know because he owns one of each and loves to ride them. His wife, who shares his enthusiasm for the sport, prefers to ride the racer.

"Safety is the first thing to learn about snowmobiling," cautions Lener. "I've had my share of bruises and a few stitches in my leg from racing. But the machine only does what you make it do. If you race you have to expect getting hurt." According to Jim, some snowmobiles can hit speeds up to 180 mph in drag competition.

Irresponsible snowmobilers have given a black eye to the sport and men like Lener are working hard to counteract that image. "Some people think we're a bunch of bums because of a few clowns who chase wildlife and tear up the countryside. We organize clubs and work in various ways to promote the sport. Teaching Scout troops snowmobile safety techniques is only one of the ways in which we try to erase the misconception that snowmobilers are a wild-eyed mob," declares the young soldier.

Snowmobiling—a little known activity a few years ago—is today one of the country's most exciting and popular new sports.



Slamming into the turns brings thrills and spills as snowmobilers race in the High Sierras.

Washington, DC--Because each state and territory has different registration requirements and due dates for filing to vote, Army personnel should find out voting requirements of their home state or territory from post voting-assistance officers. Dates of state and territory primaries are as follows:

Alabama....May 2
Alaska....Aug 22
Arizona....Sep 12
Arkansas....Jun 27
California....Jun 6
Colorado....Sep 12
Conn....Undetermined
Delaware....No Absentees
D.C.....May 2
Florida....Sep 12
Georgia....Aug 8
Guam....Sep 2
Hawaii....Oct 7
Idaho....Aug 8
Illinois....Mar 21
Indiana....May 2
Iowa....Jun 6
Kansas....Aug 1
Kentucky....May 23
Louisiana....Aug 19
Maine....Jun 19
Maryland....May 16
Massachusetts....Sep 19
Michigan....Aug 8
Minnesota....Sep 12
Mississippi....Jun 6
Missouri....Aug 8
Montana....Jun 6
Nebraska....May 9
Nevada....Sep 5
New Hampshire....Sep 12
New Jersey....Jun 6
New Mexico....Jun 6
New York....No Absentees
North Carolina....May 2
North Dakota....Sep 5
Ohio....May 2
Oklahoma....Aug 22
Oregon....May 23
Pennsylvania....Apr 25
P.R.....Undetermined
Rhode Island....Sep 12
South Carolina....Jun 13
South Dakota....Jun 6
Tennessee....Aug 3
Texas....May 6
Utah....Sep 12
Vermont....Sep 12
Virgin Islands....Sep 12
Virginia....Jun 13
Washington....Sep 19
West Virginia....May 9
Wisconsin....Sep 12
Wyoming....Aug 22

General elections will be held Nov 7.

Fort Lewis, WA--They call it Operation Open Heart...and volunteers from the 1st Signal Group here literally do just that. Members have donated 10 pints of blood for a 15-year-old girl from a nearby community who is fighting leukemia. Last month the same outfit donated 12 pints for a month-old baby in Albuquerque, NM, who had hepatitis. The baby recovered and is home now. Hats off to the 1st Signal Group.

Fort Riley, KS--SP4 Jose Sanchez has figured that his reenlistment bonus was worth literally a dollar a foot. He recently signed on for another hitch while aloft in a helicopter. A crew chief for the 138th Engineer Battalion, Sanchez reenlisted at exactly 9,250 feet...his VRB...you guessed it...$9,250.

Long Binh, RVN--It's about the end of the road for U.S. Army Engineers in the Republic of Vietnam. In this case the "road" refers to completion of their portion of the vast road building program within the Lines of Communication (LOC) program. It's been termed as the largest American engineer project ever undertaken in a foreign country. Started in 1967, LOC was designed to restore 4,076 kilometers of primary highways throughout RVN. Troop strength assigned to the construction increased to a peak of 15 battalions, about 15,000 men, in 1969. Vietnamese engineers began to participate that year and are now contributing three construction battalions, two heavy equipment companies and three land clearing companies. One big innovation of LOC was the introduction of commercial road building equipment into Army engineer units. The more spectacular items: the 250-ton per hour rock crushers and the 12 cubic yard dump trucks.

Fort Lewis, WA--Formation of a Gunners Guard brings a formal drill unit to the post. The group was formed as a ceremonial unit of the 212th Arty Group as a special project of the 2/34th Arty. Sixteen members now take part in the formalized drills at various post functions.

Fort Eustis, VA--Thirty economically deprived families living near Williamsburg, VA, will have better housing because of the efforts of volunteers from the 26th Transportation Company. The ten-man team put in a considerable amount of spare time to clear a 2-acre tract for construction of a trailer court and are now working on clearing a recreation area for the families.

Fort Greely, AK--When the nearby towns of Delta Junction and Clearwater suffered power failure recently the power plants at Greely tied into the system and kept the power on. About 1,100 kilowatts were fed into the lines.

Fort Benning, GA--World class miler Chuck LaBenz, an IOBC second lieutenant, recently smashed Fort Benning's physical training test mile record by almost half a minute. Running in combat boots, the fleet officer clocked a swift 4:23 mile. His best time in track shoes is 3:56:09.

Fort Hood, TX--Looks like old times here with cavalrymen riding around on horses and wearing distinctive hats designed to promote morale and individuality. 1st Cavalry Division has just acquired four horses, all Olympic mounts, for the division's Pistol and Saber Team. The team performs mounted drills for the public. Division has authorized the wear of distinctively colored baseball caps....yellow for aviators....red for artillerymen and engineers....green for support troops and light blue for infantry.

Fort Bragg, NC--They made it a holiday when 150 Green Berets of Company D 7th Special Forces Group went into the heart of the Tonto National Forest, AZ, on their field training exercise called Cable Run III. Youngsters in wild west costumes and Indian scout uniforms turned out to welcome the Green Berets. The soldiers were there to begin a three-week exercise working with small boats, mountain climbing and long-range patrolling. The domestic action team of Cable Run III--doctors, dentists, engineers, a veterinarian and an agronomist--came in to work with local Indian tribes as part of the maneuver.

Fort Stewart, GA--The last class of Vietnamese Air Force student pilots are here training over the swamps of Georgia's east coast. Since the program started in June 1970, the U.S. Army Flight Training Center has trained more than 1,275 Vietnamese pilots, who have in turn replaced U.S. pilots on missions over RVN. The final class is scheduled to graduate from the 20-week program on 19 June.

Fort Carson, CO--The long awaited civilianization of all KP duties is a fact here now. Another change recently implemented concerns the class A uniform. Combat boots and garrison caps became the new look in class A's. The change was made to give Carson soldiers a look that identifies them with the cavalry troopers of the past who manned the mountain post.

SP4 Chuck Noland



When emergencies strike
MAST moves fast

TO SAVE A LIFE



A medical corpsman administers oxygen to a patient aboard a helicopter of the 507th Medical Company.

The UH-1H Huey circled the area, the crew peering into the blackness for a marker. Suddenly a flare glowed red in the night, then another, then two more.

The pilot and aircraft commander, both experienced in medevac operations, knew it would be tight. Trees lined both sides of the narrow roadway. The road itself sloped dangerously.

The helicopter hovered briefly at treetop level then slowly descended to touchdown.

The cargo doors slid open. The crew chief and medic rushed a litter to the man lying in the road writhing in pain. Within minutes he was prepared for travel on the litter secured inside the Huey.

The chopper rose carefully above the trees then disappeared into the night.

A Dust Off operation in the wilds of Vietnam? No—an Army

unit at work on a lonely backwoods road not far from metropolitan San Antonio, TX.

It was another life-saving mission for men of the 507th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) at San Antonio's Fort Sam Houston, one of three Army posts and two Air Force bases participating in a joint civilian-military emergency medical evacuation program.

The program, dubbed MAST—for Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic—was launched in mid-1970 to see whether military resources could be used effectively in civilian medical emergencies. Subsequent operations proved the value of the concept.

Using the air evacuation techniques perfected in Vietnam, MAST units are called in when distance, isolation or traffic congestion might keep civilian ground ambulances from moving fast enough to save a life.

MAST units are ready around-the-clock to go within an hour's flying time of Fort Sam Houston; Fort Carson, CO; Fort Lewis, WA; Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID; and Luke AFB, AZ.

Their missions have ranged from evacuating victims from traffic-clogged accident scenes to rescuing wounded hunters from the wilderness. An important activity is transferring patients from small-town hospitals to metropolitan medical centers along with the special equipment they need enroute.

The idea of using military resources to respond to civilian medical emergencies, especially in highway accidents, was explored through 1969 and early 1970 by a joint Federal study committee.

Two sets of figures were important.

On one hand, improved medical treatment and the use of helicopters had dropped the death rate for wounded soldiers from 4.5 per thousand in World War II to 2.3 per thousand in Vietnam.

On the other, U.S. traffic deaths were approaching 60,000 a year—and more vehicles, longer distances and bumper-to-bumper jams meant it was increasingly difficult to move victims to hospitals quickly.

The logical conclusion was drawn and Project MAST was born.

Stepped-Up Aid. Project MAST, sponsored jointly by the Departments of Transportation, Defense and Health, Education and Welfare, went into operation at Fort Sam Houston in mid-July 1970. Fort Carson and Fort Lewis started operating in August and Mountain Home and Luke AFBs followed in September.

Through the end of 1971 the five units had flown a total of 798 missions to evacuate 1,021 patients. Total flying time was almost 1,700 hours.

The program is designed to dovetail with local civilian emergency medical services rather than replacing any part of them. And the services are doing it with no extra money, men or equipment because they already have the choppers, pilots, medics and equipment and would have to fly anyway to keep the crews trained and ready. MAST missions provide realistic operations that can be funded under the units' regular training budgets.

"This is the closest thing to Vietnam Dust Off one could imagine," said one pilot at Fort Sam Houston, a Vietnam veteran like many of the men. "There's the same tension, speed—everything but the hostile fire."

The helicopters touch down within yards of an accident victim. Medics give emergency first aid and the choppers evacuate the patient to the nearest hospital. In many cases the patient is receiving hospital care before a ground ambulance normally would have been able to reach the accident scene.

Busiest of the five MAST units has been Fort Sam Houston's 507th Company (Air Ambulance) which accounted for 377 of the 798 missions and 465 of the 1,021 patients served by all the units through 1971.

Two Hueys are always ready to fly from Fort Sam Houston's heliport with a third available for backup if needed. Primary and backup four-man crews are ready around-the-clock.

Fast Action. When a doctor or public safety official in a 9,500-square-mile area around San Antonio decides only MAST can move fast enough to save a life, a chopper is airborne within minutes after receiving the call.

Besides evacuating accident victims and transferring patients between hospitals, MAST choppers have also been used to rush emergency medical supplies and trained personnel to victims of floods and hurricanes.

Recently approved for expansion, MAST has already drawn high praise. The San Antonio City Council called it "a demonstration of the type of humanitarian support that can be provided by the military services to civilian communities."

U.S. Representative Henry B. Gonzales of San Antonio said on the floor of Congress: "The speed and efficiency of the MAST personnel have saved lives and prevented much unnecessary suffering. . . ."

The parents of an 18-year-old patient said simply, "Your services saved his life."

The reactions of doctors—and the reason for the program—are summed up in a letter from a San Antonio physician: "I am firmly convinced that if my patient had been removed to San Antonio by ground ambulance or car he would not have survived."

Making Ends Meet

It was a sweltering day and I had the repairman over to fix our air-conditioning. I was bemoaning the high cost of living in the area. "Would you believe it?" I queried. "Here I am a captain and I need a second job to make ends meet!"

With a grin, the repairman replied, "What about me — I'm a lieutenant colonel!"—*The Exhaust, 118th Maintenance Company, California Army National Guard.*

Can one man make an all-volunteer Army a reality? Perhaps not, but one young staff sergeant is taking a stab at it.

With all of 6 years' service William Slease is proving that "working within the system" does pay off and that one man's work can make a difference . . . .

TOWARD THE ARMY OF TOMORROW

JUST FOLLOW THE RAINBOW

MSG Jack Holden





At VOLAR conference, SSG Slease advances his recommendations to LTG Forsythe and BG Montague.





. . . and viva the difference!

The ex-finance clerk now with the Director of the Modern Volunteer Army Office in the Pentagon is pushing 138 original ideas that hold water.

Called the "Rainbow Program," it's been presented to a galaxy of Army officials from the Secretary of the Army on down and SSG William Slease now has legions of believers.

This one-man thought parade didn't happen overnight. It stems from a survey he conducted on off-duty time while at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam during 1969-'70. Based on responses by more than 35,000 soldiers, SSG Slease came up with some eyebrow-raising solutions.

Some surprising survey results:

When asked what would keep them in service, only slightly more than 30 percent of the E-1s through E-5 indicated that more pay would do the job.

Nor did the R&R program, better training and more insurance seem to register. Even beer in the barracks cut the ice with only about 5 percent of the crowd. So what appealed?

Better housing, a host of innovative benefits and a better environment in which to soldier, all scored better than 50 percent while two of Slease's pet ideas hit near the 75 percent mark.

One he calls the 10 percent re-up program. This would permit a soldier to invest his reenlistment bonus in a savings program which would return an annual interest of 10 percent. At compound interest a $6,000 bonus would produce a savings of $36,000 in 18 years—not a bad retirement sum.

"That's why I call it the 'Rainbow' program," Slease said. "It gives a man or woman something to look forward to at the END of their career as well as during service."

The idea that really found support is a free apartment after 30 years' duty. A soldier would pay the $140 monthly quarters allowance while on active duty. About $25 per month would be held in escrow over a 30-year period for a total of





In the future Army as SSG Slease sees it, even motel-type quarters will be inspected, left. It's not a plush night club, just an NCO club as Slease envisions it, above. Field exercises go on no matter where the GI lives, below. Sky's the limit for barracks of tomorrow, below left.

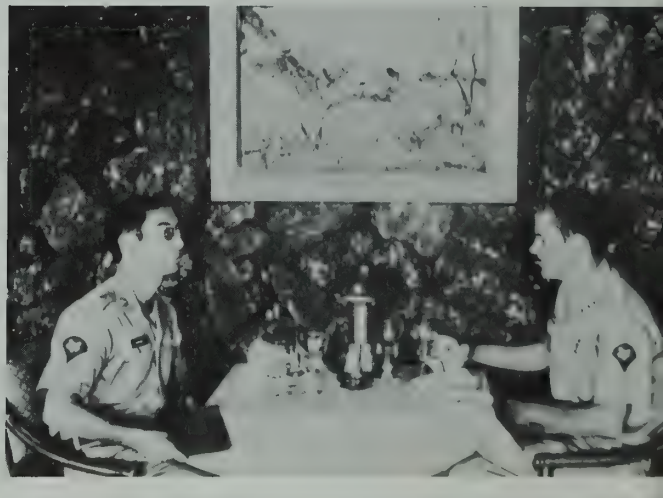




Prefab construction brings big improvement, right. Dining style, below right, differs from old-style KP, below.







$9,000 which would be used to pay for the apartment. The pad would be on or near a military base in the area of the soldier's choice.

Too idealistic? Looking too far into tomorrow? Responding GIs didn't seem to think so. Both ideas have been given serious consideration by Slease's Pentagon peers and superiors.

Soldier's Camelot. Slease's ideal post of tomorrow is called Fort Brandywine, a place he conjured while in Hawaii with the 25th Infantry Division. And for all the emphasis on benefits at the end of the rainbow, Slease hasn't neglected the here and now. Some items:

- An identification card that would also be a soldier's charge account card. He'd get a monthly statement and all payments would be deducted from his pay. The card would be used at the PX, theater, commissary, club and other places.
- A U.S. Government automobile license plate good at any post in the world.
- A U.S. Army Operators License valid in all 50 states.
- An Armed Forces medical and dental program at a cost of $10 per month for a single soldier and $25 monthly for marrieds. Anyone NOT choosing this plan would bear all medical and dental costs. The plan would remain in effect after leaving the service and during retirement.

Also high on Slease's priority list is his plan for motel-type barracks for soldiers. In fact, the Depart-







Pot of gold at end of rainbow—light, airy living rooms, top right, will replace old quarters, top left. Typical bedroom will also be colorful, above.

ment of the Army has already discovered that such quarters can be erected at less cost than conventional barracks.

Of course, motel-type troop quarters would be anything but conventional. Privacy and self-sufficiency would be accentuated. But would "soldiering" suffer? Not so, says Slease. "After all, you can pull an inspection just as easily in a motel setting as in a barracks." Anyone disagree?

SSG Slease is one soldier who thinks the Army can be made a lot better for its career members. He wasn't afraid to come forth with a well thought out idea or so—even 138!

And remember ALL these ideas were first run by his company commander and on up the chain of command. The Army DID listen and brought him from Hawaii to the Pentagon.

"Building a better Army is everyone's business," Slease contends. What do you think? Could suggestion number 139 be far behind? Could it be from you?



Before railroad car can approach the artist's concept, above, considerable work must be done, right.

Home on the Rails

SSG Don Mallicoat

STAINLESS STEEL railroad cars may be the answer to one of the Army's more serious problems—housing.

For soldiers sometimes required to live in World War II-vintage barracks, Major General Hugh F. Foster Jr., commanding general of U.S. Army Electronics Command at Fort Monmouth, NJ, thinks he has a solution.

"Two young Spec 5s bought a railroad car of their own," the general explained. "They moved it on post, renovated it and invited me to take a look. When I saw how nice it was I figured we could use this idea to get comparable quarters for our senior noncoms."

Since then General Foster has authorized $25,000 for a pilot program and has requested additional funds from Department of the Army.

"I checked with more than a dozen railroads before we came to an agreement to buy six passenger cars. We could select the ones we wanted and the railroad would furnish any missing fixtures," the general added.

The idea was simple enough. Strip out the seats leaving an open area some 54 by 9½ feet. Convert the lounges at each end of the car into private shower and toilet facilities, drop a partition down the center and there you have two air-conditioned apartments.

The cars are insulated with thermopane windows and built-in heating systems. The stainless steel exterior needs no maintenance.

If funds can be provided from Department of the



Army, the general hopes to add six more cars for housing and two lounge cars which could be turned into dayrooms, complete with soft drink and beer machines, pool and card tables and television.

Railroad cars could also be modified to serve as interim housing for married couples. One lounge would be converted into a kitchenette and partitions would provide dining and living areas and a bedroom.

By using surplus materials and self-help the cars, with improvements, could be outfitted at minimal cost. And they would be paid for in about 6 months by the NCOs' quarters allowances. Compared to paying $25,000 and upward to rehabilitate each World War II-type barracks, the plan is economically sound. Even the purchase of mobile homes can't match it.

Of course there were some problems but those were quickly overcome. Toilets had to be replaced. New sewer lines and electrical outlets were installed, and ways had to be devised to heat and cool each end of the car independently.

"The biggest problem is the paperwork," General Foster concluded. "Getting estimates and documenting every item. But I think we've really got a winner."

Railroad passenger cars are in excess all over the country, ready to be sold for scrap. With idle tracks and railroad sidings at most major Army installations, converted railroad cars can provide comfortable living conditions quickly, efficiently and at a reasonable cost.

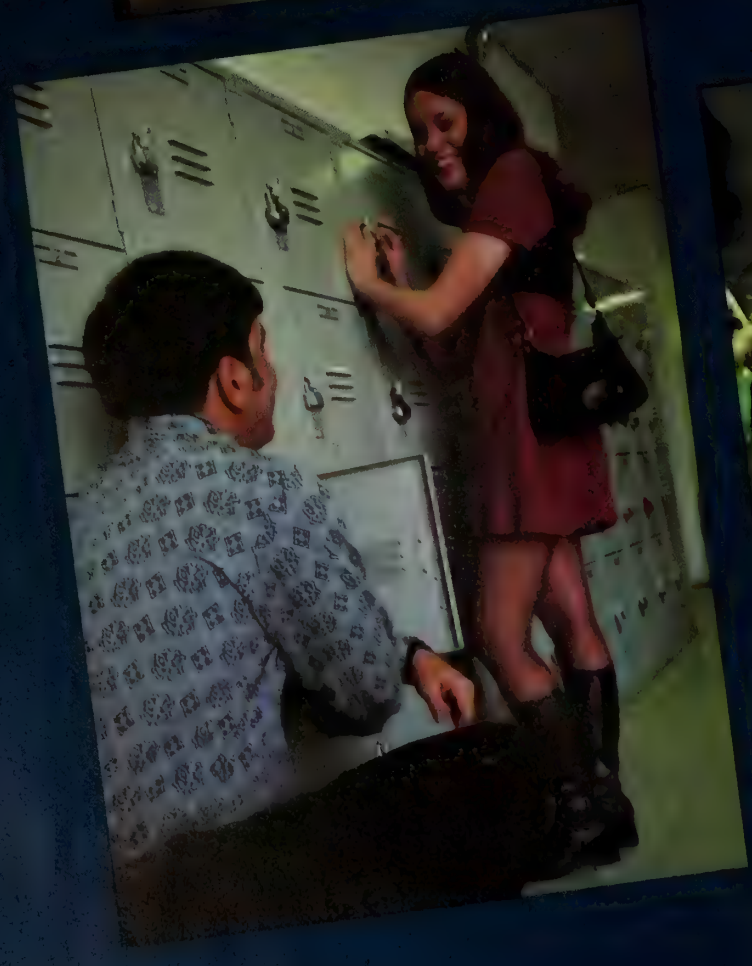
A-l-l-l a-b-o-a-r-r-d! Senior NCO quarters next stop!



Work is done outside the coaches as well. Steam lines are checked and electrical wiring replaced.









The ole Sarge offers some tips on chasing chicks—

WHERE THE GIRLS ARE

IT MAY BE in a college dorm or a locker room at a trucker's overnight stop or the plush atmosphere of a country club bar, or an army barracks—but wherever men gather for any sort of bull session you can lay odds that sooner or later the talk will get around to women. Unless of course it happens to be a WAC barracks when it will get around to men.

So let's look in on a typical scene in a dayroom at Camp Anyplace as some of the boys are shooting a game of pool or watching TV or just thinking about what they'd like to be doing if they had enough ambition to get the lead out and go someplace to do it.

"Hey, you know there's a lot of good stuff in these books they're putting out nowadays," remarked a young GI to nobody in particular. He was leafing through a copy of something that looked like "*The Sensuous Couple.*"

"But you know none of these books give a poor soldier far from home any ideas on how to find some nice girls. How does a guy in a place like this, with all the competition around, get to meet some slick chicks?"

"Go to church," growled a voice.

Startled, the young man looked around. The remark had come from a three-striper who was eyeballing the latest copy of SOLDIERS.

"I'm not kidding," said the sergeant noting the look of incredulity that flashed across the younger man's face. "I don't mean go see the chaplain. I mean that a lot of very fine young women go to church! Most churches have young people's organizations and clubs. Girls go to those clubs. Also, most churches need singers for their choirs. If you have any sort of a voice you can find yourself doing solos with a soprano. You have to practice with her, don't you? So you go to her home—she's got a piano. Anyway, maybe she has a sister or girl friend."

"Say, when does the next bus go to town? I used to sing in a choir. Bet I can still do pretty good as a baritone."

"Good luck, fella," grinned the sergeant.

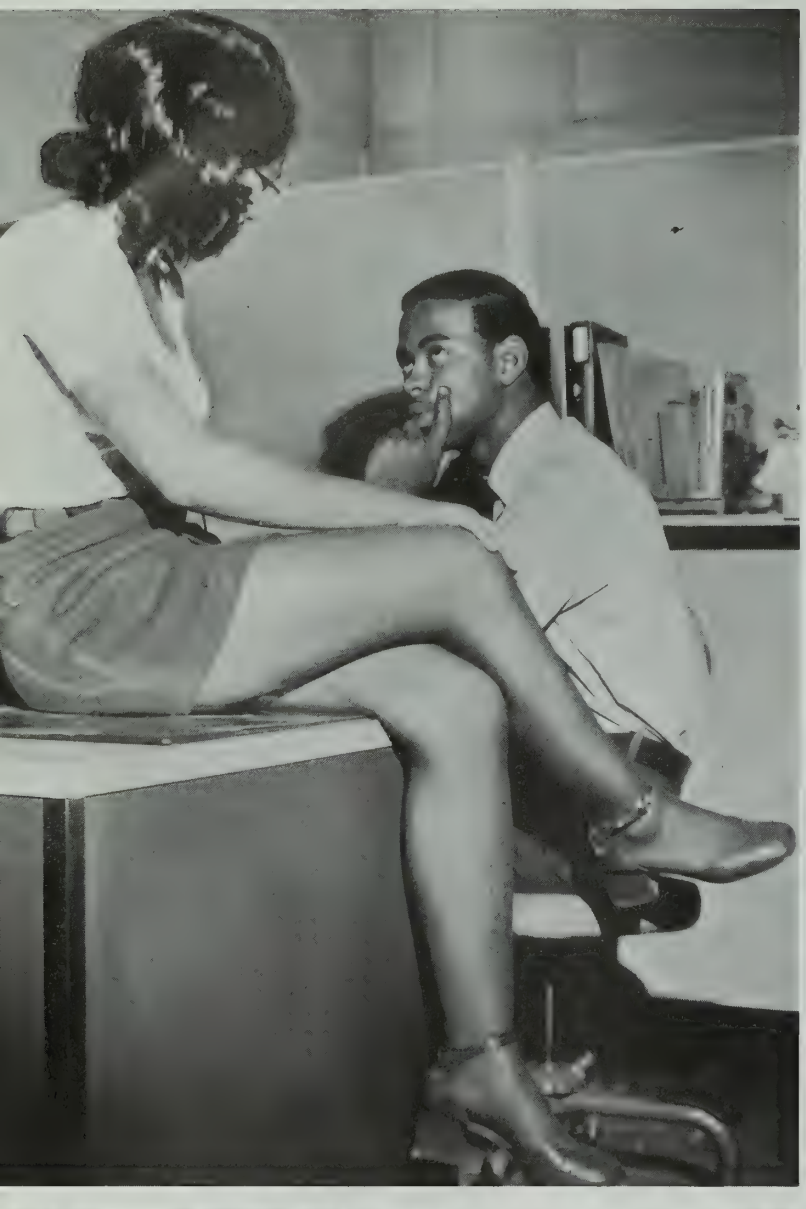
"But look, Sarge, some of us don't dig that sort of thing. And you know, whenever we want to go to any sort of affair in town we have all kinds of trouble gettin' dates. Our short haircuts always say we're in the Army and a lot of girls just turn off.

"The competition is tough with so many civilian long-haired guys around these days."

"W-e-e-l-l-l now, a seasoned chick-chaser wouldn't worry about competition," drawled ole Sarge. "And a smart one might even get himself a wig to go with his civilian weeds. And if competition is still too stiff 'round here, take a weekend pass to the big town. But—never take more than one buddy along. That reduces the competition—it's a matter of percentages."

"Hey, Dick, wait for me—I'm takin' that bus and gonna look up a wig store," yelled the second young GI.

Voice of Experience. "Yep, chasin' chicks is groovy, especially for the dude who manages to latch onto one," the sergeant remarked to the others. "But the whole







SOLDIERS

thing can be a real downer if you spend your time and effort and don't score."

"Sarge, out of the richness of your experience, tell us more," said a serious looking SP4.

"Since you put it that way, I can't refuse," ole Sarge replied.

"I must admit that I have made quite a study of this entire situation and since you ask me so politely I'll be happy to share the results of my research," he continued. He was enjoying the attentiveness of his listeners. A respectful hush settled over the group.

"Just the other day I was talkin' to a buddy who said he gets away from other soldiers when he wants to find a girl. He doesn't wear anything that indicates he's in the Army. Another fella, a buck sergeant from the West Coast says that he finds girls there don't dig on any guys in the military.

"W-e-e-l-l-l, that may be true or it may be a cop-out only because they've had a bad experience or two and tar us all with the same brush, to coin an ancient phrase. But it's up to each guy to show anybody he meets that he's decent and respectable. And don't forget that even though a uniform cools your chances now and then, there were many times in our history when you couldn't get a date at all unless you did wear a military uniform. And it's true today more times than you might think.

"Actually, it comes right down to lookin' sharp whether you're in uniform or in civilian clothes. The point I'm makin' is that while today's dress standards don't demand the old timey suit, vest, white shirt, tie and so on, everybody likes to see a neatly dressed, well groomed man. Of course for those who dig the hippy scene that's not true but, face it, most women like to see their escorts look snappy.

"All right, now where are the girls and how do you break the conversational ice? I mentioned churches. How about schools? The Army gives us plenty of opportunities for off duty study and there are always girls in classes. Or you could find a buddy takin' courses who could introduce you around.

"I know one PFC stationed near a college town who came up with a great idea. He called one of the sororities, said he was a visiting student from an out-of-town school and wanted to arrange a hayride for himself and some friends. The girls were delighted and even when they found out that he had pulled a snow job, they went along for the ride anyway. I hear that nobody got any frost bite.

"Of course that caper took a lot of logistics. Besides, it violated one of my rules—don't get a lot of others into the act when you look for dates. But it worked. There are other places where you can find cute girls—use your GI ingenuity. Now how about the local bowling alleys—find out the nights when the women's leagues are bowling.

"For more relaxed types, there're bridge, bingo, chess, stamp and coin collector clubs. For you active types, there are ski trips, health, swimming and scuba clubs and square dancin' groups.

"The important thing is—get out of your shell. Remember that song from 'The King and I' about 'Getting To Know You'? That's the idea—and it still goes in this part of the world, too. It means going the first half mile. Smile! Be enthusiastic! Look for chances to be a

As The Girls See It



If you're talking about meeting girls, it seems like a good idea to ask the girls what **they** think about meeting boys. After all, most of them aren't happy about spending all their leisure hours alone. Here's what several of them told the ole Sarge in the course of his research:

• **A corporate secretary in Chicago:**

"A guy's personality is most important to me. I want nothing to do with a conceited man. Although there's nothing wrong with a new date telling his good points, I can soon figure out if he's right or just conceited. Most girls I know don't like either braggarts or foul-mouthed types."

• **A student at George Washington University, Washington, DC:**

"If a man wants to impress a girl on their first meeting, he should be well mannered and sincere. Ego trips don't work with me. Personally I like a bit of originality. Traditional intros like 'Where have you been all my life?' just inspire me to say 'hiding from you'."

• **A black social worker from New York City:**

"I don't dig dudes who come on too strong when we first meet. I avoid a fellow who has been drinking heavily. A guy on booze acts differently than when he's sober. Too many men just don't respect women—maybe they feel they're asserting their masculinity but it turns me right off."

• **A student at the University of Southern California:**

"One of the best dates I ever had was a soldier from Fort MacArthur. He was a dream. And you know what—he got the date on a dare! Yeah—a friend of his dared him and bet him $25. We really had a good time on that $25! 'Still hear from him?' Sure do. We're engaged."

• **A third-grade school teacher from Tennessee:**

"I go for a good physique. Give me a guy with a good build and I usually find an athlete—and that means fun, a good sport, and someone who likes to do things, not just sit around and talk. Also, he's usually tall—and that's good for me. I think they ought to save the big guys for us tall girls."



gentleman whenever, wherever you can. Helpin' a girl with a disabled car is a quick way to make yourself an instant hero. The girls you want to know are the types who'd respond to sharp, with-it guys like you. F'r instance, carry a camera and ask some girl to take your picture for the folks back home. It's one way of seeing how you rate. Then take her picture and she'll flip—and you've been introduced at the same time 'cause you gotta know where to send the prints.

"With the women's lib movement in full swing, you'll even find dates in billiard parlors. This brings up a point—first time you meet a doll, get an idea of her thinking on things such as women's lib and social issues. If you and she disagree violently on some basics, your relationship probably won't get very far. But be a good listener and find out what interests her.

"Now you can also find chicks around bars. But that can be expensive. Even with our latest pay raise, most soldiers just don't have the bread. And a lot of us know that the girls you find around a bar are not what we're looking for. But if they're your dish, you better figure on them having expensive tastes. And then when you're broke, you'll be in the barracks while your girl is out makin' the scene with somebody who has plenty of bread.

"Sometimes your best deal is close to home. Remember last Saturday at the Tip Top Service Club—the Hollerin' Hoots? They're the best and there were six busloads of girls there to dance with. If you guys weren't there you blew it!

"Also pizza parlors cater to young crowds. A pitcher of beer sets you back about a buck fifty and you can nurse it for an hour or two. Sometimes there's a sing-along with a ragtime pianist and the picnic style tables make everybody sit cozy. Why not offer to buy a pitcher of beer for a nearby group? And if you can't take it from there, it's your tough luck.

"Some fellows find girls at book shops, museums and art galleries—and those places are free! Concert tickets are often free too if you bother to check at the USO. And there are week-end dances at the USO, service clubs and YWCAs. I could go on, but let me wish all you tigers good huntin'. I gotta breeze off now."

"Hey, I'll bet he's going to one of those bunny clubs," said the young SP4.

"Nope," piped up the company clerk who had been sitting unobserved in the back of the room. "The Sarge is a woman-hater. But he s-u-r-r-e does study the situation!"

What about those fortunate fellows who have the knack of finding girls and knowing how to get along with them? Do they have any secrets or ideas?

• A young lieutenant at Fort Carson:

"Get involved. Join everything in town. Enroll in classes—sign up at health clubs. I found that many posts have little theater groups which include local civilians. Whenever you can associate with people as a group, the odds are you'll be meeting girls. Start with something in common and it's only a matter of time until things develop. Give of yourself and people will react."

• An SP5 stationed in Washington:

"The situation in the Nation's Capital differs from an Army post but there are many common points. In my case, the good neighbor approach worked. I saw a mighty groovy lookin' chick coming into the apartment building where I live with a couple of other soldiers. I checked on her and found she lived just down the hall. So I took an empty cup, knocked on her door and politely asked to borrow some rice. I had enough sense to look up a recipe first and we talked about it. Next day, like a good neighbor, I returned the rice and offered to take her to dinner in appreciation. And of course I was enthusiastic about how well my recipe turned out! We've been out on a lot of dates since and I'm learning to cook—really."

• A young E-5 in an Army headquarters:

"Obviously the girls in this building know I'm in the Army so I use a straight, simple approach. I introduce myself and ask her name. If you're polite and respectful, how can she brush you off? From there I ask about her job, family, home town and pretty soon we have many things to talk about. If she's dating someone else, don't give up. Keep tabs—they may break up and then you can move."

• A drill sergeant:

"I was attracted by this pretty number alongside me at the PX. I asked her opinion in selecting a shirt and tie to go with the suit I had on. We hit it off and I saw her a few times. But the twist is, I'm going steady with her best friend and she's dating my kid brother who's here at the NCO Academy."



Sandi Oechsner's daydreaming provides girl watchers a pleasant pastime—trying to divine what's she thinking of.

Putting It All In Focus

SIGHTS TO BEHOLD...

STACKING them up in the library, putting a best foot forward, modeling new clothes, looking pensive, showing a pretty face—the alert photographer discovers Where the Girls Are (see page 44). Here, Sergeant First Class Joe Wesley shares what he sees.







destruction of tissue takes place, how the patient coughs and struggles to breathe—or what it's like to finally lose the struggle. All of this is part of the ugly side of smoking and certainly part of the reason why so many doctors have stopped.

Pretty bleak, huh?

But far from hopeless.

Encouraging news is the discovery that if cigarettes are given up in time, much of the damage is reversible. Emphysema will mark time and become no worse. In the case of lung cancer, once the disease appears there is no way to turn back the clock. But before the first cancerous cells develop the body shows an amazing ability to get rid of "precancerous" cells—cells which have not reached the stage of uncontrolled growth.

The prospects of living longer increase when you quit smoking. With each succeeding cigarette-less year, deaths rated from all causes are lower than for those who continue to smoke. After 10 years the death rate approaches that of men who never smoked.

How did it feel to quit? Well, my smoker's cough disappeared and the taste of food and the sense of smell improved—not to mention the $100-plus I'm saving each year.

And, frankly, I just plain feel better.

There are as many cures for smoking as there are brands of cigarettes. But there is no single cure which works for everyone. Most major cities, often under the direction of the local health department, conduct clinics to help smokers quit. National health organizations publish several pamphlets with suggestions to shake the habit. And the Army Surgeon General is conducting a continuing program to enlighten soldiers about the dangers of smoking.

Probably a good place to start if you sincerely want to stop smoking is to visit your Army doctor. He can explain the risks you're taking by continuing the nicotine habit and will suggest ways to overcome it. There are several books available on newsstands which offer suggestions on how to stop and many health agencies offer free booklets to help you.

The evidence is overwhelming that cigarette smoking (cigars and pipes, too) is damaging to your health—and sometimes lethal. You may think, as I once did, that smoking is sophisticated, sort of the "in" thing to do.

But, for me, smoking lost its glamor not long ago. *"Daddy, when are you going to die of cancer?"*

For more information about the dangers of smoking plus some helpful hints on controlling the habit, write:

National Clearinghouse
for Smoking and Health
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20852

American Heart Association
44 East 23d Street
New York, New York 10010

American Cancer Society
219 East 42d Street
New York, New York 10017

disease, emphysema and chronic bronchitis. In other words, cigarette smoking affects mainly the respiratory and circulatory systems.

As might be expected, cigarette smokers have more disability and illness than nonsmokers. They suffer more frequently from chronic conditions and spend more time sick in bed than nonsmokers. One estimate is that 77 million workdays are lost each year in this country because smokers have higher rates of illness than those who do not smoke.

Benefits of Quitting

Without question, the smoker who gives up cigarettes will feel better and breathe easier. Respiratory symptoms, such as cough, sputum production, shortness of breath improve when smoking stops. The risk of developing the major smoking-associated diseases is reduced. The longer a person stays away from cigarettes, the closer his health picture comes to that of the individual who has never smoked. After 10 years without smoking, the death rates of ex-smokers approach those of the nonsmokers.

For the country as a whole, the national health picture could be changed for the better if a substantial number of people gave up smoking or reduced the amount they smoked. For if they did, lung cancer might once again become a rare disease; many of the earlier deaths and much of the disability from respiratory and cardiovascular diseases might be delayed or averted; adverse effect on unborn children would be reduced.

From "Facts: Smoking and Health"—a pamphlet distributed by U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health, Rockville, MD. 20852.

What if devotees of astrology truly lived by the zodiac?

SOP:

Written in the Stars

SSG Don Mallicoat

HUNDREDS of thousands of Americans check their horoscopes daily, some laughingly, some with dead seriousness, convinced their lives are guided by stars as astrologers tell us. This lighthearted look at that phase of life will cause skepticism among some while others will simply say, "I told you so!"—*Editor.*

The company commander is startled back to reality by the crackling blare of his "squawk box."

"Private Jones to see you, sir—the AWOL!"

"I'll see him in 5 minutes, first sergeant!"

"A-O-K sir!"

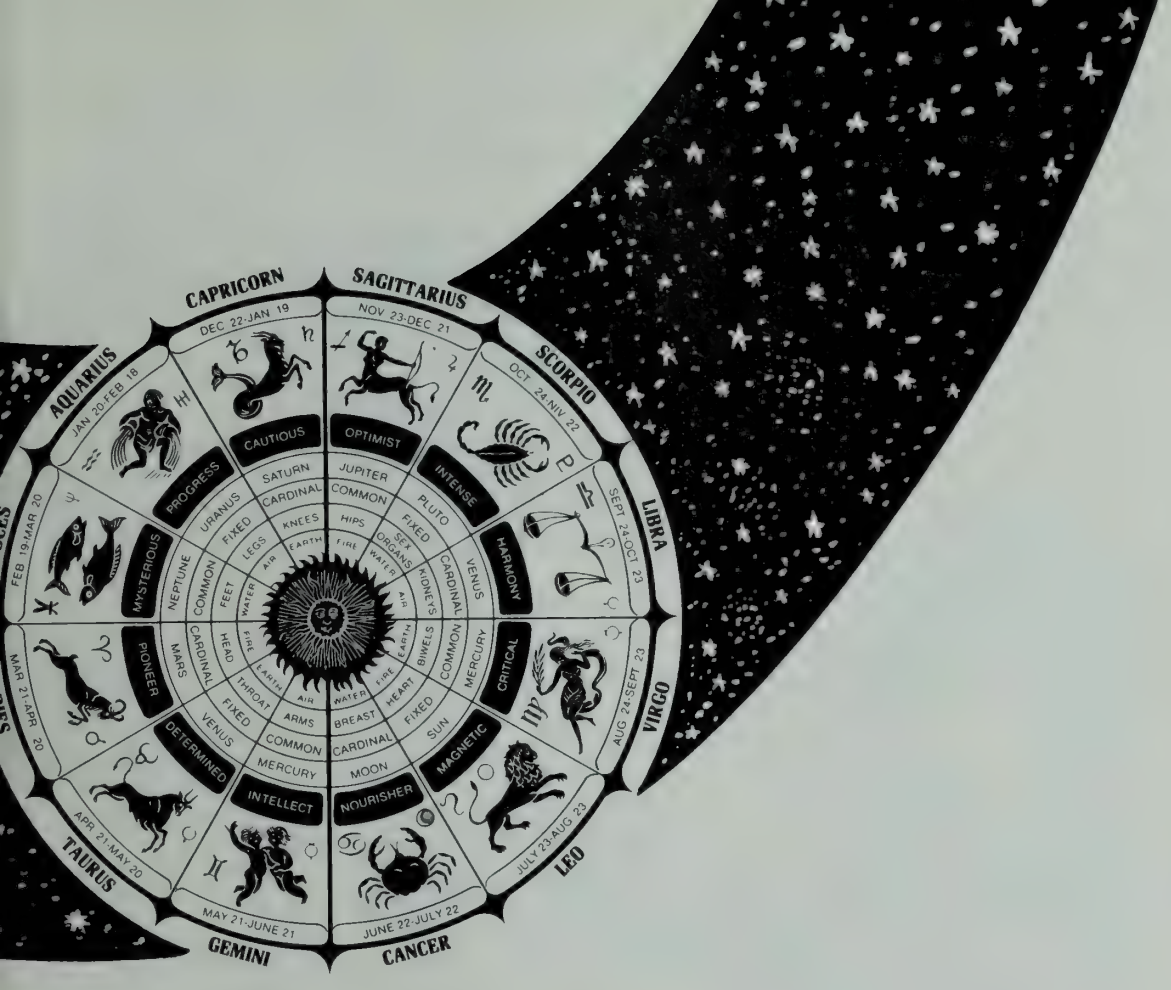
The young officer checks the card in front of him.

"Aha! A Pisces ruled by Neptune, the planet of confusion. He's got Aries rising with Venus and Uranus in the first house. That makes him quick and rather impulsive emotionally. No wonder he went AWOL. Now let's compare his chart to mine."

Out of the top desk drawer comes a small, well-worn, leather-covered book titled, "SOP 42-00-007 STARS, Destiny of." The commander flips several pages, finally stopping at a passage reading:

"An individual comes to you with a problem. Deal with him kindly rather than brushing him aside. Thoughtful approach may have meaning beyond your knowledge. Intelligent words can inspire the individual for a long time to come."

There's a rap at the door.



"Come in."

The young private enters hesitatingly, offers a halting salute and awaits the judgment.

"Relax, Jones. Take it easy. There's no one here going to bite you. Sit down here and let's talk about you and your problems."

• • •

The mess sergeant mutters to himself as he returns from the dispensary.

"Too fat! I'm not nearly as big as that Dick Butkus guy. I'm only 235. I don't care what that scale says for guys 5′ 6″. I've got a heavy frame."

As he reaches his office, he turns quickly to a page in the morning paper.

"Cancer! Cancer!—here it is. Let's see, 'More concerned with mental than physical exercise. May result in added weight and upset digestion. Wave away second helpings and rich desserts. Morning exercise may help.' "

Tossing the paper aside he turns to more important things—like the apple pie in front of him—only to be interrupted by one of the cooks.

"What is it?"

"One of the KPs was late. Just got here. What should I do?"

"Just a minute."

The mess sergeant pulls out his handy "SOP on

How Do You Stack Up?

Some projections based on astrological signs



ARIES (March 21-April 20): Leader—however, should cultivate moderation. At times a definite lack of restraint is seen. When under the influence of Neptune work toward constructive change of outdated ideas.



TAURUS (April 21-May 20): Determined. Methodical. Needs more adaptability. Physical pleasure is important but should learn to be less obstinate and opinionated. Avoid tendency to seek status quo.



GEMINI (May 21-June 21): Intellectual. Great talker. Agile and athletic. Has quick insights. May be bit blunt in speech. Should avoid arguments with neighbors and friends.



CANCER (June 22-July 22): Sensitive. Holds grudge. Suspicious of motives of others. Overcoming shyness and moodiness a necessity. Lone worker who is self-sacrificing.



LEO (July 23-August 23): Magnetic. Natural showman, can appear bombastic and is sucker for flattery. In love with love but must avoid Tausus and Scorpio in favor of Aries and Gemini.



VIRGO (August 24-September 23): Critic. Needs more tolerance. Difficult to work with. Although clever, discriminating and modest, obstacles constantly cross path. Oversensitive nervous system may lead to intestinal trouble.



LIBRA (September 24-October 23): Harmonious. Perfectionist. Deep thinker with excellent judgment. A nature devoted to the art of love. Sometimes untidy habits cause difficulties.



SCORPIO (October 24-November 22): Intense nature. Unforgiving. Overindulgence must be avoided or health will suffer. Sarcasm must be avoided. Enjoys dangerous secret work. Friends in government helpful.



SAGITTARIUS (November 23-December 21): Optimist. Without the influence of Jupiter however, could tend toward graft and illegal gain. Virile lover. Loves travel and sports. Extra sense of loyalty.



CAPRICORN (December 22-January 19): Cautious. Does well in government. Steady, hard work pays off. Mental worries respond to patient treatment. Be prepared for progress and reward for conscientious work.



AQUARIUS (January 20-February 18): Progressive. Curb tendency to rebel and fight for a cause. Be more open to other's ideas. Gain much as public servant. Avoid over-involvement with the occult or experimental drugs—may get out of hand!



PISCES (February 19-March 20): Mysterious. While you may think you have flair for gambling, this is not the time. You may prove to be too helpful to others. May be too submissive in love.

Stars," turns to the proper date and reads:

"Individual who works odd hours proves perplexing. You've learned the importance of being prompt, of keeping appointments on time, of fulfilling obligations. Don't call attention to shortcomings. Pots and pans are the answer. Assure job well done."

"Put him on pots and pans!"

"Should I bawl him out?"

"Nah! Just see he does a good job."

• • •

A young private sits on his bunk sulking.

"If I'd only known she was a Taurus I'd never have touched her. Anyway, who'd think a chick'd use a karate chop just for pinching some of her popcorn!"

• • •

The SP4 sat quietly preparing an astrology chart for the precise time of his ETS. He wasn't sure. Project Transition was tempting and so were all the VA bennies, but still, the economic picture and employment scene were not the brightest. At last he was finished. He double-checked to see which planets were in opposition to each other, which were square (that is, 90 degrees apart), and what the cardinal and fixed signs were. Then turning quickly to the proper page in the Zodiac SOP he read:

"An association or organization to which you belong may have lost the ideals first put down by its founders. If displeased with activities of the group, or if you have differences with those in charge, make a careful survey of assets and liabilities of membership. Decide objectively whether to remain active or retire gracefully."

• • •

An astrological SOP for the daily decisions of military life may seem fantastic—but no more so than Roman generals of antiquity being guided by the prophecies read into the flights of birds and the entrails of chickens.

More recently, our own space program has focused attention on the effect of the moon on the earth as seen in the tides rising to heights of 60 feet or more. In that respect, the mysterious influence of the heavenly bodies on a believer in astrology is real indeed.



At Patterson Army Hospital, Fort Monmouth, NJ, CPT Robinson screens a young dependent for sickle cell trait.

Alerting sickle cell carriers

Detour: Trouble Ahead

SSG Don Mallicoat

"I'M SORRY but I must recommend that you bear no children."

The doctor in the starched white jacket was blunt. The black couple sitting in front of him, stunned.

"But why, doctor? There's nothing wrong with us, is there?" the young husband asked.

"Tests show that you're carriers. Both of you have sickle cell traits," the doctor explained. "Chances are one-in-four that your children would have sickle cell anemia."

"Sickle cell anemia? What's that? I never heard of it," the wife questioned.

"Unfortunately not many have," the doctor continued. "Sickle cell anemia affects one-quarter of one percent of the black population in America and some people of Latin and Mediterranean origin. Some 7½ percent of blacks are carriers of the trait.

"If both parents carry it then there is the possibility that the child will have the disease and should be tested after 6 months of age. If one parent is a carrier the child may

simply carry the trait but will not get the disease.

"Although the disease gives a person increased resistance to the serious form of malaria, the long-term results are a life of pain, frequent hospitalizations and a shortened life span. Death frequently occurs between 15 and 19 years of age.

"The trait itself has little immediate effect unless the individual puts unusual stress on the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood, as at high altitudes. But as for the disease itself, there is no cure at present," the doctor concluded.

"Then why aren't more people warned?" the wife asked pleadingly, barely holding back her tears. "Why aren't they?"

Lack of doctors, lack of medical researchers, lack of time and all too often lack of concern are at least some of the answers, says Captain Lawrence D. Robinson, a 29-year-old black pediatrician who does care. He's been instrumental in starting a continuing program of education and screening for the disease at Patterson Army Hospital, Fort Monmouth, NJ.

"During my last year of medical school I noticed several children had the trait but no one at the clinic where I worked seemed to care," he recalls. "There was little or no follow-up. We just waited until the next time the child was sick. That was when I decided to do all I could to inform the public."

The program at Fort Monmouth serves the entire military community, including all black servicemen and their dependents. Commanding officers are encouraged to allow their men attend the presentations held at 2 month intervals.

A slide-lecture explains the nature of the disease and its genetic aspects, then a mother whose twins have the disease gives a short talk. This is followed by a film and a question and answer period.

The medical screening follows. Positive findings are checked carefully to determine if the disease or trait exists. More than 1,400 persons participated in the first two sessions.

"In spite of the apparently few cases discovered, each person informed puts us a step closer to our goal," Doctor Robinson says. "The military community's new awareness of the preventive medicine, therapeutic and genetic counseling aspects is more than worth the trouble and cost."

Each test presently costs 42 cents but a new reagent will soon reduce that figure to 1 cent.

Married and the father of a 3-year-old youngster, Captain Robinson provides his own best example. He himself is a carrier of the sickle cell trait. He's still an avid sports fan and a member of a post basketball team.

The Army is considering the possibility and practicality of giving sickle cell anemia tests at its Entrance and Examination Stations. Currently servicemen are screened for the trait only if its presence could cause some risk as in in-flight training. Any changes in the overall program must await Congressional action. In the meantime, local programs such as the one at Fort Monmouth are being encouraged by the Army Surgeon General.

Drowned By Drugs

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Heroin is not only bad—it can be too good. Here's how as reported in STRATCOM-PAC "Signals.")

A Vietnam-based soldier died of drowning — in his own room — far from water. His body fluids filled his lungs and he choked to death in 15 minutes. And all because of an overdose.

Bill was an expert on drugs. He knew all about grass, uppers, downers and horse. He knew that heroin was dangerous. He'd never become an addict.

In Vietnam Bill found local marijuana stronger that that in the U.S. So was heroin. He'd tried horse before but it was too expensive. But in Vietnam it was available, cheap and pure.

One of his buddies turned him on to a local heroin source. A simple skin-pop and Bill was soaring. But he'd never become an addict. He'd see to that. Never too often and never too much.

His last trip came just before heading for town. The heroin was the best he'd ever had — almost pure. Unfortunately, it was too good.

A chemical reaction started taking place in his body. Bill was unable to expel the body fluids accumulating in his lungs. He choked, vomited and gasped for air. And drowned.

TAX TIME

[+ c % $ + ! + !]



"GEE WHIZ," exclaimed the sergeant, "it sure is something that with my pay I gotta pay taxes."

"No sweat GI," answered Specialist 4 Bother, grinning from behind his empty "in" basket as his ball point pen clicked into action. "Anybody who's made more than $1,700 is into it, Sarge."

Specialist Les Bother and Sergeant Filmore Formsout have just settled down to do their income tax—which must be postmarked by 17 April. Since Bother and Formsout are both single and making well under the $20,000 limit, their tax is easy to figure.

Bother has a neat solution to his tax mess. He's already talked to Captain Clive Peachmarch, his friendly JAG legal assistance officer who (like all legal assistance officers) is ready to render aid to anyone. Bother even got a copy of the *1971 Instructions for Form 1040* from the post office and read it. There's no moss collecting on Les. He even found out that Uncle Sam himself will compute his taxes for him. Bother doesn't have to mess.

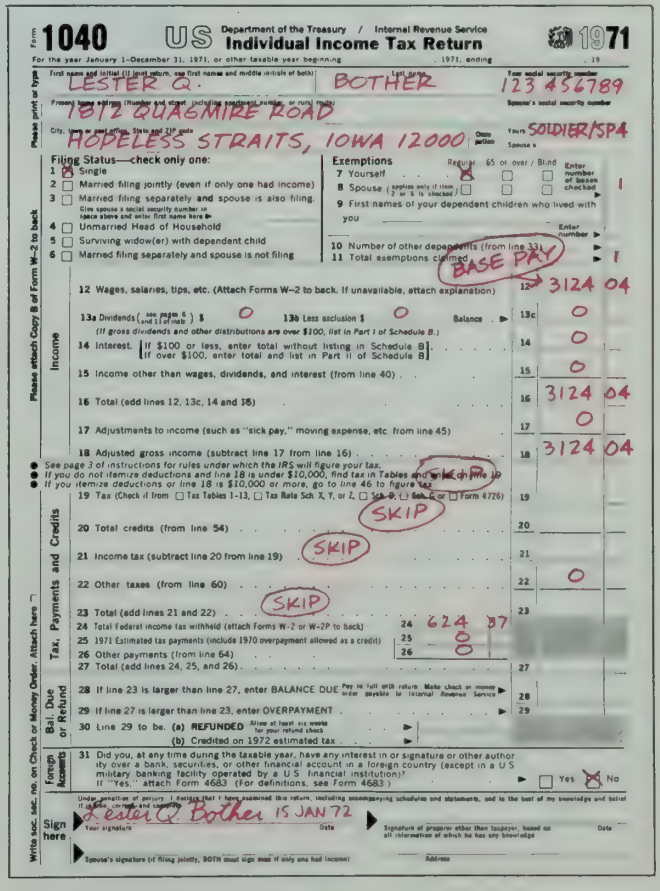
You can be as smart as Les. All you have to do is follow these steps if your income (on line 18) is less than $20,000 and consists only of wages, salary and tips, dividends (excluding military allowances) and you choose the standard deduction (like Les) instead of itemizing:

1. Don't get spooked, stay calm, read your *Instructions* and look at Form 1040 before you begin.
2. Fill in lines 1 through 18, then lines 22, 24, 25, 26 (if it applies) and 31.
3. Skip lines 19, 20, 21, 23, and 27 through 30.
4. Sign your name and the date.
5. Staple copy B of Form W-2 to Form 1040.
6. Give the whole thing the once over—CAREFULLY.
7. Mail to the address shown on page 3 of *Instructions* for your PERMANENT HOME.

The Internal Revenue Service will compute your tax and refund any overpayment you're due or bill you if you owe Uncle.

Sergeant Formsout got all kinds of tax schedules from the Post Office (those people have everything you'll need) and took them to a place downtown. Filmore paid Mr. Lazarus Handitover 15 hard-earned bucks to make out his tax statement, then found out that if Mr. Handitover goofed, Filmore could expect a Federal fricassee. So Filmore scrapped Handitover's handiwork and decided to make out his own tax forms (after all, it's his money and he's responsible anyway).

As night fell, Filmore Formsout filled more forms out as Bother bid farewell to join his buddies for a beer. Old Formsout hadn't thought to ask for free legal assistance, didn't read his *Instructions* and couldn't understand Mr. Handitover. Poor Formsout. Smart Bother.



Form **1040** US Department of the Treasury / Internal Revenue Service — **Individual Income Tax Return** — 1971

For the year January 1–December 31, 1971, or other taxable year beginning . 1971, ending . 19

Please print or type — First name and initial (if joint return, use first name and middle initials of both): LESTER Q. — Last name: BOTHER — Your social security number: 123 45 6789

Present home address (Number and street, including apartment number, or rural route): 1812 QUAGMIRE ROAD — Spouse's social security number

City, town or post office, State and ZIP code: HOPELESS STRAITS, IOWA 12000 — Occupation: Your SOLDIER/SP4, Spouse's

Filing Status—check only one:
1 [X] Single
2 [ ] Married filing jointly (even if only one had income)
3 [ ] Married filing separately and spouse is also filing. Give spouse's social security number in space above and enter first name here ▶
4 [ ] Unmarried Head of Household
5 [ ] Surviving widow(er) with dependent child
6 [ ] Married filing separately and spouse is not filing

Exemptions — Regular / 65 or over / Blind — Enter number of boxes checked ▶ 1
7 Yourself [X]
8 Spouse (spouse only if item 2 or 3 is checked) [ ]
9 First names of your dependent children who lived with you
10 Number of other dependents (from line 33) ▶
11 Total exemptions claimed ▶ 1 (BASE PAY)

Please attach Copy B of Form W-2 to back

Income
12 Wages, salaries, tips, etc. (Attach Forms W-2 to back. If unavailable, attach explanation) — 12 — 3124 04
13a Dividends (see page 6 and 7 of inst.) $ 0 — 13b Less exclusion $ 0 — Balance ▶ — 13c — 0
(If gross dividends and other distributions are over $100, list in Part I of Schedule B.)
14 Interest. [If $100 or less, enter total without listing in Schedule B. If over $100, enter total and list in Part II of Schedule B] — 14 — 0
15 Income other than wages, dividends, and interest (from line 40) — 15 — 0
16 Total (add lines 12, 13c, 14 and 15) — 16 — 3124 04
17 Adjustments to income (such as "sick pay," moving expense, etc. from line 45) — 17 — 0
18 Adjusted gross income (subtract line 17 from line 16) — 18 — 3124 04

● See page 3 of instructions for rules under which the IRS will figure your tax.
● If you do not itemize deductions and line 18 is under $10,000, find tax in Tables and enter on line 19
● If you itemize deductions or line 18 is $10,000 or more, go to line 46 to figure tax.

Tax, Payments and Credits
19 Tax (Check if from [ ] Tax Tables 1-13, [ ] Tax Rate Sch. X, Y, or Z, [ ] Sch. D, [ ] Sch. G or [ ] Form 4726) — 19 — (SKIP)
20 Total credits (from line 54) — 20 — (SKIP)
21 Income tax (subtract line 20 from line 19) — 21 — (SKIP)
22 Other taxes (from line 60) — 22 — 0
23 Total (add lines 21 and 22) — 23 — (SKIP)
24 Total Federal income tax withheld (attach Forms W-2 or W-2P to back) — 24 — 624 87
25 1971 Estimated tax payments (include 1970 overpayment allowed as a credit) — 25 — 0
26 Other payments (from line 64) — 26 — 0
27 Total (add lines 24, 25, and 26) — 27

Bal. Due or Refund
28 If line 23 is larger than line 27, enter BALANCE DUE. Pay in full with return. Make check or money order payable to Internal Revenue Service ▶ — 28
29 If line 27 is larger than line 23, enter OVERPAYMENT — 29
30 Line 29 to be: (a) REFUNDED. Allow at least six weeks for your refund check ▶ (b) Credited on 1972 estimated tax ▶

Foreign Accounts
31 Did you, at any time during the taxable year, have any interest in or signature or other authority over a bank, securities, or other financial account in a foreign country (except in a U.S. military banking facility operated by a U.S. financial institution)? If "Yes," attach Form 4683 (For definitions, see Form 4683.) ▶ [ ] Yes [X] No

Write soc. sec. no. on Check or Money Order. Attach here ↑

Sign here — Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. Lester Q. Bother 15 JAN 72 — Your signature — Date — Signature of preparer other than taxpayer, based on all information of which he has any knowledge — Date

Spouse's signature (if filing jointly, BOTH must sign even if only one had income) — Address

Do - re - Met,
this Army vet moves



Up the Scale

SSG Don Mallicoat

"I WAS ACCEPTED by the U. S. Army Chorus and that became the turning point of my whole life. Being a part of that group was a tremendous experience and it taught me that I had a lot to learn as a singer. I was surrounded by guys who had more on the ball than I did. For the first time I started studying seriously. I even decided to extend a year so I could train with a man who'd been an operatic tenor."

The speaker is George Shirley who 16 years ago became the first black to join the ranks of the U.S. Army Chorus. Today he's a star with the New York Metropolitan Opera Company.

"I dreaded going into the Army," the tenor remembers. "I'd planned on being a music educator and getting married but my draft notice changed that.

"I took basic at Fort Leonard Wood, MO, and by the time my second 8 weeks rolled around I'd just about had it.

"Then it hit me. Why not audition for the Army chorus? I had my bachelor's degree in music from Wayne State, MI, and I figured that was all I needed so three of us took a couple days leave, borrowed a





George Shirley portrays David in the opera, "Die Meistersinger," far left. Preparing for the role, he rehearses intensively with his accompanist.

car and headed for Washington. Someplace in Ohio we ran into terrible weather, stayed overnight and flew out early the next morning. It was worth the effort. Being accepted in the Army chorus made all the difference."

After leaving the Army in 1959, Shirley pursued his dream to become one of the few American-born, entirely American-trained artists to reach starring rank in the operatic world. Early the following year he took another step when he won the American Opera auditions. That brought little cash but it did give him a debut in Italy where he earned more acclaim.

In early 1961, Shirley returned to the States—with $25 in his pocket. He decided to try for a $2,000 New York Metropolitan Opera scholarship. Two years before he'd tried and lost but that didn't deter him.

Through luck or fate this time George Shirley not only won a scholarship but also a contract. The Met needed a tenor with his range and forcefulness. Unlike many young tenors, he'd refused to be pushed too fast. "Unconcerned managers ruin good voices that way," Shirley stated. "All they care about is money."

Color made no difference to the Metropolitan—he debuted as Pinkerton in "Madame Butterfly."

Since then it's been up, up, up for young George Shirley. Singing at leading opera houses from New York's Lincoln Center to Milan's La Scala, he's also done recitals, operatic recordings and a bit with one of the Nation's top pop recording companies.

But isn't opera becoming obsolete?

"Unfortunately this is true," Shirley says. "Not only for youth but also the masses. Something must be done. You've got to give the people something they know about, things they've experienced or read about—and in their own language. Audience appeal is where it's at, like in today's total theater. 'Jesus Christ Superstar' is a good example. As for quality, who can say? You may gravitate toward classical or folk-rock but to turn off without really giving the art form a chance isn't right," Shirley continued.

"Today the arts are being fused—music, dance, drama—and it's great. It's where it's at—and opera or music-drama has got to get there if it's to survive."

Survival isn't George Shirley's problem either as an individual or as an artist. He lives quietly in New Jersey with his wife, 14-year-old daughter and 5-year-old son. His spare-time hobbies are photography and athletics. Backstage at the Met he snatches moments to draw cartoons of other singers. He's also writing an operatic scenario which he hopes to produce. One day he hopes to sing Verdi's "Otello." He's already turned down several opportunities to do so because he feels he's not ready.

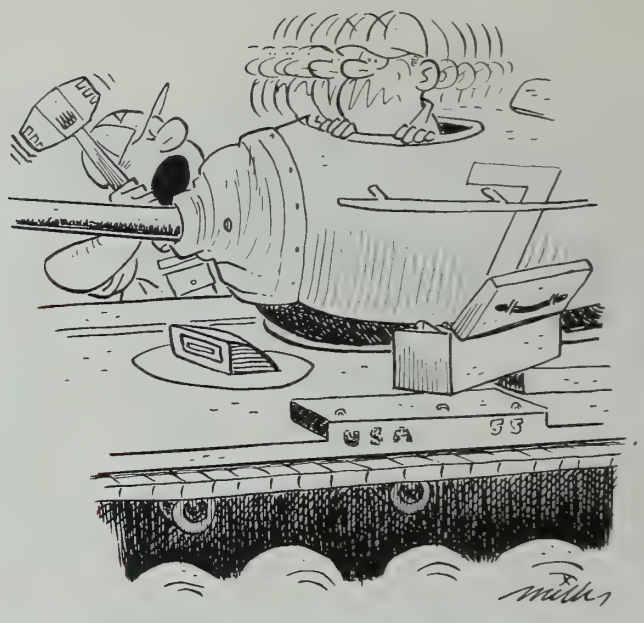
"One must really be mature vocally," he explains. "You must have the right kind of vocal equipment to cut that role. It's the most difficult of tenor roles—and the most rewarding."

Soon he hopes to be ready.

UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"Just walk it, soldier—no fancy stuff!"



"Did you hear me knock?"



"Uh, look, fellas—I know you enlisted under the 'buddy system', but . . ."



"How anyone who can't tell his left from his right foot can play checkers like that is beyond me!"

SPORTS PROGRAM

A revitalized Army sports program aimed at increasing individual participation is underway. Designed to be performed on duty time, it emphasizes unit-level sports and games with the thrust on unit togetherness and maximum participation in team sports. The new look is called REACH (Recreation, Endurance, Agility, Coordination, Health). The program visualizes all unit personnel participating each week during periods prescribed by the unit commander. DA sports officials caution that REACH is designed for implementation at the unit level as a simple program using unit resources. Warmup exercises to include running, walking, jogging or a combination of the three are recommended before men participate in vigorous athletic activity.

WOMEN IN ROTC

Another Army first--beginning with the 1972-73 school year women will be allowed to enroll in college-level Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC). The test program will be conducted at about 10 colleges offering the 4-year program on a full-time basis. Up to now, ROTC enrollment has been limited to some 160 women at 49 institutions with participation on an elective basis. The latest step, officials say, will help meet the needs for officer personnel in the Reserve Components and, if necessary, serve as a base for rapid expansion of the Women's Army Corps.

RETIREE COUNCILS

Retired Army personnel will have a new channel of communication with the active Army starting this Spring. The Army Chief of Staff has approved a plan whereby, twice a year, Retiree Councils will meet with the chief to discuss matters relating to the retired community. There will be two councils, one for enlisted personnel, one for officers. Representatives will be made up of retired personnel from many geographical areas.

FUNNY CAR

Remember Specialist Doug Reitmeyer of "Easy Rider" Modern Volunteer Army fame? (See "Rolling and Rapping," January '72 SOLDIERS.) Well, he's back, only this time he's in sort of a bind. He's looking for a soldier who knows his "funny car" stuff. Doug's building a class AA fuel funny car and will head up a racing team that will compete at drag races all over America. He's looking for guys with experience as funny car mechanics and drivers. Hopefully, the candidate hasn't been in long and could stay with the team for about 18 months. The funny car racing bit will help boost the unit choice-of-enlistment option for the 1st Cavalry Division (TRICAP) and the 2d Armored Division, both at Fort Hood, TX. Hood will be the team's home base. If you think you're the right guy, write Reitmeyer c/o LTG George P. Seneff, Commanding General, Fort Hood and III Corps, Fort Hood, TX 76544. Or just call Doug at (817) 685-8300, Autovon 737-8300.

VOTING NOTES

With state primary elections getting underway this month and the November general election only 8 months off, DOD offers some timely guidance where GIs and their dependents can get complete information on national and local issues. Some leads: ☐ if stationed overseas, keep in touch via "Stars and Stripes" and the American Forces Radio and Television Service. If stationed stateside but away from home ☐ try contacting relatives and friends for first-hand news and opinions, ☐ subscribe to hometown newspapers, and ☐ write civic, educational, or political organizations for information on candidates and issues. (Note: Contact with such groups should be on an unofficial basis).

FOR E-4s, E-5s

Ever since the new pay bill became law, DA has been queried about the seemingly small difference in pay between E-4s and E-5s. At first glance for those with under 2 years service it amounts to a small $13.80 per month. But when the quarters allowance is figured that becomes $30.90 and when the time in grade promotion factor enters in, the amount climbs to $43.50. And examine the annual Regular Military Compensation (as defined in Public Law 90-207 this includes basic pay, basic allowance for quarters and subsistence, and the tax advantage on the allowances) which makes the annual difference $1,217. Besides, E-5s get some added bennies at the below 4-year service level such as transportation of dependents and shipment of household goods to a permanent change of station, and Government quarters.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The Army's moved again to show that Equal Opportunity isn't just a phrase. Effective March 1 all enlisted personnel will be evaluated on their equal opportunity effectiveness. This data will be entered on Part II of the efficiency report. If remarks reflect negatively on performance in this area, the report will be considered adverse. DA Message 151922Z Feb72 has information. In a related development, newly-promoted Brigadier General Oliver W. Dillard became the Army's fourth black general on active duty. He'll assist the Secretary of the Army in the equal opportunity field.

PRESS FREE

Two types of lightweight and press-free summer uniforms will be tested by the Army this summer. One will become the Army's standard summer uniform. Natick Laboratories, Natick, MA, will choose between 50 percent polyester and 50 percent cotton or 65 percent polyester and 35 percent rayon fabric.

RE-ENTRY

Leaving the service in grade E-3 through E-6 with less than 6 years service? A March 1 policy change says you'll have only 3 months to come back in in that pay grade IF there's an MOS opening. The old limit of 30 months adopted for the Vietnam buildup is dead for applicants in those grades.

SOLDIERS

APRIL 1972











BEST OF SHOW—"Siesta in Arms" Private Stephen Salemi, U.S. Army Europe, called the photograph that won the Military Life Category award in the 14th Interservice Photography Contest. For other winners, see page 46.

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

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VOLUME 27, NO. 4

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions. $9 50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969

FRONT COVER: The posters are World War II vintage but it's not nostalgia that caused SP5 Rita Heidbrink to revive these from Armed Forces Institute of Pathology files. Resurgence of venereal disease to near epidemic proportions has caused new awareness of a problem long thought solved. For latest in the counter campaign, see "VD Today

BACK COVER: Some Screaming Eagles en route from Vietnam were met by relatives at the airport but all were greeted as adopted sons by citizens of San Mateo as reported in "One City Remembers." Photo by SP4 Chuck Noland

INSIDE BACK COVER: Playmate Willy Rey's photo may not be reprinted without written permission from Playboy

CREDITS: Copyright material on pp. 32-33 may not be reprinted. Poster on p. 35 courtesy Pfizer Laboratories Division, Pfizer, Inc.

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WHAT'S NEW

FORCE OUTS

NCOs caught in the involuntary early retirement squeeze have been given a break according to DA Msg P241500 sent to the field late in February. The message states that those NCOs facing involuntary early retirement by June 30 may voluntarily remain on active duty if they are in the zone of consideration for promotion to E-7, E-8 or E-9. If considered for promotion those NCOs will be permitted to remain on duty until the promotion list is published. Those promoted will be allowed to remain active for 6 months past the date of promotion so that they retire at the higher grade. If not selected for promotion individuals will be required to retire not later than June 30, 1972.

POST OF CHOICE

Like to pick your post in CONUS for a guaranteed 1-year reassignment? You can do it under provisions of a reenlistment option providing you meet certain qualifications. For openers the period of reenlistment for the option has been reduced from 4 years to 3--and the option is no longer available to E-7s, E-8s or E-9s. If you are E-6 or below and have more than 6 years' service and are completing a normal oversea tour you can reup for the station of your choice. If you have 6 or less years of service and in grade E-6 or below you can go from one CONUS station to another. Persons in CONUS must be within 12 months of normal ETS to take advantage of the option. For details see DA Msg 091733 March 72.

EDUCATION

Want a college education leading to a degree as a Sanitary Engineer? You can get it courtesy of The Surgeon General who is establishing the Environmental Health Sciences and Engineering Education Program. If you qualify you'll get 4 years of college training, pay and allowances, payment of tuition and related fees, and reimbursement for textbooks and other supplies. Graduates will be commissioned in the U.S. Army Reserve with concurrent call to active duty as a Sanitary Engineer with an initial active duty obligation of 4 years. Selected individuals will undergo an 8-week Environmental Sciences and Engineering Introductory Course reviewing math, chemistry, microbiology, physics and English beginning June 19 at the Army Medical Field Service School, Fort Sam Houston, TX. For eligibility requirements write The Surgeon General, ATTN: DASG-PT-T, Department of the Army, Washington, DC, 20314. Application for the first course, planned to accommodate about 40 enlisted members, must be submitted by May 15.

E-7,8,9 HIKES

Certain E-6s and E-8s are do for a happy surprise according to a DA spokesman. They'll be promoted as a result of the recent promotion board even before the promotion Circular is published. The Circular promoting to grades E-7 and E-9 will be published about the middle of this month. The E-8 board, still at work at press time, expects to screen about 16,700 records and select for promotion approximately 2,600. That Circular will be published late in May. Some 5,309 were evaluated with 1,004 selected for promotion to E-9. More than 34,300 E-6 records were looked at and 7,092 will get E-7 stripes.

SPECIAL COURSE

In cooperation with the American Hotel and Motel Association, the Army is offering at various posts a 6-week course in hotel-motel restaurant management to Vietnam veterans. Participants under Project Transition will attend 240 hours of classes before release from active duty. Graduates will receive certificates from AHMA to assist in job placement with hotel, motel and restaurant members of the association.

MEDICAL CARE

Teams of Army medical officials from Washington are touring major commands worldwide to suggest more efficient methods of patient care. Evaluations will seek improved procedures at local health care centers by such steps as consolidating clinics, automating medical activities, improving health education services, eliminating non-medical duties by professional and para-professional personnel and screening patients in troop and dependent clinics by enlisted medics and nurses. It's all part of the Army's effort to continue quality health care in the possible absence of the physician draft. Long-range actions currently under consideration to reduce the need for physicians include ☐ less frequent physical exams, ☐ giving Army entrance exams at military posts and civilian clinics rather than entrance stations, ☐ assigning non-physicians in administrative jobs such as medical command and staff positions. Training has already begun for experienced NCO medics as physicians' assistants.

WIFE OF THE YEAR

Ruth Sheridan, wife of COL Stan Sheridan with the Tank Automotive Center at Warren, MI, has been named Army Wife of the Year. She will now compete with representative wives of the other services for the honor of Military Wife of the Year which recognizes outstanding person-to-person accomplishments by military wives around the world. Mother of two and an Army wife for 20 years, Mrs. Sheridan has been active in Army Community Service and the American Red Cross.

BANKING

Treasury Department instructions have brought some changes to U.S. banking facilities overseas. Savings accounts have been reestablished and interest payments on checking accounts have ceased (except in Vietnam and Thailand). Free checking account service is available to those who choose to have their net pay sent to the oversea bank for deposit.

VOTING

Reports from the field indicate that some units are issuing obsolete Absentee Ballot Application Cards (SF 76). There's only one valid version of the SF 76 and that's the 1968 edition. The correct card is dated "Revised 1968" in the lower left hand corner of the front side and "1968" appears on the credit line at the bottom of the reverse side. DA officials advise that other versions of the card will not be accepted by state voting offices.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Dear SOLDIERS:

I was particularly interested in the article "Consciousness 4" in your February 1972 issue of SOLDIERS. Does this mean that the military is contemplating the use of Transcendental Meditation (TM)? . . . Is there literature available that explains the TM procedures? If not, how would one go about getting a program started or obtain information on TM?

MAJ FREDERICK G. BLACKBURN
Army Aviation Support
Facility Command
Craig Field National Guard Armory
Jacksonville, FL 32211

The Army has no plan to use TM in the near future but judging by the huge reader response to "Consciousness 4" we'd better supply the information fast. Information about TM is available by writing Students' International Meditation Society (SIMS), 1015 Gayley Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Dear SOLDIERS:

In your January '72 issue I read "Gut Issues: Topic A." This article created great disappointment for me. Your "junior officers" pictured all wear the rank of at least major . . . there was no mention at all of lieutenants. My personal experience as a platoon leader and my relationship with my peers has shown that the lieutenants in troop commands are the closest link with the gut issues in the Army of today.

How many of those majors shown had to walk into their initial platoon hoping that less than 25 percent of their troops were on drugs? . . . How many of them took their first platoons with the next ranking man an E-5 with two years or less total time in the Army? . . .

This obvious stab at the lack of experience and insinuation of a lack of intelligence and responsibility in the true junior officer ranks indicates the worth of these "consultant groups" to me.

1LT MICHAEL L. JONES
A Company, 1/501 Inf
101st Airborne Division (AM)

Under a program begun by the Chief of Staff in July 1971, three groups of officers (Captains, Majors and Lieutenant Colonels/Colonels) meet with General Westmoreland at three different times, once each quarter. Each group presents unfiltered views from its level of command on many issues. General Westmoreland's first meeting with captains was August 26, 1971. He's rapped with two different groups since then. The most recent group was in Washington March 9 and 10.

Dear SOLDIERS:

SP4 Chuck Stjern's letter in your January issue about the Army Engineers, and your response, both reflected misunderstandings about this agency. The Corps has had jurisdiction over the Nation's waterways in about the same way the Federal Aviation Agency has jurisdiction over the air —that is, its jurisdiction has been confined to transportation aspects only, not pollution, quality or the like. Only within the past couple of years have the courts held that the Corps had authority to regulate waterway use for environmental as well as navigational purposes. This broad interpretation is being challenged in current lawsuits.

The Corps of Engineers has built about 350 of the 3,500 dams in this country . . . The sites, purposes, and the like are planned and recommended by the Corps, but the final decision is always in the hands of Congress. The Department of the Interior and TVA also build dams, and the Department of Agriculture helps plan and finance many of the smaller ones . . .

None of these agencies has authority over the activities of the other, though they generally coordinate their plans.

LTC JOHN V. FOLEY
Chief, Public Affairs Office
Corps of Engineers

Dear SOLDIERS:

Reference your cover photo and page 10 of your January issue. I realize that Specialists Reitmeyer and Speegle probably posed for these photographs. However, next time you pose them on their motorcycles would you please remind them to include their crash helmets in the picture.

LEONARD F. BLANDA
Safety Director
HQ, U.S. Theater Army
Support Command, Europe
APO NY 09058

Specialist Reitmeyer will soon be on the road as head of a racing team that will compete at strips around the Nation. In the "funny car" he's building you can bet he'll be wearing a safety helmet.

Dear SOLDIERS:

Your article "The Hunted" in the February SOLDIERS magazine stirred me up enough to write you.

Staff Sergeant Woody writes "they (bears) won't bother humans. But this one had just killed a moose and he didn't want me to have any part of it." Of course the bear was disturbed. He was only doing what was natural for a bear to do, providing his food. What else could SSG Woody expect? . . . Don't the commissaries and supermarkets stock enough food for his tastes?

It is because of hunting fanatics like SSG Woody that these animals are being hunted out of existence. There is no excuse for hunters today to be out hunting just for the sport of it. Many are bad shots and merely wound the animal, leaving them to a slow and torturous death . . .

Hunting is no longer a legitimate (moral) sport. As for "pitting his strength and skills in tracking and overtaking a prized quarry," the Sergeant might better spend his time in working along with conservationists . . .

BLANCHE A. CARPENTER
GS employee of CDC
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060

Dear SOLDIERS:

Well done! Your articles in the February issue were something that should have come out years ago, but better late than never.

I've been in 'Nam since September '71 and I wasn't even ready for what I saw. I come from Southern California and figured I was pretty well versed in drugs and marijuana. I did know enough to know that my first in-country lecture on drugs was delivered at my emotions instead of my brain. The only thing that guy got right was the fact that "skag" is bad. He was a "salesman," not a "factman."

What I'm trying to say is that now that you (the Army) have your facts straight, give them to a reasonably intelligent group of people and send them out to inform us. Don't try to sell anybody's opinions, 'cause we're not buying anymore . . .

If half your lecture is false, and I know it, and the other half is a mixture of "stories," personal experiences and truth, I'm not likely to buy that either. Pretty soon I just give up listening and we all lose when that happens, right?

PFC CHRIS BRUNER
HHC 2/8 1st Cav Div (AM)
APO SF 96490

Dear SOLDIERS:

According to an item in Dateline of the March, 1972 SOLDIERS, personnel at Fort Carson are now authorized to wear boots and garrison caps with Class A uniforms. I find this sad, for it means that another Airborne privilege has been usurped by personnel who have not earned it. By custom of the service and formerly by regulation, the wearing of boots and garrison caps with Class A uniforms is a distinctive privilege of qualified military parachutists serving on jump status with an airborne unit . . .

If the people at Carson want to identify with the Cavalry . . . that's fine. Let them wear yellow scarves, Stetson hats or Sam Browne belts with sabres . . .

WILLIAM C. DUESBURY
2LT, B Co, 10 SFG (Abn), 1st SF
Fort Devens, MA

The decision to allow soldiers at Fort Carson to wear combat boots with Class As was made by the Commanding General. The move permits the soldiers there to more readily relate to the cavalry heritage of troopers who used to man that mountain post. Besides, the cavalry wore boots long before the airborne existed.

Dear SOLDIERS:

After reading the February 1972 issue of SOLDIERS, I am wondering if the time has come to change the name of your magazine to something more appropriate. A total of 11 pages devoted only to drugs in one issue . . . and three pages to "transcendental meditation!" These are supposed to be topics of professional interest to Army personnel? It is about time that SOLDIERS reevaluates its objective. We are all in some way concerned with drugs, race, etc. . . . but we are not all interested in reading about these problems in every issue. How about a little more professional information and a little less "rapping."

SFC ARTHUR FARASH
P.O. Box 22
APO NY 09696

Did you notice we covered 14 other subjects in addition to 29 paragraphs on many topics in What's New and Dateline. Each month we publish between 15 to 20 stories but contemporary subjects keep popping up because of their seriousness and reader responses asking for more information. Whenever we find a fresh angle or new info on a well worn topic we pass the essentials to our readers and let them be the judge.

Dear SOLDIERS:

In reference to articles published in SOLDIERS on unit crests, patches and other insignia of organizations in the U.S. Army . . . would it be possible to have that same subject republished again? . . .

SSG ALBERT J. CLARK
USA

Periodically we publish the latest information about insignia and other heraldic topics. In 1971 we published a major color feature on the Institute of Heraldry along with several paragraph items on service ribbons and badges in What's New.

BACK FROM COMBAT

The late, famed World War II correspondent Ernie Pyle said it for all time when he chronicled the feelings of men returning from combat in 1944. The universals he expresses here are echoed today as troops return from service in Vietnam.—Editor.



It will seem odd when, at some given hour, the shooting stops and everything suddenly changes again. It will be odd to drive down an unknown road without that little knot of fear in your stomach; odd not to listen with animal-like alertness for the meaning of every distant sound; odd to have your spirit released from the perpetual weight that is compounded of fear and death and dirt and noise and anguish.

The end of the war will be a gigantic relief, but it cannot be a matter of hilarity for most of us. Somehow it would seem sacrilegious to sing and dance when the great day comes—there are so many who can never sing and dance again.

For some of us the war has already gone on too long. Our feelings have been wrung and drained; they cringe from the effort of coming alive again. Even the approach of the end seems to have brought little inner elation. It has brought only a tired sense of relief.

I do not pretend that my own feeling is the spirit of our armies. If it were, we probably would not have had the power to win. Most men are stronger. Our soldiers still can hate, or glorify, or be glad, with true emotion. For them death has a pang, and victory a sweet scent. But for me war has become a flat, black depression without highlights, a revulsion of the mind and an exhaustion of the spirit . . .

The end of one war is a great fetter broken from around our lives. . . . Our next few months at home will be torn between the new spiritual freedom of half peace and the old grinding blur of half war. It will be a confusing period for us.

Thousands of our men will soon be returning to you. They have been gone a long time and they have seen and done and felt things you cannot know. They will be changed. They will have to learn how to adjust themselves to peace.

Last night we had a violent electrical storm around our countryside. The storm was half over before we realized that the flashes and the crashing around us were not artillery but plain old-fashioned thunder and lightning. It will be odd to hear only thunder again. You must remember that such little things as that are in our souls, and will take time.

And all of us together will have to learn how to reassemble our broken world into a pattern so firm and so fair that another great war cannot soon be possible. To tell the simple truth, most of us . . . don't pretend to know the right answer. Submersion in war does not necessarily qualify a man to be the master of peace. All we can do is fumble and try once more—try out of the memory of our anguish—and be as tolerant with each other as we can.

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The 101st returns

ONE CITY remembers

SP4 Chuck Noland

THE 115 enlisted men and six officers weren't much different from the hundreds of thousands who had gone home before them: tired and bedraggled from the long flight back from Vietnam. Like their predecessors, expressions trumpeted their feelings as they came down the ramp from the jetliner at Travis Air Force Base, CA, to take that first step back into the real world.

They cleared customs at Travis and boarded buses for the Army Personnel Center at Oakland. Most were within hours of getting out of the Army. Some would take leave and then report to Stateside assignments.

But unlike the hundreds of other GIs who come through Oakland every week, these soldiers had one more duty to perform before they headed home. For these were the men of Company A, 1st Battalion, 327th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) —and their arrival was something special.

Company A's homecoming from Vietnam was celebrated in a way nearly unheard of during the Vietnam era. Across the San Francisco Bay, the city of San Mateo was preparing to welcome the unit home in a manner more reminiscent of World War II than the politically sensitive Indochina conflict.

For the men of Company A, it was the first meeting in a long distance love affair with a city that had brushed aside arguments to focus on a deeper concern: America's sons were fighting a war half a world away. Never mind whether you think it's right or wrong—somebody back home cares.

San Mateo cared. It started caring in March 1968 when the city council adopted a unanimous resolution designating the men of Company A as the city's adopted sons. Now, as the Army continues relinquishing the combat role to the South Vietnamese and returns to the States, San Mateo's sons were coming home—and the city was determined to make the most of it.

In one of few such celebrations during the Vietnam era, 8,000 citizens turned out on a Sunday afternoon to welcome their Screaming Eagles in traditional fashion.

It was a weekend of banquets, brass bands and beauty queens as San Mateo and Company A celebrated. From their arrival through a banquet, parade, picnic, dinner in San Mateans' homes and a farewell



It all started when citizens of San Mateo "adopted" Company A in 1968. Here Screaming Eagles get Christmas presents from the city in December 1970.

breakfast, it was a 2-day love affair.

The troopers' morale soared when they stepped off their buses in San Mateo. In the receiving line to shake each man's hand were civic leaders and a host of beauty queens—including Miss California, Carolyn Stoner and Miss California-USA, Kim Hobson.

From that welcome the troopers plunged into a full weekend of activity in which San Mateo gave its all. In return the soldiers gave the residents and admiring kids what they could of souvenirs from Vietnam, 101st shoulder patches and—at a picnic following their homecoming parade—jungle fatigue shirts, helmets, insignia and anything else they could let go without completely undressing.

It was a fair exchange; neither San Mateo nor the men of Company A could have been happier.

The soldiers summed it up with one-word variations on the same theme: "fantastic," "unbelievable" and "beautiful" were the most-used descriptions.

A young mother, Linda Giese who started the whole thing put it this way: "Through this beautiful relationship with our Screaming Eagles we have learned a great deal. Wherever we look tonight there is ample evidence of a special love . . . for those of you who proudly wear this patch and will always hold a very special place in our hearts."

In 1967 her 19-year-old brother, Sergeant Joe Artavia, was serving with Company A. In the jungles south of Camp Eagle, the 1st Battalion had been in heavy contact with North Vietnamese regulars.

During a brief Christmas rest Sergeant Artavia wrote his sister that he was disturbed because his buddies hadn't received much Christmas mail. He'd seen how depressed the men got when resupply helicopters brought holiday letters and packages for only part of the company.

"Dear Linda," he wrote, " . . . there is something I would like you to do for me. Back in the States, towns and cities adopt military companies over here. I was wondering if you could talk to someone in San Francisco or San Mateo and fix it so one of these would adopt our company.

"You see, by having a town or city adopt us it brings the morale of the guys up as high as the clouds—especially on special occasions like Christmas," the young sergeant wrote.

Mrs. Giese presented the letter to the San Mateo City Council and soon the GIs of Company A became the city's adopted sons.

School children, service and civic clubs, and citizens began sending letters and packages to their "sons." San Mateo firemen circulated the names of soldiers in the unit to interested citizens. The Fire Department also sent bundles of gifts to the men.

In return, San Mateans received hundreds of appreciative letters. Sergeant Artavia wrote his sister that the program had sent Company A's morale soaring.

Days later, Sergeant Artavia was killed by hostile automatic weapons fire while leading his squad on a patrol in the foothills south of Hue.

His death rocked San Mateo. But the response was instant and overwhelming as the townspeople doubled their efforts on behalf of their adopted sons.

Packages from the city continued to arrive regularly until the unit left Vietnam. Most men in the company corresponded with residents of San Mateo or nearby towns. Mrs. Giese attended meetings, wrote letters, made phone calls and visits, and wrote newsletters to keep up interest in the program.

Members of the company returning home through Oakland were encouraged to visit San Mateo. Townspeople welcomed them into their homes. Restaurants and night clubs offered free service and returning soldiers met families with whom they had corresponded.

Mrs. Giese wrote to many of the soldiers and entertained those who stopped by San Mateo on their way home.

San Mateans determined to make Christmas 1968—their first Christmas as parents of the unit—the best ever for their sons. The soldiers received thousands of Christmas cards and Mrs. Giese flew to Vietnam to deliver silver medallions from the city to each man in the unit. (See "Journey to Remember," March 1969 ARMY DIGEST.)

For more than 3½ years the long-distance love affair continued with personal contacts limited to individuals who visited San Mateo on their way home through Oakland.

Then last fall when word came that the 1st Battalion of the 327th Infantry was to return to the 101st Airborne's Stateside home at Fort Campbell, KY, San Mateo geared up.

It all came together on January 22, when Company A and San Mateo were formally introduced.

Home At Last. It had been rainy and foggy in the San Francisco Bay area all week. Low-hanging clouds sealed the sky as the Screaming Eagles arrived in San Mateo.

But on Sunday, January 23, the weather cooperated. The threat of rain eased and patches of blue sky peeked through. The breeze was chilly but none of the 8,000 cheering residents seemed to mind as their sons marched up Fourth Avenue past the reviewing stand.

At the end of the parade the men marched onto the baseball field of a downtown park to receive their city's welcome.

Lieutenant General John M. Wright, Jr., Comptroller of the Army and a former commanding general of the 101st, represented President Nixon and General William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff.

"I want to thank you, the citizens of San Mateo, on behalf of the United States and the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, for your show of compassion for your fellow man . . . for the wonderful gesture that you have made for these fine soldiers," Wright told the ballpark crowd.

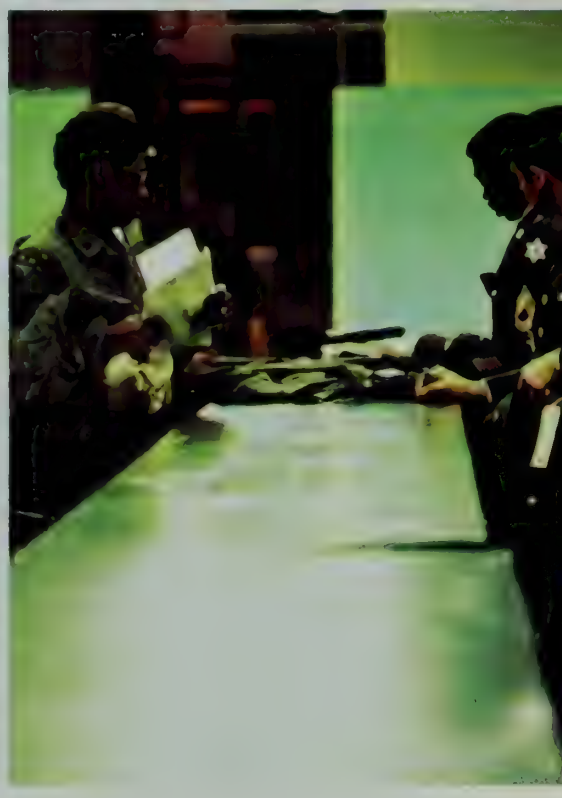
At a banquet the night before, Wright expressed the thought that was on every soldier's mind.

"What you have done is truly unbelievable. This sort

(Continued on Page 17)







Sergeant Ronald Berger's feelings are plain as he steps off jet from Vietnam at Travis AFB, above. Men of Company A cleared customs at Travis, above right, then were bussed to personnel center at Oakland for processing and new uniforms, lower right.

In San Mateo the soldiers were greeted by dignitaries and beauty queens including Miss California, Carolyn Stoner, left. Motel marquee, below, set the tone. Speakers at banquet, bottom, included Linda Giese who launched adoption program in 1968.





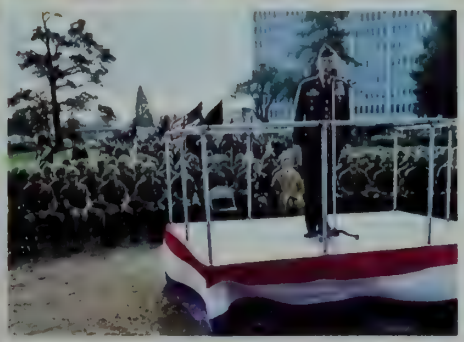














Parade included a delegation from the 101st Airborne Division Association's Southern California Chapter, top left. But the stars were the men of Company A, top right. Big and little San Mateans turned out, center. LTG John M. Wright, Jr., above, represented President and Chief of Staff.

In-Country Album

The 101st ("Screaming Eagles") Division saw almost 7 years of constant combat in Vietnam. As its soldiers return Stateside, the bad scenes will fade and the exciting ones survive in memory. Whenever two veteran troopers meet anywhere in the world in the future, the talk will always be "Remember that time at—?"



They'll remember the jarring chatter of guns in a hundred fire fights and how the reinforcements came on swift wings, landing in the jungle at Dong Ap Bia.





And they'll talk of how they crossed a thousand bamboo bridges such as this one in Operation Nevada Eagle and how they filled their canteens before Operation Lam Son 719 and how they took care of their best friend, the M16, wherever they were.







And they'll tell each other of the bone-tiring marches through the hills and how they were airlifted to a firebase to relieve another outfit . . .





Or of riding an M-45 mini-dozer slung under a Skycrane or of countless patrols by day and by night —and sometimes they'll remember how they found time to relax when mail arrived from home.







A career soldier, SGT Ronald Berger chats with buddies before the parade, left. A homeward bound draftee, SP4 Jerry Lange, completed separation processing at Oakland, below, then flew home to be reunited with his family, bottom.





of thing doesn't happen and it hasn't happened when our troops have come back from Vietnam. This certainly is a unique celebration," he told the San Mateans.

"I don't have to tell you that this has been an extremely unpopular war, and unfortunately the Army has been maligned and held responsible for a good part of it—unjustly," Wright said.

"I think it's remarkable that the people of San Mateo would show their understanding, their sincere belief in our men who went to Vietnam, not because they could choose whether they liked the war or they didn't but because they were ordered to it and had a job to do," he said. "And God help us if our country ever runs out of men who will do this."

San Mateo's celebration may well stand alone in the history of the Vietnam war as the Army ends its combat role there. For the men of Company A—men like Jerry Lange—it was an unforgettable homecoming.

Lange and Berger are members of the two groups who've carried the Army throughout its history. Lange, a citizen-soldier, is now back home with friends and family. Berger, a professional NCO who's served 4½ years and has "inclinations of staying in," is assigned to the 101st's Stateside home at Fort Campbell, KY. Both are 22 and single.

Though they shared the experience of Vietnam with hundreds of thousands of other men, they naturally saw it from different viewpoints.

Jerry's Story. Lange certainly never expected to be welcomed home like a hero and it wouldn't have happened if Joe Artavia hadn't written that Christmas letter to his sister in San Mateo 4 years ago.

He figured he'd go back home to Valley Stream, NY, at the edge of New York City on Long Island and pick up where he left off when the draft pulled him into the Army in November 1970.

Like all but a handful of the soldiers of Company A, the 22-year-old Specialist 4 was about to get out of the Army. He'd gotten 3½ months chopped off his 1-year tour in Vietnam because of the Army drawdown and about 10 months cut off his service obligation under the early release program designed to get the Army down to authorized strength by June 30.

And like most soldiers coming back from Vietnam, Lange was determined to look to the future and close the rifts created by Vietnam.

Lange's story is familiar. He graduated from high school in 1968, had 2 years of college, left school and was drafted. He took basic training and advanced individual training in communications at Fort Dix, NJ, and then came out on orders for Vietnam.

Like many soldiers, he was reluctant to enter the Army and wasn't crazy about the idea of going to Vietnam but he reconciled himself to it. When he learned he would get out of Vietnam and the Army early, he couldn't wait to get home.

Sure he appreciated everything San Mateo did for Company A but he wasn't keen for a stopover. He was eager to get home.

Once he got to San Mateo, his hesitation vanished. Like everyone else, he was overwhelmed at the welcome.

"On the way to San Mateo we discussed it a lot," Lange said. "We had no idea what to expect, what the town was going to do for us. But everything was just great. Everybody was glad to see us, glad to have us home. And every time we turned around things got better and better."

Referring to telegrams of appreciation to San Mateo from Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, General Westmoreland, California Governor Ronald Reagan and others, Lange said, "Nobody could have appreciated it more than us. We were just stunned by how beautiful the people of San Mateo were.

"I've gotta go back out there," he said after getting back home and relaxing for a couple of days. "I owe it to myself and I owe it to those people. And everybody who was there owes it to himself and to those people to go back and, I don't know—help an old lady across the street or something—just start paying back a little bit, you know?"

Home Ties. After resting at home and perhaps making the trip back to California, Lange hopes to get back into school, maybe become a teacher. In a family with six children he learned to enjoy helping younger brothers and sisters and says without a trace of sheepishness, "I just really dig kids."

Immediate priorities once he got home were catching up on family life, re-establishing friendships and taking life easy.

"I want to try and get things a bit more in order and figure out where my life is going and what I want to do

with it," he said in considering his future after being home only 2 days. "I'm not obligated to anybody or anything at this moment and I still have no clear-cut idea what I want to do."

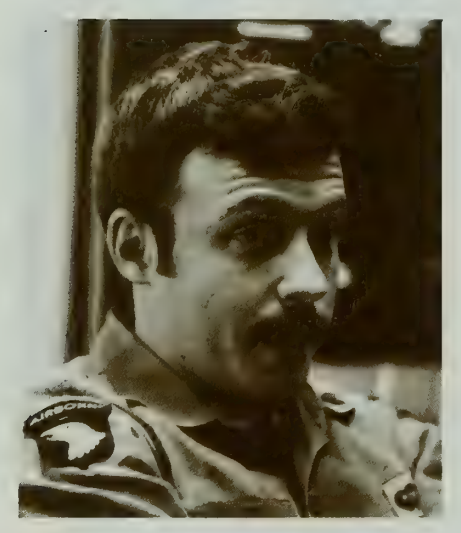
About Vietnam, his Army career and the dissensions springing from the war, he's philosophical and easy-going.

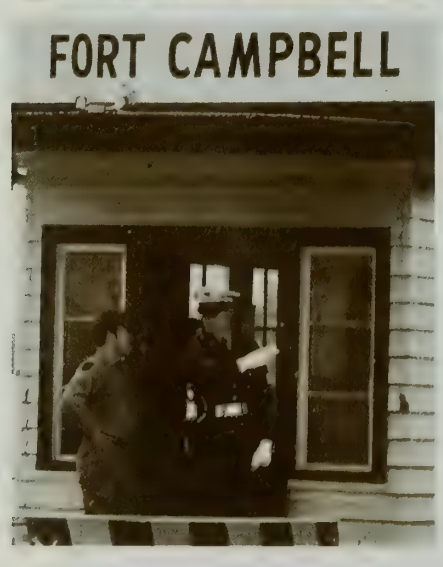
"Personally, Vietnam was not the most pressing thing in the world for America to be doing at the time. It was in one way because we were losing so many guys and there are still too many guys dying and getting hurt every day," he said. "But as to whether we should have been in Vietnam or not, I can't really say.

"In a way I'm really glad I went because it touched me, it changed my life.

"I went. That doesn't make me anything special.

Optimistic But Concerned — A Pro





Career View. Sergeant Ron Berger is another who went, though he saw it differently. Berger is a professional soldier, good at his job and proud of it. From his fatigue cap—adorned with sergeant's stripes and silver jump wings — to his gleaming jump boots, he's every inch today's breed of NCO.

Berger graduated from high school in his hometown of Mondovi, WI, in 1967. Unable to find a job because of his uncertain draft status, he enlisted "to get it out of the way."

He took basic training at Fort Campbell and advanced infantry training at Fort McClellan, AL, then went through jump school and NCO school at Fort Benning, GA. After on-the-job training at Fort Lewis, WA, he was assigned to the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, NC.

After 7 months at Bragg he was reassigned to the 8th Infantry Division in Germany where he served a year and a half.

He spent 18 months in Vietnam, all with Company A of the 1st Battalion, 327th Infantry Regiment. He was a squad leader for 8 months.

Berger headed home to Wisconsin from San Mateo, then reported to Fort Campbell for Stateside duty with the 101st. Sporting a mustache grown on leave and Screaming Eagle patches on both sleeves of his fatigues, he reflected on the Vietnam experience.

"Now that I'm back I can say I'm glad I had the experience—and I probably could have done without it," he said with a slight smile. "But the experience of seeing how the Army operates in a combat situation is really beneficial for a man who plans on staying in—especially in case of another conflict somewhere else."

Like Lange, Berger conceded, many people have moral convictions against the war—but he's not quite

But the guys who didn't go, who went to Canada or something like that, that doesn't make them anything special either.

"I went and it'll always look good on records and things like that. Personally, it changed me. I didn't change the world. I saw a different piece of it. I'm glad now that I did see it," he said. "Really, though, my effect on the whole order of things has been zero. But I wouldn't even condemn the guys who didn't go. They did it their way and you know it took a lot of courage to do that, too.

"Okay, I went to Vietnam. I'm not a warmonger—I consider myself antiwar generally. And I'm not a hero or anything like that, you know?" he said. "I'm just another guy who went to 'Nam, man, and a lot of people went."

NCO Looks to the Future

so willing to forgive and forget.

"If a man refused to go because he really believed the war was wrong and that played on his conscience, fine," he said. "But I hope he'll stick to that philosophy now that the war is drawing to a close."

Still, he said, "To evade the draft is against the law and the law's there for a reason. So if a man wants to do it, fine—but he's going to have to face the consequences.

"You've got to either abide by the law or get rid of it," says Berger. "If you want it changed you've got representatives to write to and if enough people want something changed they can get it changed."

Like Lange, Berger now looks to the future. But his future is the Army's. He's optimistic but concerned.

"When I got with the 82d (in 1968) it was still the old paratrooper environment — no mustaches, white sidewall haircuts, get out and run every morning. And I guess I rather enjoyed it—not so much the white sidewalls but the esprit de corps of an airborne unit, the willingness of people to work as a group," he said.

"When I got to Germany the hair was getting longer and so on, but the esprit was still there. It seems now like that's kind of deteriorated. With the 101st in Vietnam something was lacking," he said.

"A lot could be attributed to the fast changeover with a man pulling only a year's tour. Plus he's in a company but he's really only affiliated with one platoon. He works with a platoon in the field and the only time he sees the other people in the company is when they come back to the firebase for a rest," he said.

"Hopefully that'll change now," he said. "Again we'll be working as a company and a man will get to know everybody within the company. It may bring back a little bit of that esprit de corps."

Berger would like to serve in an all-volunteer Army "made up of people who want to be in the Army and who are trained and intelligent — not people who are there just because the Army offers them subsistence and that's it, who couldn't care less whether they do their job."

He's all for the Modern Volunteer Army concepts of improving Army life and stressing individual responsibility and dignity.

"The majority of people in the Army are grown men, able to handle themselves. They don't need to be led by the hand," Berger said. "You can tell a man what has to be done but let him decide how to do it. And you can turn him loose on Friday and let him do what he wants as long as he's back Monday morning."

But, he added, the problem is to keep a balance so discipline doesn't suffer.

Once a man has gotten that kind of treatment, Berger fears, "he might decide he can take all matters into his hands. A civilian who gets into an argument with his foreman can tell him to go to hell and walk out. But it just doesn't work that way in a combat situation," he said.

He concedes the Army has problems because the society from which it's drawn has problems but he's optimistic about working them out.

"A man doesn't come into the Army and then develop problems. He brings them with him from the outside—whether it's racial problems, drugs or whatever," Berger said. "But I'm not a pessimist. I don't think the country is going to deteriorate to the point that it falls.

"If the country can defeat its problems the Army can defeat its problems. So if there's hope for the country, and I think there is, then there has to be hope for the Army too."

Smooth Sailing or Rough Trip?

Road to Retirement

MSG Jack Holden



With many years of productive potential ahead, many an Army member looks forward to gainful employment after getting that retirement certificate.

"RETIREMENT." In Webster's book of words it means withdrawing into seclusion or retreat. So it's at least an even bet that if you have between 17 and 19 years service or are approaching that magic 30-year mark, the mere thought of the word *retirement* poses a severe hangup.

No big deal. You're perfectly normal. More than 27,000 men and women severed Army bonds during FY 71. After all, retirement does bring thoughts of unknown, uncharted worlds. Job markets, union rules and dues, the language of the business world have doubtless all been foreign to your experience.

Beyond this there looms large the word *security*. Uncle Sam has been a strong shield, providing a way of life you found to be your bag.

To be on your own? Human beings often don't thrill to thinking about new routines, of beginning a new life, especially at age 40 or older.

But a new life-style can be a ball. Experience of others shows there is a peaceful path, an easy exit from your service career. Because planning and preparation are the keys, let's start unlocking some doors.

First Steps. Get an early start on your retirement planning. Personnel experts figure that 14 months is about right. For starters, keep in close touch with your unit personnel retirement section. It's from there



Unemployment Insurance for Ex-Servicemen

For all those leaving the service, retirees and short-termers alike, your State employment service extends a helping hand in the form of unemployment insurance benefits. Here are some basic facts you should know:

THE PURPOSE of the program is to provide a weekly income for a limited period of time to ex-servicemen who qualify, to help them meet basic needs while searching for employment.

BENEFITS ARE PAID by the States, through more than 2,400 State employment service and unemployment insurance claims offices, from funds provided by the Federal Government. No payroll deductions are made for unemployment insurance protection. Claims may be filed in every State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

TO FILE A CLAIM go to the nearest State employment service office or unemployment insurance claims office. Register for work. If a suitable job is not available, apply for UI benefits. You will need your separation form DD-214 and your social security card. Benefit rights are determined under the law of the State where you first file your claim after separation from military service.

FEDERAL LAW REQUIRES that you have had continuous active military service for at least 90 days (fewer if separated because of a service-incurred injury or disability); were separated under conditions other than dishonorable; did not receive a bad conduct discharge; or, if an officer, did not resign for the good of the service.

ALL STATE LAWS REQUIRE that you have qualifying earnings during a past period specified by the law; register for work, file a claim, report regularly as directed; and are able to work and available for work.

THE WEEKLY BENEFIT amount and the number of weeks benefits may be paid are determined by State law based on your pay grade and allowances when separated from active military service. Some States increase the weekly amount by allowances for dependents. Most States pay a maximum of 26 weeks. When unemployment is high and you have received all of the regular benefits to which you are entitled, you may become eligible for up to 13 additional weeks of extended benefits.

INCOME WHILE UNEMPLOYED may affect your eligibility for unemployment insurance. In some States benefits are reduced or denied if you receive pay for unused leave or severance pay or if you are receiving pension or retirement pay. Benefits will not be paid in any State while you receive certain educational assistance or vocational subsistence allowances from Veterans Administration.

DENIAL OF BENEFITS for a period specified by State law will result if you quit a job without good cause, are fired for misconduct connected with your work or refuse a suitable job without good cause. Fine and imprisonment may result if misinformation is given intentionally or if facts are withheld to obtain benefits falsely. If you discover any mistake was made when filing your claim, notify your local office immediately.

APPEAL RIGHTS are provided by law if you are denied benefits. If the denial is based on military service information you may request a review by your branch of the Armed Forces or by the Veterans Administration. An appeal or request for review must be filed within legal time limits.

YOUR STATE Employment Service is ready to help you find another job in line with your abilities and interests, locally or in another part of the country. Information about training to upgrade your job skills is also available. All services are free.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, contact any local office of your State employment service or write directly to Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210.



Make a realistic inventory of talents and experience. Prepare a readable resume . . . and after you've retired, stay close to your State employment office.



You'll find a lot of benefits available—medical care, commissary and exchange privileges, admission to theaters and membership in clubs.

your paperwork will flow to enable you to retire on schedule.

But the best of timetables can be upset if inaccurate dates of service are submitted. Don't rely on memory. Enlisted personnel should assemble 214s (Certificates of Service) early; then unit personnel clerks will be able to process retirement applications (DA Form 2339) much faster. Officers apply for retirement in a letter initiated through channels to Department of the Army in coordination with unit personnel offices (see AR 635-100). Officers need not submit Certificates of Service unless they have prior enlisted status.

When should you apply? Anytime 3 months to 6 months prior to your requested date. Actually, the sooner the better, especially if your retirement is keyed to an immediate job opening. Also, your medical facility may require a long lead into scheduling your final physical. And these examinations are valid only for 180 days. Your retirement papers will go nowhere without an approved physical. Don't let an exam foulup be your retirement hangup.

Next, your application goes from your retirement section through channels to the major commander authorized to approve your retirement and publish retirement orders. This usually takes about 6 weeks.

Sound simple? It is if you've given concerted thought to your retirement and performed all actions on time. So far, we've been talking only about the formal steps to retirement. Now let's survey some other problems frequently encountered.

One high on the list is job hunting. For many soldiers still in their late 30s or early 40s, post retirement employment is an important and usually necessary facet of living.

To conduct an effective employment search it's advisable to start about 18 months prior to your big day.

Use this time to take a realistic inventory of your talents and experience. Prepare a readable resume



And when you get the urge to take a vacation, you have the opportunity to use Government air transportation on space available basis.



Don't think the Army will forget all about you—various publications will be reaching you to bring information about your retirement years.

(See SOLDIERS, "All About You," October 1971) and then start narrowing your job possibilities.

Actually, those possibilities can become more like probabilities if you take advantage of two Department of Defense programs designed to help you line up a job in which you'll be happy.

These are projects TRANSITION and REFERRAL, both organized to give retiring service people better opportunities in starting new careers. Check your post personnel office for details.

Also, after you've retired, stay close to your State employment office. This arm of the U.S. Department of Labor is in your corner too.

Another aid is the orientation given at most installations for persons about to retire. Guest speakers include representatives from the U.S. Employment Service, Veterans Administration and other Government agencies interested in your future.

Pay and Benefits. Suddenly tomorrow arrives and you retire. A new career is waiting. Great, but now some notes of caution and an appraisal of the bennies that 20 or more years sent your way.

First of course is your retirement pay, ranging from 50 to 75 percent of base pay.

Hopefully, you've given the correct address on your application where you can receive your retirement check. But you shouldn't expect your first check for about 45 days or so after hanging it all up. That's the time it normally takes to place you in the finance flow. Your check will be coming from the Retired Pay Division, U.S. Army Finance Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN.

Money is just part of the benefits package. Here's a list of some advantages gained when you flash your DA Form 2A (Retired Identification Card) or when your dependents show their Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card (DD Form 1173).

• Medical care at uniformed serv-

ices and civilian medical facilities.

- Commissary privileges.
- Exchange privileges.
- Admission to military theaters.
- Admission to and membership in military clubs.

So you see, you and your family will still enjoy the use of nearly all the installation facilities available while on active duty.

In addition, benefits of a much larger scope also are yours. Many are provided through the Veterans Administration.

Maybe you've always wanted to return to school. As a veteran you qualify for education and training under the "GI Bill." You also qualify for VA loan and housing entitlements. The nearest VA office can provide you with up-to-date-information. (See "Windfall of Service," March 1972 SOLDIERS.)

Or perhaps you'll wish to travel within CONUS and abroad. You'll have the opportunity to use Government air transportation on a space available basis.

If you dig, something must have dawned by now. The key to smooth retirement sailing is knowing who to see about what and where to see them. It's also a period of great personal adjustment. Useful information can make this change less disrupting.

SOLDIERS suggests you save the insert box (*opposite*). More important, use it!

Another thing you can use is a concept. Don't get the feeling that once you've retired the Army has forgotten you or that you're out there in civilian land all alone.

You can believe that both your Nation and the Army want your retirement to be a success story. But as has been suggested, it's one that you'll have to write.

You'll find two publications of great help. One is *Outlook*, a publication of The Adjutant General's Retirement Services Office in Washington. It's for active duty types with more than 18 years service. And it's available at installation retirement services offices.

The *Retired Army Bulletin* is the other AG publication. It's geared for those on the Retired List and is sent automatically to your retirement address.

Also keep in mind the continuing assistance available through 66 retirement services offices located at major Army installations in 50 states, Panama and Europe.

Finally, get yourself a copy of DA Pamphlet 600-5, *Handbook on Retirement Services for Army Personnel and Their Families*. It's "must" reading.

Retirement years can be some of your best but start your planning NOW. Good luck!

A Retirement Primer

Action	Source
Enlisted Retirement	Army Regulation 635-200
Officer Retirement	Army Regulation 635-100
Administrative Assistance	Installation Retirement Office
Employment Assistance	PROJECT TRANSITION PROJECT REFERRAL Local U.S. Employment Service Office Local State Employment Office
Retirement Pay	U.S. Army Finance Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN.
Retired Identification Card (DD Form 2A)	Issued at retirement station.
Dependent's Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card (DD Form 1173)	Issued at retirement point.
Social Security Benefit Information	Local Social Security Office
Veterans Benefits Information	Local Veterans Administration Office
Space Available Travel Information	Contact the Passenger Service Officer (PSO) at the nearest Aerial Port from which you want to leave. For information on oversea flights ask the PSO for a copy of MAC Pam 76-1, "Space Available Travel on MAC International Flights."
Retirement Services Office	Nearest major Army installation in CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii and Europe
Securing Publications "OUTLOOK" (For those over the 18-year mark.)	Post Retirement Services Office
"RETIRED ARMY BULLETIN"	Sent to retiree automatically or write DATAGO, Washington, DC 20315
"RETIREMENT HANDBOOK"	Post Retirement Services Office

To get the civic action job done, this Vietnam vet Man of the Year is

Gettin' With It

SSG Don Mallicoat



ANNUALLY the U.S. Jaycees honor men between the ages of 21 and 36 whose exceptional achievements are representative of the best in their fields of endeavor. Larry B. Kirk, 32, father, Vietnam vet, double amputee and leader in civic and business improvement activities was selected as one of the country's Ten Outstanding Young Men for 1971. A graduate of Texas A & M University with a B.A. in business administration, Kirk lives in Aurora, CO, with his wife Jacqueline and their two daughters, Heather, 9, and Tammy, 8.—*Editor.*

THE stream was small, shallow and in the center was a large sandbar. Four men had already crossed over to secure the other bank. On the sandbar the radioman knelt to fill his canteen. The platoon leader, a young first lieutenant with 3 months in-country, moved toward him, his foot touching the earth just inches from where the radio was setting . . . just enough to trigger a hidden landmine.

The explosion left one man dead, another seriously injured and the lieutenant more dead than alive. One leg was torn off and the other would later be amputated. His right arm hung uselessly at his side. For 4 days he hovered between life and death. Chaplains of several faiths administered last rites.

For many this would have been the end of everything but for Lieutenant Larry Kirk it was just the beginning.

In the 3 years since that battlefield tragedy Kirk spent 6 months in bed in an Army hospital and another 9 months in a wheelchair. He has undergone 10 operations and now is able to walk with the aid of crutches and prostheses.

It was at Fitzsimons Army Hospital, CO, that Kirk's new life began.

"I guess it all started with the community organizations," Kirk recalls. "They'd come out to the hospital wanting to do something for the patients and they'd be referred to me. I'd give them some ideas and help them organize and pretty soon things had snowballed to the point where I was doing nothing but civic work."

One of the projects Kirk handled was helping raise $42,000 to bring relatives of disabled veterans to Fitzsimons for a Christmas visit with their loved ones.

Now Kirk puts a minimum of 60 hours a week into civic projects. "This is the one ray of hope," he says, "that we have in this country to clear up some of our problems. Fortunately, I don't have to worry about money. I do all right with my VA disability, social security and unemployment benefits."

Active in organizations such as the Red Cross, Sertoma and the Jaycees, Kirk often delivers talks on topics ranging from ecology to Vietnam and prisoners of war.

"If you believe in something you should stick by it and not waver," the 32-year-old activist explains. "To be irresolute is just another sign of weakness. We've got to put things back into their proper perspective, readjusting our priorities, individual, community and national.

"Priorities should be based on reason and not on economy," Kirk continued. "It's usually the cheapest way that doesn't pan out. For example, ecology should rank above the economy. In 1929 we learned that we could restore the economy but I'm not so sure we can restore ecology. National defense should take precedence over the space program. We spent some 24 billions getting to the moon to pick up 80 pounds of rocks. With that amount we could have irrigated the deserts, made them productive. Let's be realistic.

"But not only does the Nation need to re-establish priorities, the individual has the same responsibility. He or she must determine what a community needs most and get with it. Sacrifice something."



Returning to Fitzsimons hospital after his own rehabilitation there, Kirk watches a physical therapist help a double amputee get in shape for fitting of his artificial limbs, above, then tells the patient of his own experience of adjustment, right.

Regarding young people's potential, Kirk is equally emphatic.

"Whether it's a young soldier or a young person in general, the thing that turns youth on is commitment. For too long these commitments have been channeled against the Nation and we've seen how energetic they can be. But our young people are just looking for answers. If we take the time to listen and help them find those answers we can rechannel that commitment.

"I've seen young people walk miles picking up trash and putting it in bags because they believed in what they were doing. At our Crisis Center young men receive $88 a month and make it count. They pick up kids who are runaways, kids who are on drugs, whatever. But a lot of people won't support the venture because there's not one professional on the staff. It doesn't make any difference that they have communication with the professionals or that the kids wouldn't relate to the professionals. People are always thinking up obstacles so they won't have to get involved."

"There's no limit to what we can do if we'll just believe in what we're trying to achieve."



Taking time out for family recreation, the Kirks play a game of "Kings of the Corner" with their two daughters, below.

Kirk is convinced the news media have yet to make their full impact. "There's got to be something wrong with a system where a draft card burner gets more publicity than a Medal of Honor winner. I saw 1,500 young men and women turn out to sign up to work one day a week in hospitals and clinics around the city during the summer. There wasn't one member of the news media there. We've got to have the cooperation of the news media if we're going to get anywhere.

"All too often it takes suffering and death, as at Kent State, to bring us to our senses. In the area of ecology alone, many birds and fish have died because of man's neglect. I hope we're smart enough to do something before men start dying.

"I'd like to see people set priorities and move to overcome all obstacles to achieve the goals which they believe are right. If people would have that kind of conviction and dedication I can see no reason why we couldn't solve every problem in the country whether it be racial, educational, economic or ecological. There's no limit to what we can do if we'll just believe in what we're trying to achieve."



"Small things can trigger a chain reaction. That's why they should not be ignored."

AS A COMPANY COMMANDER



SEES IT

"Captain, are you prejudiced?"

That's how Captain Charles Henning, brand new on the job as company commander, was greeted when he asked for questions shortly after taking command of the 92d Transportation Company (CAR), Special Troops Battalion of V Corps Support Command in Frankfurt, Germany. He had called the company together to discuss company problems, to spell out what he intended to do to solve them and to let the men know that changes for the better were his aim. That first question came from a young black soldier.

Captain Henning spoke slowly, spacing the words for emphasis—"No, I'm not prejudiced. You'll find that out for yourselves."

SP5 Dave Clayton

NEARLY 2 years have passed since the captain fielded that first question and the men in the company have found out for themselves. They also have found that a good many problems besides race relations have been met and overcome—poor discipline, hard drug use and generally low morale.

They have learned that the captain's formula for improving things—"Talk to the men and take care of them"—is basic for any company commander.

It sounds simple but as with all principles it requires thought, planning and hard work to put into practice. Let Captain Henning tell how in his own words—

VISIBILITY. The first thing I did was call a company formation and acquaint the men with my views. Visibility is the key to success in drawing a company together. I want my men to see me, to know they are more than just numbers to me. Their jobs are mine. I go where they work. I want them to know I appreciate what they do.

Within minutes after a new private arrives, he is in my office. I introduce myself. Then I brief him on the company and his job. I caution him about the hot spots around town. Then I ask him what kind of a job he's going to do for me. If he responds favorably, he can call himself a Private First Class as of that moment. We have promotion boards every month. I see to it that all who are eligible go up. If they are not eligible, I make sure they know why.

HOUSING. Sometimes a married soldier runs into difficulty in getting off-post housing. I assign an assistant to that specific problem until it's solved. This is a very successful technique.

FINANCES. I handle financial problems in the same way. If the men have difficulties in getting pay, I send an officer to finance with them. That usually straightens things out. I was a PFC myself and I know that lower ranking enlisted men don't have much of a chance in a busy finance office. A screwed up paycheck is no fun.

EDUCATION. The General Educational Development program is a lifesaver for many young soldiers. I try to clue each man in to the advantages. Every soldier in the company who successfully completes the program is invited into my office. I congratulate him and give him a letter. I admire a man with initiative and the will to better himself—and there are a lot of them in this company. I don't let such initiative go unnoticed.



"I gave the drivers responsibility for their own vehicles. Within weeks we had some of the finest looking vehicles in U.S. Army Europe."

SPORTS. As a company commander I was glad to see an end to division level sports. I did enjoy watching them—but now the individual units receive more money. Sports really help promote team spirit. We haven't won any championships lately but we've come close.

The unit fund is another thing that can be used effectively to build esprit. I don't hoard money in the fund. It should be spent for those who are in the company now—they are the ones who contributed it. We have unit parties fairly often.

MORALE. Small things can often trigger a chain reaction—they should not be ignored. I think a weak chain-of-command system is the main factor in low morale in a unit. When small things don't get done, that leads to apathy which leads to complaining.

Drab rooms don't contribute to high morale, either. I encourage men to decorate rooms any way they see

SPECIALIST 5 DAVE CLAYTON is editor of COSCOM News, published by the Information Office, V Corps Support Command, Germany.

" There will always be questions and from me



Keeping the supply room in good order helps keep the company going, right. Drivers are alerted to road and weather conditions that affect vehicle performance, below right.

fit—just as long as it isn't obscene.

My office is not sacred. My men know they can talk to me anytime. That relieves tension. A soldier walking around with built-up tensions is likely to neglect his job and drag others down with him. And that isn't good for morale.

Soldiers have to know what is expected of them and why. Even fatigue details are accepted without too much complaint if the soldier realizes why the job's being done. You can't bark out an order and expect it to be obeyed with no questions asked. There will always be questions and from me there will always be answers.

RESPONSIBILITY. If a man is made responsible for something he'll take care of it. Take my drivers for example. I gave them complete responsibility for their own vehicles. The response was amazing. Within weeks we had some of the finest looking vehicles in U.S. Army Europe.

HUMAN RELATIONS. A commander has to be honest with his men and himself. He can't sit back and say everything is nice. The blacks know it isn't. They are very much aware when there is racial discrimination. This awareness doesn't always mean violence—but it spells a split for sure in company morale. One answer is to bring the company together—work, play, live together as a team, not as individuals. A good company sports team, as I've already mentioned, can do wonders with blacks and whites each contributing. When our enlisted men's club is closed once a week, we often use the rooms for a big company party. Everybody, wives and girl friends included, comes for a great time.

Some people believe that blacks are creating their



there will always be answers."



Maintaining accurate records in the dispatch office is important in keeping the unit functioning smoothly . . .



. . . and everybody realizes the importance of follow up when it comes to maintaining vehicles and equipment.

own cliques. They are afraid to talk, to communicate. It is unfortunate that those people feel this way. I have learned a lot by rapping with both blacks and whites about how to remove possible tensions. I have learned what the "dap"—the distinctive Afro handshake—is all about. I don't mind the "dap" at all. I think it reenforces a spirit of brotherhood. Same way with the black power salute. There's nothing wrong with it unless it's used in place of the military salute. I feel it's a method of identification that promotes unity in a divided world.

DRUGS. We have a program here that has been very successful. In each of our three platoons we have a soldier with an additional duty. He's the drug exemption counselor. At COSCOM headquarters he receives briefings by the chaplain and from people in the Law and Order Section about drugs. Counselors are available to anybody in the platoon who wants help. The system allows the soldier who seeks help to obtain guidance about treatment programs and exemption before formally volunteering for treatment. I have found this works much better than having them come directly to me."

RESULTS. More than 20 months have elapsed since Captain Henning first called his men together and had the question of prejudice tossed at him. What do the men themselves think of the way he has handled things? Here are some opinions—

Specialist 4 Alonzo Simpson, black, 24, a sedan driver: "You ask me about racial tension? We don't have it, man. We just don't have it. I'll tell you why. Captain Henning is a three-way man—a big brother, a friend and a damned good commanding officer. Black and white, we have a good man who works for us. He even plays football with us. We stick together as a company, not as blacks and whites. If one of our guys gets into a scrape we help him out. We don't care what color his skin is—we don't have blacks and whites. We have the 92d Transportation Company. We're all brothers in this outfit.

"Before he got here a sergeant practically had to kill us before we would wash our cars. Now we do it on our own. We do everything that way. Nobody has to tell us how to be good soldiers. We want to be good soldiers because if we weren't it would look bad for the captain and the company. We have the best looking vehicles and the best looking soldiers in Europe. This company will continue in this direction because we are treated as soldiers, not numbers."

Specialist 5 Michael Buddin, white: "I'll have to admit that before I came here I was somewhat prejudiced. But after a year of working, living and playing with blacks under Captain Henning's leadership, I have lost all traces of a racial hangup. God made the races and in this company there is real love between them. We each have our own life-style and that's okay. We are all one —and that is what it takes to get the job done."

Reprinted from U.S. News and World Report

BUILDING A "NEW" ARMY: RESULTS BEGIN TO SHOW

It's a long road back for the Pentagon from recent woes. But impressive gains are being chalked up in the drive to reshape America's ground forces.

For the U. S. Army, torn in recent years by dissent, drugs and racial tension, things suddenly seem to be looking up. With the winding down of the Vietnam war and important reforms in the service, these results are being achieved:

- Voluntary enlistment has speeded up until it is beginning to fulfill quotas on the way to the goal of an all-volunteer Army by mid-1973.
- Emphasis on attracting bright, "high quality" men in an attempt to build a skilled and professional force is meeting with success. That force would be streamlined down to 841,000 by the middle of next year, according to present planning.
- Progress is being made in an overhaul of basic training to produce more self-reliant, self-disciplined soldiers. They may not be so impressive on the parade ground, but they are experts at their jobs—whether it be firing a rifle, driving a tank or repairing helicopters.
- The drug situation is gradually coming under control. Chronic troublemakers are being discharged, along with individuals the Army regards as only marginally competent.

Army of quality. If all goes as planned, in the words of one colonel, the "new" Army will "probably rank as the smartest, best disciplined and most professional ever fielded by the United States."

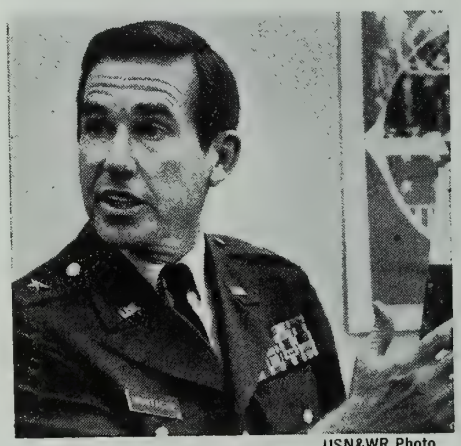
For a closer look at some of the things that are happening:

Gone are morning musters and reveille. "Make work" projects, such as whitewashing stones and picking up cigarette butts, are being eliminated. Soldiers no longer serve as "kitchen police." Nightly bed checks and the requirement for an after-duty pass to leave the post have been abolished. Beer is permissible in barracks after recruit training. Strenuous efforts are being made to end long waiting lines for "chow," medical attention and clothing.

While the Army is shaking down from its present 1,030,895 soldiers—including 333,740 draftees—it still needs to enter men at the bottom. In recent months it has found:

- Voluntary enlistments are rising, even with the draft in abeyance until at least April 1.
- Of those signing up, generally for three years, 88 per cent in the latest survey are high-school graduates.
- The number volunteering to serve in the combat arms—tanks, infantry, artillery—rose by an astonishing 765 per cent in one year—from 3,106 in all 1970 to 26,874 in 1971.

In a wide-ranging discussion of the problems involved in restructuring the Army, Brig. Gen. Robert M. Montague, Jr., deputy assistant chief of staff for the Modern Volunteer Army, told "U. S. News & World Report":



—USN&WR Photo

Brig. Gen. Robert M. Montague, Jr.

"In modern war," says the General, "it is man and machine against another man and machine, and we need a kind of self-discipline for men in small groups."

"We found an Army in transition from war to peace with a lot of problems—dissent, drugs, race. We had to examine a lot of past practices to make service more attractive."

General Montague rejected the notion—widely publicized—that the Army is becoming more permissive, or "going soft," in the words of its critics.

"There was no real need for reveille," he said, "nor for musters—except necessary ones when you are going into the field—so long as a man carries out his duties." He continued:

"Since everyone in the Army is 18 or older, beer is available in the post exchanges and clubs. Beer has always been in the barracks, except that under the old system you threw the empties out the window. All we did was authorize the men to put the empties in the wastebasket."

In eliminating bed checks and passes, General Montague said that was just a matter of "knocking off the baloney."

Can a man now join the Army, which is founded on discipline, and maintain his individualism? As General Montague explained it:

"In World War I, when we fought as battalions, we needed one kind of discipline. In World War II, when we fought as companies, we needed another. In modern war, it is man and machine against another man and machine, and we need a kind of self-discipline for men operating in small groups. We think the individualism which characterizes the American youth can be capitalized on."

General Montague declared that basic training is getting tougher, if anything. He noted that a survey of troops undergoing basic training turned up a surprising request: They wanted more physical activity.

"What happened under the pressure of Vietnam," the General said, "is that we had to teach such things as the nature of the Viet Cong, escape and evasion, life in the jungle, how to ward off malaria. These subjects were add-ons to basic training, and physical training got squeezed out."

In discussing the changes in training being projected for the Army, the General said:

"We looked at our basic-training methods and compared them to the Marine Corps. They were basically the same. We shouted at people, inflicted hard physical exercise as punishment. It was an effort to turn out a standard product for Vietnam.

"We set out," the General continued, "to review our training—to get it out of the Vietnam strait jacket and to make it as productive as possible, something a person wouldn't fear. We wanted to take a group of high-school kids, let them watch what was going on and make it so interesting they would want to get involved.

"If training can be done under these circumstances," General Montague said, "the gripes can be neutralized. And they learn faster. We have tried to make

basic training a series of challenges. We've tried to go to performance-oriented training.

"There are no longer 200 guys sitting in a lecture hall, but small groups who are shown skills they can practice in order to pass performance tests. The speed with which they advance is determined by ability. Some could finish basic training in four weeks. If they do, then we offer a second military occupational specialty. They can qualify as light infantrymen, or as mortarmen or as drivers of armored personnel carriers. Our goal is to make sure the guy is satisfied with what he is doing."

Not on the cheap. This "new" Army, free of draftees, won't be cheap.

The Department of Defense estimates that achievement of an all-volunteer force for all services will add 1.5 billion dollars to manpower costs in 1972 and 3.5 billion in 1973. Nearly all the money will go for pay raises and "proficiency" pay bonuses. Of the totals, the Army will get 890 million dollars in 1972 and 1.3 billion in 1973.

Some indication of the increases in manpower costs: A private now gets $288 a month, compared with $134 a year ago.

Shortly after President Nixon announced that he hoped to achieve a "zero draft" by July 1, 1973, the Army established its office for the "Modern Volunteer Army." That was in November, 1970.

Through a series of nationwide surveys, the Army discovered what potential recruits thought about a soldier's life.

The results:

1. They did not like the Vietnam war.

2. They felt that service life was dehumanizing, that by entering the Army they would lose their individual identities.

3. They believed the Army did not offer as much as the other services in preparing them for a later civilian career, although the Army has 400 specialist courses.

4. They believed the Army lived in the worst barracks. (By mid-1973, half the troops will still be living in barracks built in World War II.)

5. They rated the chances of job satisfaction as low.

6. They believed the Army paid less, although pay in all the services is the same.

7. Only 30 per cent had ever seen a recruiting poster.

Public-image project. With that as background, the Army began planning in earnest on Jan. 1, 1971, to rebuild its public image and to make the transition to an all-volunteer force.

It set aside 20 million dollars to experiment with new training methods, primarily at Fort Ord, Calif., near Monterey. Another 20 million was allocated to recruiting. Within a year, the number of soldiers assigned to recruiting duty was doubled, to 6,000. The number of recruiting stations went up by 500—a 50 per cent increase.

Troops trained under the experimental methods at Fort Ord tested out as measurably superior to those trained under the old system, which was retained at Fort Jackson, S. C. In 16 categories, trainees at Fort Ord rated higher in 12, even in the other four.

All these actions took time. By July 1, 1971, the Army was ready to begin a stepped-up recruiting drive.

At the end of December, the Army had recruited 47,900 men, against a goal of 50,800. In January—traditionally a low enlistment month—the objective was 15,000 men. The Army recruited 15,469.

In four of the past seven months, there have been no draft calls. As a result of its experiences during the past seven months, the Army now believes it can reach its goal of 112,000 "true volunteers" by next July 1.

In 1970, the number of such volunteers, as opposed to those who enlisted to avoid the draft, was 76,000.

No "goof-offs." To remain in this "new" Army, a man is warned he is going to have to work at it. The Army has made it clear that there will be no room for the "goof-off"—not at present pay.

For example, after the first 16 weeks of training, a recruit must demonstrate that he is qualified for promotion by one grade—or out he goes. At the end of a year, he must again prove he is qualified for promotion or be discharged.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird removed a major roadblock to creation of a "quality" force last October 1, when he told the Army—and the other services—that they no longer had to accept the so-called Category IV men.

In Category IV were men the services had previously considered unfit for active duty because of mental, educational, physical or moral deficiencies. The Army was required to take 24 per cent of all such men whether volunteers or draftees. Most of them wound up in the infantry.

The requirement to accept men of this kind was imposed in 1966 by former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara as a means of using the armed forces to train and improve a special segment of American youth....

The "new" Army still is a goal, not yet in full-blown existence. General Montague concedes that the Army has a long way to go, but, he adds: "If we fail, it won't be for lack of trying." **[END]**



The Army's basic training is being made tougher, but also more interesting. The aim is to attract a new breed of bright, self-reliant soldiers for an all-volunteer force.

Army News Features Photo by SFC James W. Stuhler

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VD Today

Owen J. Remington

EVERYBODY THOUGHT it was under control. By rights it should have been because the new miracle drugs had proved to be specifics for one of the oldest scourges of mankind—venereal disease. And because it now could be cured with a few shots of penicillin or other antibiotics or by the new sulfa drugs, everybody breathed a sigh of relief and more or less forgot about the whole thing. It should be just a matter of time before VD would simply disappear. . . .

But VD had been around for a long time and far from disappearing, it is once again a major public health problem. In fact, many health officials now call its appearance in the United States a full-fledged epidemic.

Critical Situation. The problem is so serious that President Nixon created a National Commission on VD headed by Dr. Bruce Webster, president of the American Social Health Association. The Army representative on this commission, which has already submitted its report to the White House, is Colonel Jerome H. Greenberg, Director of Health and Environment, Office of the Surgeon General.

While usually referred to in the singular—venereal disease—and written and talked about as a single entity, there are five distinct diseases caused by different agents, some of which have only recently been recognized (*see page 40*). Of these only gonorrhea and syphilis have been of epidemic proportion worldwide and in the popular mind, VD refers to them. Actually, for hundreds of years they were not recognized as being separate and distinct diseases.

But if the means for controlling VD exist, why hasn't it faded out of the contagious, dangerous category, as did yellow fever and typhoid when science learned how to control them?

Colonel Greenberg says, "The reasons are many and varied. One big reason is a widely-held belief that gonorrhea is no worse than a common cold and a shot of penicillin would provide a quick cure. That attitude tends to nullify educational efforts to promote preventive measures."

Some sociologists note that new life-styles are contributing to the problem. These involve greater per-

DO YOU KNOW THE FACTS ABOUT THE V.D. EPIDEMIC?



ANYONE CAN GET V.D.

V. D. has reached epidemic proportions in the United States today. Gonorrhea is the most commonly reported communicable disease. Here are the signs and symptoms.

GONORRHEA

Male: a burning pain on urination, discharge of pus.
Female: possible increased vaginal discharge, but a female with gonorrhea rarely notices that anything is wrong.

SYPHILIS

Male and Female: 10 to 90 days (average 21 days) after exposure, a single painless sore may occur at the site of infection. In the secondary stage of syphilis, the person may break out in a rash, or suffer from a sore throat, fever, or falling hair.

The symptoms of both gonorrhea and syphilis may disappear if the infection is not treated, but the disease can progress to advanced stages. Painful complications or severe damage to vital organs can occur if these diseases are left untreated.

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA CAN BE COMPLETELY CURED IF TREATED EARLY BY A DOCTOR.

People who think they have been exposed to V. D. or have suspicious symptoms should discuss it with their personal physician or visit their local public health clinic.

VD Pedigree—
Nothing to Brag About

Venereal disease has always been a military problem causing tremendous loss of duty time and high treatment costs in armies and navies. American military leaders have long sought to overcome its disabling inroads in ways ranging from automatic confinement in the stockade to massive educational efforts. The hazard increases as millions of men are moved overseas into strange environments where morals differ and public health efforts are minimal.

Despite improved drugs and treatment methods, VD continues to surface with increasing frequency and some will tell you, with increasing virulence. The problem is of grave concern to the Army. Its solution requires an understanding of both myths and realities.

Some long-held fallacies need to be dispelled.

For instance, it is popularly believed that VD has increased in virulence in recent years. Yet Army authorities and Public Health officials now state that the germ has not produced a resistant strain and antibiotics are as effective as ever.

So what's new—and what's old —about this malady?

The very name goes back to the ancient legend of a raiding band of Scythians who desecrated a temple in Syria dedicated to Venus. The Goddess of Love punished them by an epidemic of gonorrhea. This association of Venus with the fact that the disease is spread through sexual contact gave rise to the term "venereal." Actually the disease dates back to prehistoric times. The Chinese knew about it 5,000 years ago.

In addition to gonorrhea and syphilis there are three other venereal diseases, although they are not so widespread. Further, there is a "non-venereal" form of syphilis that is widespread but generally confined to parts of the world where warm moist climate contributes to its spread. It is known as bejel or endemic syphilis and is caused by a germ indistinguishable from the infamous spirochete of venereal syphilis. It could well be that this disease was confused with leprosy in Biblical days.

The other venereal diseases, any of which might well be encountered by the young soldier far from home, are:

Chancroid — an acute, specific, localized, self-limiting infection caused by a microorganism known as the streptobacillus of Ducrey. For a long time it wasn't distinguished from the initial lesion of syphilis. In fact, gonorrhea and syphilis weren't differentiated until about 1700. Sulfonamides are specifics against chancroid.

Lymphogranuloma venereum—a venereally acquired virus that infects the lymph channels and nodes causing swollen glands, ulceration and enlargement of genital organs. You may hear it referred to as climatic bubo in tropical and subtropical areas, where it is widespread. It wasn't described as a clinical entity until 1913. Following appearance of the initial lesion, fever, chills, headaches and joint pains may occur. Abscesses that drain from the lymph nodes often follow, and elephantiasis may occur. Various antibiotics and the sulfa drugs are used with varying degrees of success but penicillin is not effective.

Granuloma Inguinale — a chronic, mildly contagious progressively autoinoculable disease that frequently occupies the genital regions. It is initiated by a microorganism called the Donovan body. Probably the least common of venereal diseases, it is most likely to be found in the tropics and sometimes in the southern part of the United States. It is now treated effectively with antibiotics.

Many infected women . . . may spread the disease without knowing they have it.



missiveness in all sorts of contacts between the sexes, especially among the young, plus introduction of "the pill" which some believe encourages promiscuity.

No matter what the reasons, the situation is critical.

Gonorrhea. The only similarity between gonorrhea and the common cold is that it is second only to the common cold among contagious diseases in this country. In the 12-month period ending last June, 624,771 new cases were reported.

Look again at that word "reported." Health officials estimate that only about one case in four is actually reported, which means there are more than 2.5 million cases a year in the United States alone. Some Public Health Service officials estimate that as few as one in nine cases is reported.

Moreover, gonorrhea isn't going to go away like the common cold. While it is true spontaneous recovery occurs sometimes, gonorrhea is more widespread than syphilis and it can be transmitted without actual intercourse. Because many children are infected during birth, all states have laws requiring treatment of new born infants' eyes with a prophylaxis agent to prevent blindness.

It has been discovered recently that many cases developed without the initial urethral symptoms. If not treated, the infection could spread to affect joints, the heart and other organs. Many infected women have almost no burning symptoms as is usual in male patients so they may spread the disease without knowing they have it. In women, the infection often ranges through the uterus to involve the Fallopian tubes and the ovaries. Sterility results.

In both sexes arthritis often follows neglected cases. Although not common, long-neglected cases have caused endocarditis, which is an involvement of the heart valves, meningitis and skin lesions.

Great Imitator. Syphilis is often known as the great imitator. In its initial or primary stage it is characterized by a chancre, a painless ulcer usually on the penis or vulva but occasionally on the lip, finger or elsewhere. A mild skin rash, the second stage, can be anywhere on the body and produces symptoms similar to many other diseases, often making diagnosis difficult. The stages usually pass so that the patient believes he is "cured" but the disease has merely gone underground. It surfaces again, often years later, when it produces personality changes, psychosis, inability to walk and finally death.

Although penicillin and other antibiotics are a specific against the spirochate organism that causes syphilis (and non-venereal syphilis also), the disease cannot be "cured." It can only be arrested.

Diagnosis of syphilis was difficult before the perfection of laboratory devices and methods. Today laboratory tests can be made of the serum from early lesions, of blood and of spinal fluid. The so-called Wasserman test is usually used for quick diagnosis. This blood serological test is highly specific and sensitive but technical error is not uncommon and a single positive report should not be regarded as completely conclusive. Sometimes various upper respiratory infections may produce a positive reading.

Therefore, the physician must consider not only blood serologic tests but the entire clinical picture. A spinal fluid examination is sometimes necessary to rule out neurosyphilis.

Through the centuries treatment of syphilis has been more difficult than diagnosis. Today so-called miracle drugs, usually penicillin, are extremely effective. But for hundreds of years physicians had only mercury to rely on and taking a poison to cure a disease wasn't an ideal solution. Late in the 19th century arsenical products and bismuth preparations were effective remedies. The famous "606" was so-called because it was supposed to be the 606th combination to be tried by German medical investigators. However, the side effects of those chemical combinations were many—and the course of treatment was long and painful.

Since the advent of antibiotics in the 1940s the Army has been making every effort to lessen the infection rate and to eliminate the disease from Army ranks. But success will be impossible so long as VD is not eliminated worldwide.

Programs Past and Present. In recent years, Colonel Greenberg reports, the Army has adopted an approach (agreed upon by the Departments of Defense, Health, Education and Welfare, Transportation and Territorial Health Officers) that is proving more effective than anything attempted previously. Under a comprehensive Seven Point Agreement of 1967, it provides for full case-finding, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up epidemiologic procedures by both the armed services and civilian health agencies.

In communities nationwide, a $16 million campaign against gonorrhea is being launched by the Center for Disease Control. Authorities at the center in Atlanta, GA, anticipate that as a result the present epidemic will start tapering off in less than a year. Heavy emphasis is directed at identifying and treating women who have only mild symptoms and may not even realize they have the disease. The center also is encouraging physicians and hospitals to conduct educational programs involving clinics, family planning groups and other community services.

All this is a far cry from earlier attempts at control by the Armed Forces. In 1778 the Continental Army required forfeiture of pay by those who contracted VD. During the Civil War attempts were made by Union forces to regulate prostitution. But when the Army went into oversea areas, Cuba and the Philippines, the situation changed. A program of education was started in 1899. Ten years later surprise physical inspections—a source of many barracks jokes—and chemical prophylaxis were introduced. Those inspections and prophylaxis became mandatory in 1912 and the individual who couldn't prove he had taken a chemical treatment would end up facing charges.

Reacting adversely to suppressive and punitive measures, many infected individuals tried to avoid the consequences and as a result the reported incidence of VD went down. During World War I, VD was a major infectious disease problem second only to influenza. Both the U.S. Public Health Service and the American Social Hygiene Association worked strenuously to control the disease in the military forces.

In 1926 Congress enacted legislation calling for loss of pay and disciplinary measures for those contracting VD in the armed services and the Articles of War required the individual to make up any lost time at the end of his enlistment. As might be expected, *reported* cases dropped but many an unfortunate victim of the disease suffered because he avoided treatment.

Between wars there was not much emphasis on the problem, but about 1937 Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U.S. Public Health Service stimulated re-

The Drip Story

SFC Carl Martin



Detail from WWII VD Poster

"I knew I had the clap," Mike confesses.

Mike is a 20-year-old private in the Army. The day he talked to SOLDIERS, Mike was given an injection of penicillin by an Army doctor to cure a case of VD. That's not so unusual but the rest of his story is.

"I'd just been reassigned after training in Texas and went home the first weekend after settling in on my new job," Mike recalls.

"That was last weekend. I made the rounds of the places I used to go. I met many of my old buddies and one invited me to a party that Saturday night. It was like a welcome home thing. Wow, what a welcome.

"I got wasted that night. No grass or anything like that—just booze and plenty of it.

"There were a lot of chicks around and I danced with some of them. I was getting turned on when I ran into this chick I've known for years, back in school. Before coming into the Army we had gone out a few times and I had slept with her too.

"After a while we decided to split the party for something more private."

Mike was learning a lesson but didn't know it until a few days later. The lesson—booze and passion dim one's judgment.

"Tuesday afternoon I noticed a burning sensation when I went to the latrine. Nothing bad and I thought that it might be just a strain or something. I was really lying to myself I guess. You know—just hoping that I didn't have a dose.

"I kept hoping all that night but the next morning I knew I had the clap. I had a discharge and the burning was worse.

"I went straight to sick call. I didn't tell anyone in my office and they still don't know why I went. The doc took a smear and it was positive. It was hard to believe—me with the clap from a girl I had known for a long time and would never have suspected of having anything like that. Wow.

"The doc gave me a shot and told me some of the things to do and not to do. Be careful about keeping myself clean and no

newed interest in VD by a series of widely publicized articles and speeches. In 1940 the War and Navy Departments, the Federal Security Agency and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers established a coordinated program for control.

On the eve of World War II Congress passed the May Act prohibiting prostitution in the vicinity of military installations, thus committing the Federal Government to suppress prostitution.

Green Lights. During World War II the services intensified education efforts and the old green lights of pro-stations became commonplace wherever U.S. troops served. Training films, lectures and a series of posters were part of the continuing education. However, as Colonel Greenberg points out, "While punitive measures remained in effect the program was not entirely successful. In 1944 Congress repealed the 1926 legislation. That important step made it more likely that individuals would seek and obtain treatment inside normal military-medical channels.

"Today, attitudes of the commanding officer have a great deal to do with how much VD is seen in medical facilities," Colonel Greenberg says. "Since VD now causes relatively little lost time and interference with the military mission—compared with the old days when lost time was a serious military problem—some commanders really do not care too much about VD in their units. But others go to the opposite extreme and consider it a reflection on their leadership. Too often the emotional response of the individual commander tends to eliminate the problem on paper, if not in actual fact.

"What is needed is a calm, reasonable approach that considers VD undesirable and preventable, but not criminal. That means we must educate our commanding officers as well as the troops they command."

Would you say that Army personnel are contributing to the VD epidemic in this country? Colonel Greenberg says yes and no—

"Undoubtedly we're contributing but we are certainly not seeding the U.S. with horrible, new, imported diseases as we hear from some quarters. First, none of the diseases we've run into in Vietnam is new. Second, they

booze or sex for a week or so.

"I called my best friend and told him the news and he said it was no big deal. He had had a dose about 2 months ago and got it cured without any problems. He also said he thought he'd gotten his burn from the same chick."

That's not particularly unusual because a woman does not always experience the same symptoms as do men who have gonorrhea. But there were other complications for Mike.

"I'll be going home again this weekend and I'll tell this chick about her problem. I guess she'll deny it and say that I gave it to her but I know better.

"That won't be any big hassle but I'm in a bind with my fiancee. Wow, that'll be heavy. I don't know what I can tell her. That Saturday night party was my last fling before becoming officially engaged and I took my fiancee out the next night. And I don't know if I gave her the clap or not but I can't take a chance and not find out for sure. She's carrying my baby."

Mike was not really sure how he would handle his problem. He felt that his fiancee would "undoubtedly hang it up" as far as their relationship was concerned.

"I guess I'll try to sneak around and see her doctor and tell him the situation. Maybe I can talk him into running a test on her disguised as part of the regular pre-natal care. If he'll do that and she has it then he can say he's giving her a couple of vitamin shots or something. If he won't play along I don't know what I can do."

But Mike does know one thing —he can't gamble with the health of his unborn child.

"I can't play around when I get home this weekend and I'll have to dream up something to tell my fiancee about that. She'll expect me to be ready for the bed scene after a week. I suppose I can come up with some kind of put-on that she'll buy. But if she tumbles to the real reason I've had it.

"Another thing. Mom always washes my shirts, shorts and socks when I change after a shower. I read someplace where you should be careful about handling underclothing of a person who has a dose — something about getting the germs in the eyes. I'll have to have a story on that too."

There's not much doubt that Mike's in a bind. If he can succeed in everything as planned when he goes home it will be just short of a miracle.

And he recognizes his weaknesses and admits that there may be a "next time."

"If ever I have a reason to go with anyone other than my fiancee I'll not be stupid like I was this time. If we break up I'll be back on the round of parties and dating other chicks. I don't intend to give up sex so I'll just have to be careful. I sure can't handle another scene like this.

"The doc said that one in 10 to 20 chicks have VD these days and I can't fight those odds. I guess I'll have to drop by the PX and pick up some rubbers. I don't like that but it's better than what I'm going through now."

are no worse than those we already have here. We do not even have strong evidence that the infection's resistance to treatment is significantly greater, although it is somewhat. But the diseases respond to the usual treatment.

"Right now we may be bringing in about 60 or 70 cases of gonorrhea a week—and this is a very generous estimate, too—but most of them are under treatment or are about to be treated. Compare that to about 40,000 cases a week that the health authorities estimate occur nationwide and it's really a drop in the bucket.

"I would say that the Army is certainly in favor of stamping out both gonorrhea and syphilis and that we'll undertake any appropriate and reasonable program to attain that end. But I want to emphasize that we can't regulate human behavior. Look how difficult it is just regulating haircuts, let alone human sex habits!

"If all of us apply sufficient resources—the Armed Forces public health people, the states and everybody else—we can reduce the amount of VD. But we'll never eliminate it completely until we either develop vaccines —or eliminate sex altogether."

What's the Scoop?

How Much Gonorrhea Does the Army Have?

COLONEL JEROME H. GREENBERG
Director of Health and Environment,
Office of the Surgeon General,
Department of the Army

We have had much higher rates—but we consider the current ones far too high. Over the last several years the relative proportion of gonococcal disease has been increasing.

How does our military rate compare with the civilian population? In 1969 gonorrhea occurred at the rate of 23.6 per thousand per year in the American male population in the age 20-24 bracket. The comparable Army figure was 32.3 per thousand per year but these included men above the 20-24 civilian age bracket, which obviously changes the rate somewhat. Further, we have much more complete reporting than civilian groups, so we feel that the Army rate is pretty much the same as the civilian one.

However, overseas the situation is different and our reported rate is between 300 and 400 per thousand per year. We believe the true figure could be well above that. We know that it has been higher in certain areas at certain times. We also must remember that in some foreign areas local officials are actually involved in prostitution so suppression is impossible and we must rely on education. And I'll guarantee that education has severe limitations in a place like Vietnam.

Some have advocated controlled prostitution on a small, localized scale and from time to time this has been done without authorization. It's very difficult to produce any meaningful figures, though. So wherever possible, suppression of prostitution is our policy. However, in many areas, this just cannot be accomplished.

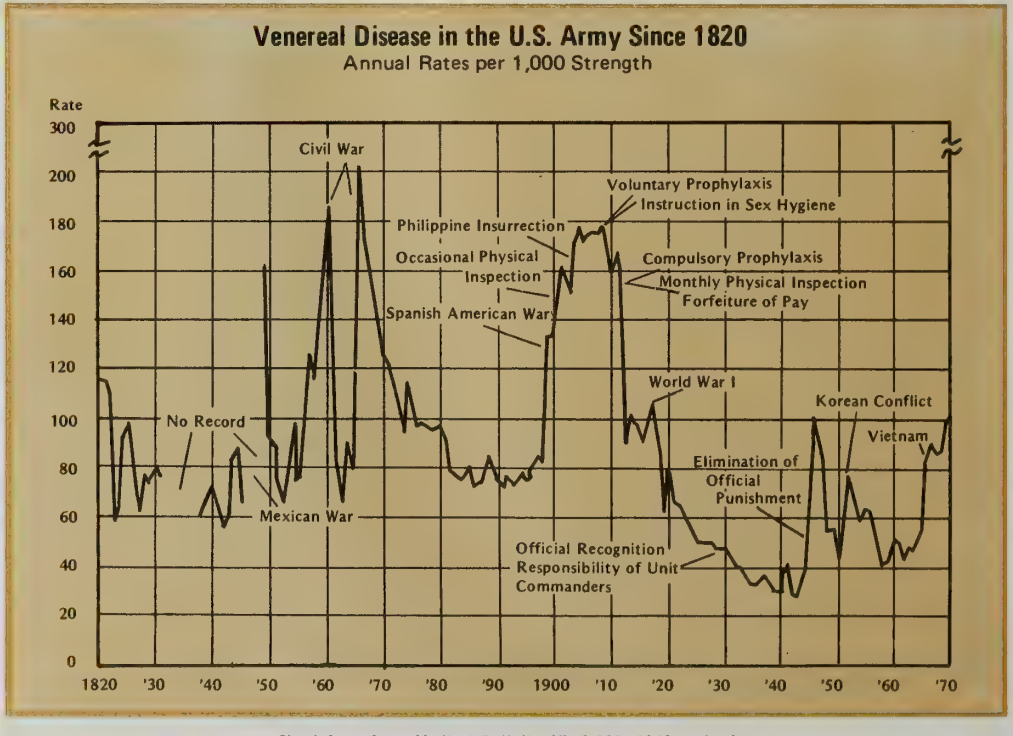


Chart from Army Medical Bulletin 67: 6-238, 1943 revised.

Lesson from the American Past: Lee's boy artillerist put men and mettle to the test by the power of personal example.



GALLANTRY against odds

MAJ Gerald P. Stadler



"It is glorious to see

RANK after rank of Hooker's Federal corps moved across the open field bordering the Hagerstown Turnpike. From a ridge John Pelham and the cannoneers of his Horse Artillery, outnumbered and outgunned, stared at an endless array of bluecoats spreading before them. They realized that today's fighting would rival anything they had yet seen. But Pelham's gunners had become accustomed to such odds—at the First Battle of Bull Run, on the Peninsula and at Second Bull Run. As part of Jeb Stuart's cavalry, they expected tough assignments.

And Pelham, their youthful commander, seemed to grow as the demands increased. Only a few months earlier, Stuart had announced Pelham's promotion to major and charged him with molding the three batteries of the Horse Artillery into a smoothly functioning unit.

But now, on this warm September morning in 1862, Pelham faced his most difficult test. The Battle of Antietam was about to begin. Pelham had chosen a commanding position that gave him an enfilading fire along General "Stonewall" Jackson's entire front. His 12 guns opened with a salvo of solid shot, tearing gaps in the blue lines and provoking a heavy, accurate counterfire from the Federal cannon of Colonel Henry Hunt, the officer who had taught Pelham gunnery at West Point.

For more than 2 hours Pelham's gunners poured relentless fire into the Federal ranks. More guns joined his own. Nearly 2,000 of Jackson's defenders already were casualties. Pelham yelled to his sweating cannoneers to switch from solid shot to double canister to relieve the pressure on Jackson's front. Finally Hooker's weary and beaten infantry withdrew. Mansfield's corps tried next and staggered back. And then Summer added his 18,000 to the steady blue stream that marched under Pelham's guns. During a brief lull, Pelham limbered his cannon and galloped a few hundred yards to a low plateau where his gunners couldn't miss. One historian calls this audacious move "one of those master-strokes by a subordinate of highly developed initiative . . ."

Raking the Union lines that pressed Jackson's sagging front, Pelham's 19-gun battery helped stop that third and last Federal corps.

The reputation of Lee's boy artillerist grew throughout the Southern army as his exploits were told and retold around campfires. But Pelham had been an established artilleryman long before September 1862.

Joins the South. The fall of Fort Sumter in April 1861 sharply divided opinion among the cadets at West Point. Like other cadets, Pelham was torn between his devotion to the Union and his loyalty to his native Alabama. Late in April, Pelham sent his resignation to the superintendent and left. In making his way south, a flirtation with an Indiana girl, so the story goes, produced not only blushing admiration for the handsome young cadet but a skiff with which to elude Federal patrols on the Ohio River and gain safe passage to the Confederacy.

A commission as a first lieutenant of artillery awaited Pelham in Alabama. Assigned to Joe E. Johnston's army, in the Shenandoah Valley, he joined the battery of Ephraim Alburtis, helped train it and, a few weeks later, showed his mettle in handling the battery at the First Battle of Bull Run.

Soon he commanded his own battery and in late November he was directed to report "with his Battery to Brig. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart for service as Horse Artillery." Stuart already had noted Pelham's skillful gunnery at Bull Run. The modest, boyish-looking Pelham contrasted markedly with his swashbuckling, 28-year-old cavalry commander whose thick, curling beard and plumed hats were trademarks. Together they would form the swift striking force that was the pride of Lee's army.

Ingenuity Under Fire. Fall and winter of 1861-62 gave Pelham time to train his crews and when General George McClellan landed his blue-coated army on the Peninsula, the Horse Artillery fought stubborn rearguard actions as the Confederates withdrew through knee-deep mud and swollen streams. But after an unyielding Confederate defense in front of Richmond, McClellan started to pull back and Lee put the pressure on to keep him running.

In one engagement Stuart found his cavalry stopped at a ford by a Union gunboat. He sent for Pelham who with one howitzer lobbed shells at the gunboat from long range, shifting position rapidly to avoid counterfire from the vessel's 11-inch guns. His accurate fire forced the gunboat to withdraw. Stuart dealt with the Union infantry left ashore while Pelham limbered up his howitzer and galloped along the shore, stopping frequently to lob a few more shells at the fleeing gunboat. Later an amused Stuart remarked: "You handle

MAJOR GERALD P. STADLER is Assistant Professor, Department of History, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY. Sketches above and opposite from "Colonel John Pelham: Lee's Boy Artillerist," published 1960 by Garrett & Massie, now William Byrd Press, Richmond, VA.

such courage in one so young!" Gen. Robert E. Lee

the Union Navy as roughly as you do the Army of the Potomac."

Pelham's most memorable feat occurred during the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, when Jackson's corps faced an attack by 55,000 troops. Pelham asked Stuart to let him take two guns forward along a hidden path where he could flank the Union corps. The audacious proposal caused Stuart to hesitate but his confidence in Pelham overrode his caution. So, with a rifled Blakely gun and a 12-pounder Napoleon, Pelham rode off and slipped into position undetected.

His opening salvo from 500 yards halted the startled infantry, but soon the converging fire of sixteen guns hunted for Pelham's range. His Blakely was knocked out by a direct hit. Shifting his remaining gun, Pelham continued the unequal duel until his caissons were nearly empty. So smoothly and quickly did his cannoneers serve the piece that one Union general reported Pelham had an entire battery. Lee, seeing Pelham holding an entire corps at bay with a single gun, exclaimed to an aide: "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young!" Stuart finally ordered Pelham back lest he lose his famed artillerist. Throughout the rest of the day Pelham's skillful handling of his guns helped Lee hold the heights above Fredericksburg.

By March 1863, Federal patrols were probing on both sides of the Rappahannock and when Union cavalry crossed at Kelly's Ford on March 17, Stuart's troopers advanced to stop the Yankee thrust. Stuart rode forward, Pelham with him. It was the kind of action Pelham craved with crash of horses and clash of sabers. Pelham drew rein at a fence as the skirmish warmed up and shouted encouragement to the passing cavalrymen. As he stood in his stirrups, sword raised high, a shell burst overhead. Pelham fell, a small wound on the back of his head. A few hours later he died.

The loss of Pelham stirred deep feelings throughout the Confederacy. Of all the tributes paid to him, the most significant were lines in a letter from Lee to President Davis: "I had hoped that a long career of usefulness and honor was still before him. He had been stricken down in the midst of both, and, therefore, should receive the promotion he had richly won. I hope there will be no impropriety in presenting his name to the Senate, that his comrades may see that his services have been appreciated, and may be incited to emulate them." What Lee did not know was that the Confederate Senate had already confirmed Pelham's promotion to lieutenant colonel. Dated March 2 his commission hangs today in the Alabama Room of the Confederate Museum in Richmond.



But the award of rank is hardly the measure of a soldier and certainly not in the case of Pelham. The magnificent record of Stuart's Horse Artillery is ample evidence of the remarkable talent of Lee's boy artillerist—the gallant Pelham.





His book collection is

A Treasure Trove of Army Lore

Mrs. Pat Brown

ALMOST a century ago the Army had a two-fold mission:

". . . first, to compel the wild Sioux Indians to acknowledge the authority of the Government and second to preserve order at (*sic*) the South."

At least that's the way it's stated by the Honorable J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War, in a book published by the Government Printing Office during the administration of Ulysses S. Grant. The year was 1876—11 years after the Civil War and with Indian fighting in the West at its height.

The volume is one of a collection of old books owned by Staff Sergeant Walter A. Rice, drill sergeant with Company A, 3d Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Fort Campbell, KY. Its full title is "Report of the Secretary of War; Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Second Session of Congress."

SSG Rice, a career soldier, finds in it fascinating glimpses of Army life a century ago. For instance:

[From the Quartermaster General's Report] ". . . the Secretary of War . . . authorized issue of pillow-sacks to the troops. Their issue has made it necessary to increase the monthly allowance of straw to enlisted men."

[From the Leavenworth Military Prison Report] "The weekly bath is hardly one of compulsion, the men being not only ready but anxious at the appointed time, frequently re-

MRS. PAT BROWN is assigned to the Information Office, Fort Campbell, KY.

questing . . . permission for an extra indulgence thereof."

[From the General of the Army Report] "The officer must . . . feed, groom, and attend to his own horse, cook his own meals, wash his own linen, black his own boots, . . . which would leave him but little time to attend to the care of his men and other military duties." (This was part of a request to repeal the recent prohibition against enlisted men being used as servants).

Included in the book are the first formal reports of the biggest military event of the year, the Battle of Little Big Horn. Among these is the report of Major M. A. Reno, senior surviving officer and commander of three companies under General Custer.

Major Reno attributes Custer's defeat mainly to "his unfortunate division of the regiment into three commands." General Custer took the right flank, Major Reno the center and Captain F. W. Benteen the left. Shortly after the start of the battle on June 25, the three commands lost sight of each other.

Major Reno reports he launched what he thought was a successful attack on the Sioux until he realized he was being drawn into a trap. He then withdrew to higher ground where he was joined by Captain Benteen and his men. During the night of the 25th, Major Reno and his troops "made every exertion to be ready for what I saw would be a terrific assault the next day."

Major Reno describes the battle:

"On the morning of the 26th . . . about 2:30 a.m., I heard the crack of two rifles. This was the signal for the beginning of a fire that I have never seen equaled. Every rifle was handled by an expert and skilled marksman, and with a range that exceeded our carbines, and it was simply impossible to show any part of the body before it was struck.

". . . They had sufficient numbers to completely encircle us and men were struck from opposite sides of the lines from where the shots were fired. I think we were fighting all the Sioux Nation and also all the deperadoes (*sic*), renegades, half-breeds and squaw-men between the Missouri and the Arkansas . . ."

Following the battle,

"We now thought of Custer, of whom nothing had been seen and nothing heard since the firing in his direction about 6 p.m. on the eve of the 25th, and we concluded that the Indians had gotten between him and us and driven him toward the boat at the mouth of the Little Big Horn River. The awful fate that did befall him never occurred to any of us as within the limits of possibility."

Concluding his report, Major Reno expresses the agony and frustration felt by many fighting men both before and since:

"The harrowing sight of the dead bodies crowning the height on which Custer fell and which will remain vividly in my memory until death, is too recent for me not to ask the good people of this country whether a policy that sets opposing parties in the field armed, clothed, and equipped by one and the same Government should not be abolished."

In a note from Sitting Bull included in another report in the book, the Sioux Chieftain defines his aims:

"I want to know what you are doing traveling on this road. You scare all the buffalo away. I want to hunt on the place. I want you to turn back from here. If you don't I will fight you again. I want you to leave what you have got here, and turn back from here. I am your friend, (signed) SITTING BULL."

Then, as now, the news media came in for its share of knocks. In his account of the events at Little Big Horn, Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, commanding officer of the Military Division of the Missouri, writes, "By the aid of newspaper-correspondents, Sitting Bull in person became a great leader, when it is known he has never been more than an insignificant warrior, with a few thieving followers."

In his search for antique books, the 28-year old sergeant is joined by his wife, Betty.

Along with their book collection, the Rices share quarters with their three dogs: Sport, a 70-pound black Labrador; Princess, an English setter; and King, son of the other two.

The pipe-smoking, quiet-spoken bibliophile has achieved special recognition in his field as a drill sergeant. Since assignment to Fort Campbell in 1970, he has been selected Drill Sergeant of the Cycle three times, Drill Sergeant of the Post once and his company has been awarded two "Best Platoon" plaques.

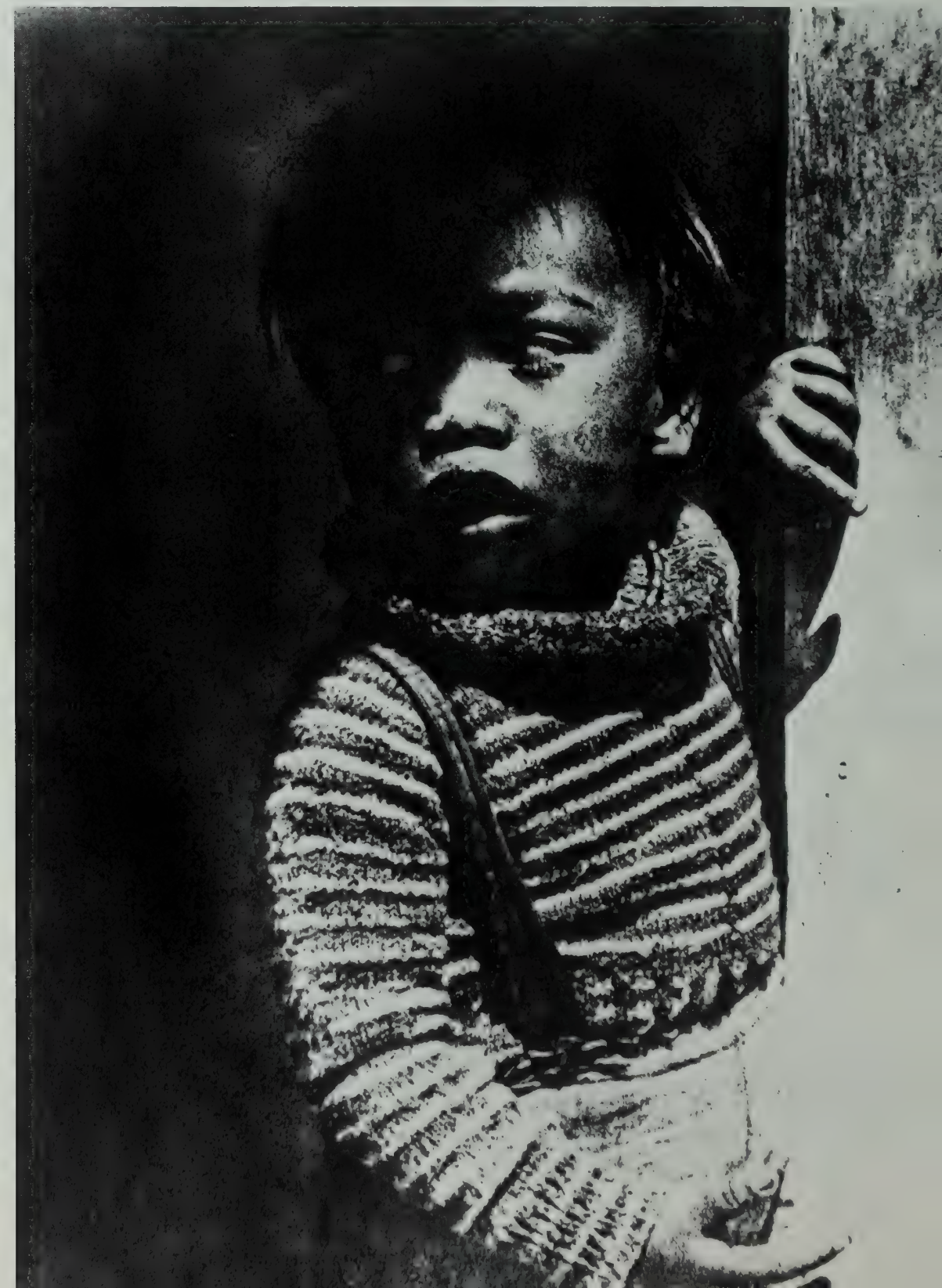
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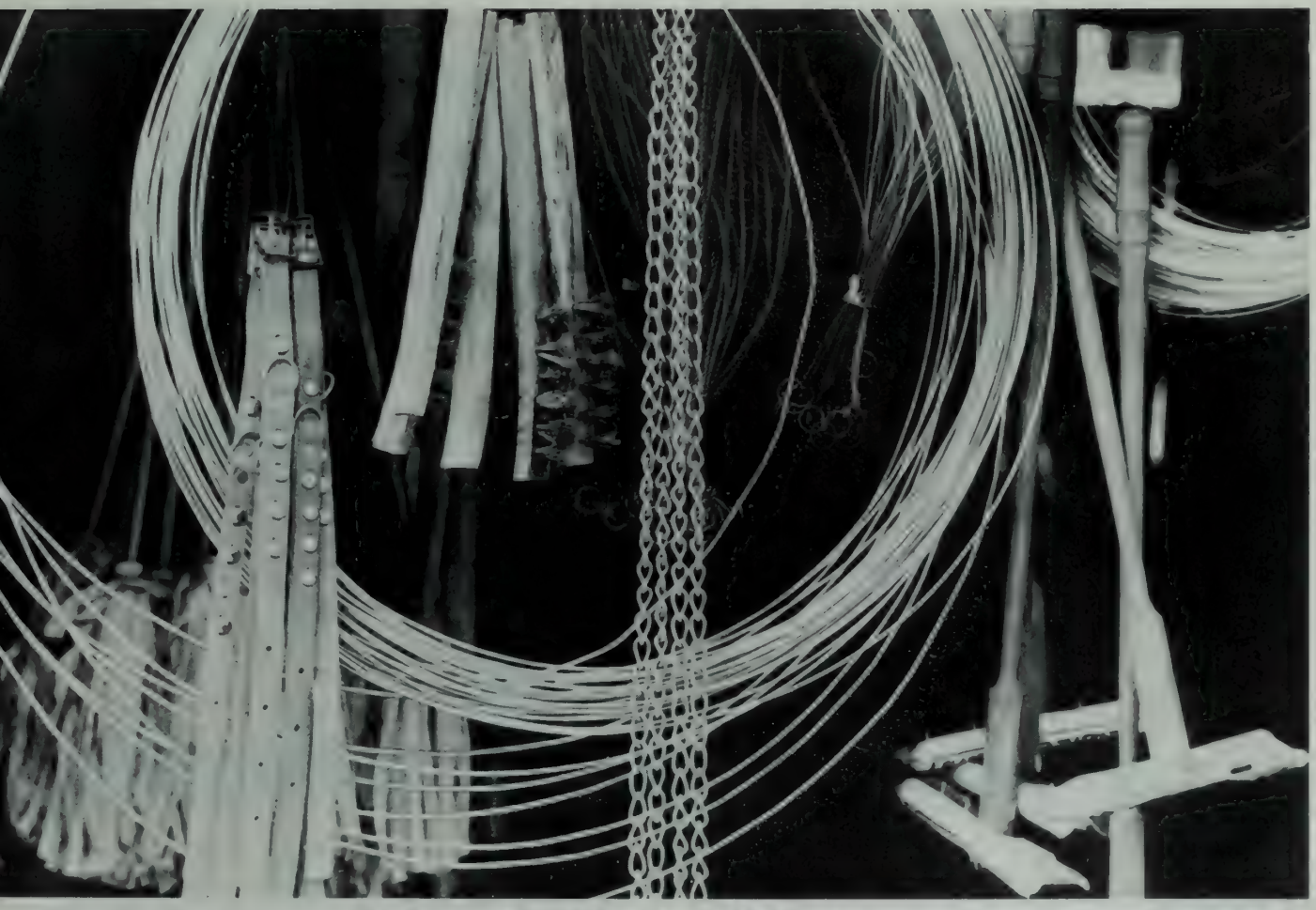
A speech is a solemn responsibility. The man who makes a bad 30-minute one to 200 people wastes only half an hour of his own time but he wastes 100 hours of the audience's time — more than 4 days. There oughta' be a law! —

The Exhaust, 118th Maintenance Company, California Army National Guard.

Best of Show

Soldier shutterbugs took 7 first place awards, 5 seconds, 8 thirds and 21 honorable mentions in the 14th Interservice Photography Contest. Here are some of the winners in the black and white category.





Above—"Hardware Store Still Life" by SP5 Wayne Johnson, Fort Richardson, AK. (Still Life Category.)

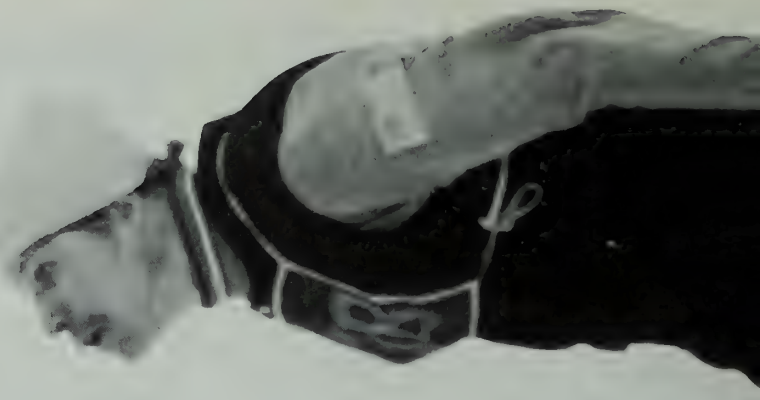
Right—"Innocence" by CPT Howard Payne II, Fort Hood, TX. (Children Category.)

Opposite—"Aware" by SP5 Jeffrey Varney, Fort McPherson, GA. (Experimental Category.)

For winner in Military Life Category, see Editor's Choice, inside front cover.



After action report —



SOLDIERS AT

SP4 Chuck Noland



THE 1972 Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, may go down in the history of U.S. competitive sport as the one that struck a telling blow for women's liberation. Of eight medals won by U.S. competitors, seven went to women.

However, the men did manage to come up with one medal as the U.S. hockey team finished a surprising second to traditional superpower Russia and claimed a silver medal. And a piece of that victory belongs to the Army.

Five soldiers were members of the 20-man hockey team and each played a role in compiling the 4-2 record that took the silver medal.

Center Henry Boucha was the top Army performer, anchoring a three-man front line that racked up 25 total points in the one elimination game and five championship bracket contests at the 11th Winter Olympics.

Boucha was the U.S. National Hockey Team's leading scorer through its 45-game pre-Olympic schedule. The 20-year-old flash wound up as the season's top scorer with 38 goals and 54 assists for 92 points.

Boucha, who is assigned to U.S. Army, Europe, was the third high scorer for the U.S. team in the Olympics.

Tim Sheehy of Fort Leonard Wood, MO, had trailed Boucha for the scoring lead going into the Olympics with 32 goals and 41 assists for 73. Sheehy sprained an ankle last December and had not played until the two pre-Olympic warmup games in Japan. Though obviously still hampered by the ankle, he notched 36 goals and 42 assists for a season total of 78 points.

Wingman Stu Irving of U.S. Army, Vietnam, finished eighth in the team scoring race with 19-16 = 35. He scored two goals and added an assist in the six Olympic games.

Defensemen Charlie Brown of Fort Leonard Wood and Dick McGlynn of Fort Lewis, WA, aided the six-man defensive corps that helped key the strong finish.

Two other soldiers, Tim Cutter of Fort Knox, KY, and Bruce Meehan of Fort Gordon, GA, played on the U.S. tour with the Nationals but didn't make the smaller squad picked for the trip to Sapporo.

Army Athletes. As in all Olympic competitions, the Army was represented by a scattering of athletes in other events as well. Eleven soldier-athletes made the trip to Sapporo besides the five on the hockey team.

Four were in speed skating competition. Dan Carroll of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, NY, turned in a 2:07.24 for seventh place in the 1,500-meter race and a 15:44.41 for ninth in the 10,000-meter event. Both those races were won by Holland's spectacular Ard Schenck.

Gary Jonland of Fort Sheridan, IL, finished 14th in the 1,500-meter speed skating with a 2:09.55. Bill Lanigan of West Point was 25th at 2:12.31.



Neil Blatchford, also of West Point, placed 15th in the 500-meter speed skating with a :40.67 clocking.

Two soldiers from USAREUR competed on the luge, a souped-up bobsled. Robert Rock finished 44th in the singles competition. Robert Berkley teamed up with civilian Richard Cavanaugh of Denver, CO, for a 17th-place effort in the doubles.

Doug Berndt of Fitzsimons General Hospital in Denver, CO, and Barbara Brown of Denver finished 12th in pairs figure skating competition.

Army representatives in the biathlon, a military-style sport that combines cross-country skiing and rifle marksmanship, were Terry Morse and John Morton. Both are assigned to the U.S. Modern Winter Biathlon Training Center operated by the Army at Fort Richardson, AK (*see page 50*).

Morse and Morton finished far down in the 20-kilometer individual competition but Morse was on the four-man U.S. team that finished sixth in the 30-kilometer relay.

Mike Devecka, also of Fort Richardson, finished 21st in the Nordic combined skiing, a combination of a 15-kilometer cross-country race plus 70-meter ski jumping.

Damon Zelanakas of Fitzsimons General Hospital made the trip to Sapporo to compete in the 70-and 90-meter ski jumping but decided not to compete after disappointing performances in pre-Olympic practice.

Soldiers in Winter Olympics

The following soldiers were among the U.S. team members at the 11th Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan:

Hockey—Tim Sheehy and Charles Brown, Fort Leonard Wood, MO; Henry Boucha, U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR); Stu Irving, U.S. Army, Vietnam (USARV); and Dick McGlynn, Fort Lewis, WA.

Skiing—Mike Devecka, Fort Richardson, AK; Damon Zelanakas, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, CO.

Speed skating—Neil Blatchford, Dan Carroll and Bill Lanigan, all United States Military Academy, West Point, NY; Gary Jonland, Fort Sheridan, IL.

Luge—Robert Rock and Robert Berkley, both USAREUR.

Biathlon—Terry Morse and John Morton, both Fort Richardson.

Figure skating—Douglas Berndt, Fitzsimons General Hospital.

SOLDIERS AT SAPPORO





Henry Boucha helped U.S. hockey team take a silver medal. Doug Berndt, Fitzsimons General Hospital, and partner Barbara Brown finished twelfth in pairs figure skating.



Cross-country with skis and rifle

WANTED:
Dead-Shot Skiers

SP4 Chuck Noland

MANY soldiers lucky enough to be stationed in the right kinds of climates know the fun of taking off for a weekend of skiing. But imagine being assigned to do nothing but ski for a 3-year tour in the Army and getting a shot at the Olympics to boot.

It's not quite that simple, but the Army is looking for qualified soldiers to train full-time in the biathlon, a military-style sport that combines the skills of cross-country skiing and rifle marksmanship.

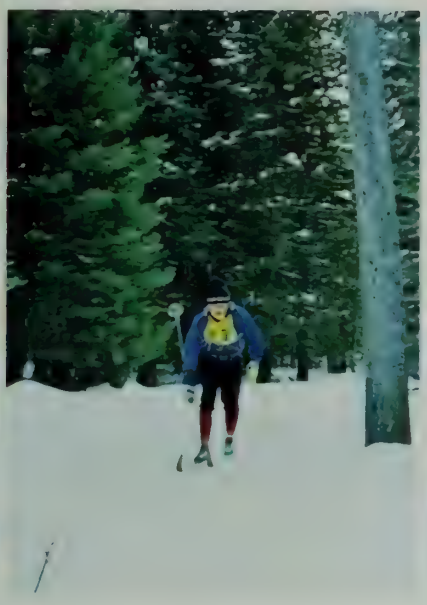
Biathlon originated in Scandinavia, not as a sport but as a way of life for men who had to ski cross-country to hunt for game to feed their families in winter. The two skills are essential for the Scandinavian soldier.

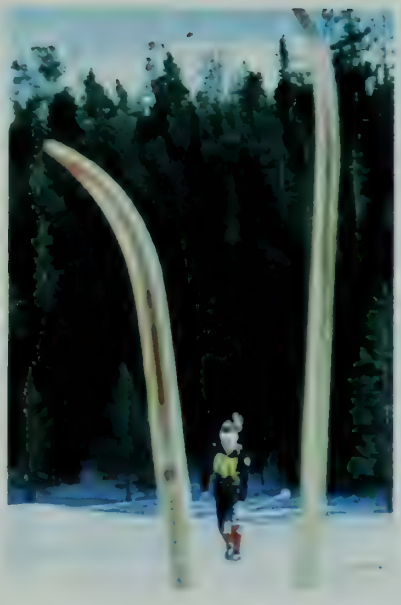
Competition combining cross-country skiing and rifle shooting has been popular in Europe for years but was only added to the Winter Olympics in 1960 and is still virtually unknown in the U.S.

The only biathlon training center in the U.S. is operated by the Army at Fort Richardson, AK, just outside Anchorage. It was established with the support of the U.S. Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Association and the U.S. Olympic Committee to further the military-style sport in this country.

The United States Modern Winter Biathlon Training Center operates a year-round training program for







Cross-country skiing biathlon style finds John Harney rounding a tree, Tom Ruhkala pushing on, center, and Ed Schnakenberg straining to a finish at Olympic biathlon trials.

civilians and contenders from all branches of the service. It also runs summer development clinics for promising young biathletes.

Cross-country skiing has grown in popularity in the U.S. in the past few years, mostly as leisurely "ski touring" which can be done by everyone from small children through elderly grandmothers. But the competitive skiing in biathlon events demands peak physical conditioning and tremendous endurance.

Endurance Plus Marksmanship. The Olympic biathlon includes individual and relay competition. Competitors carry rifles, which may have bores up to 8 millimeters in diameter, and the ammunition needed for the race.

In the individual race, contestants ski 20 kilometers, or about 12½ miles, stopping four times to fire five-round clips at targets 150 meters away. In the 30-kilometer relay, four team members ski 7.5-kilometer legs with each stopping to fire twice.

Soldiers assigned to the training center at Fort Richardson begin conditioning for the grueling sport in the summer by running cross-country on foot and competing in marathon-type races extending up to 26½ miles.

When the snow falls they begin skiing, building more endurance and working on technique. Marksmanship training continues throughout the year.

During the winter, biathletes enter cross-country skiing competition in the U.S. and Europe and compete in biathlon at the annual national championships, International Military Sports Council (CISM) meets and the annual world championships — which are combined with the Winter Olympics every fourth year.

Soldiers assigned to the training center are guaranteed a 3-year stabilized tour so a one-term man could conceivably go to the center from basic training and spend the rest of his Army time as a biathlete. Training time is the key; most top world-class biathletes have been at it 5 years or more.

"It's a very demanding thing but it can be very rewarding," says Major Jack W. Ferguson, officer in charge of the center. "Just as in any sport, you have to put out a lot of effort to be successful—but there's considerable self-satisfaction involved."

About a dozen biathletes are usually assigned to the center. Several military members will be leaving the Army soon and Ferguson is looking for new prospects to take their places.

The ideal prospect would be a champion cross-country skier and a dead shot. But since those are rare, Ferguson says he looks mainly for a solid background in cross-country skiing. Anyone with good hand-eye coordination and steadiness can learn to shoot well enough, he says.

Alpine downhill skiers with no cross-country experience generally don't have the endurance needed for cross-country skiing, Ferguson says, though if they can build it and learn good cross-country technique they have some edge on people who've never skied at all.

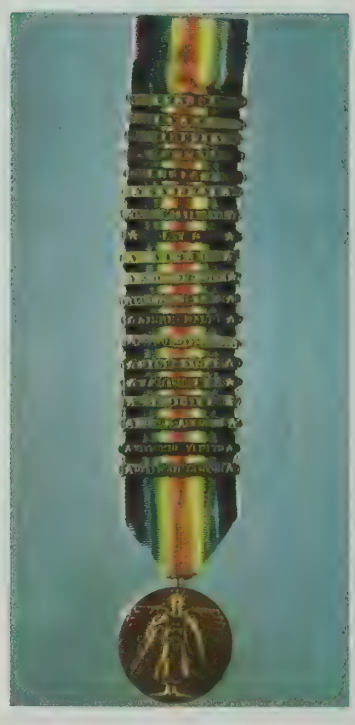
Someone with a solid background in cross-country running could be a biathlete as well, Ferguson says—provided he has at least 2 years remaining in service so he'd have time to learn the ski technique and marksmanship skills needed.

It's not a soft life. But as Ferguson points out, "For somebody who really loves to ski there's no better way to do it. You get your normal military salary, travel pay and you spend 3 years skiing. You can't beat that with a stick."

Any GI who thinks he's a good prospect can find out more about the program by describing his background in a letter to the U.S. Modern Winter Biathlon Training Center, APO Seattle 98749.









Any of these items could become the nucleus for a collection, clockwise from above: Civil War kepi, rifled-musket and "cartouche" box; NVA headgear, flag and VC banner; French dueling pistols; matchlock works from National Rifle Association collection; China Campaign Medal; Victory Medal of World War I.

If a brace of pistols, crushed kepi and a cracked leather "cartouche" box bring on visions of Confederate skirmishers emerging from the morning mist . . .

If the sight of cutlass, cannon, signal flags and the soft glow of a brass binnacle lantern conjure up visions of men-o-war closing under sail . . .

you might be our man

COLL

ECTOR... or buff?

Barney Halloran

YOU'VE GOT a ChiCom belt buckle and an NVA pith helmet, flag, canteen and mess kit. They might be starters for a serious military collection or they might not. Many serious collectors began the same way —with a loose, unspecialized assortment of souvenirs they could never bring themselves to throw away.

But let's see if you pass the potential collector's test. Are you sure that's not a Russian belt buckle and a Japanese canteen? Is that a North Vietnamese Army flag or the banner of the National Liberation Front? Do you know exactly what the flag of the People's Democratic Republic of Vietnam looks like and, most importantly, do you really care?

Traditionally, collectors are curious people. No matter what their field, the species *collector accumulatus* is very much the same everywhere. Ask a hard-core collector the right question or show an honest interest in his pastime-passion and you'll find yourself listening to stories and tales long forgotten or seldom heard today.

The first questions to answer are:

What can be collected?

Where do I begin?

Who can help me find what I'm looking for?

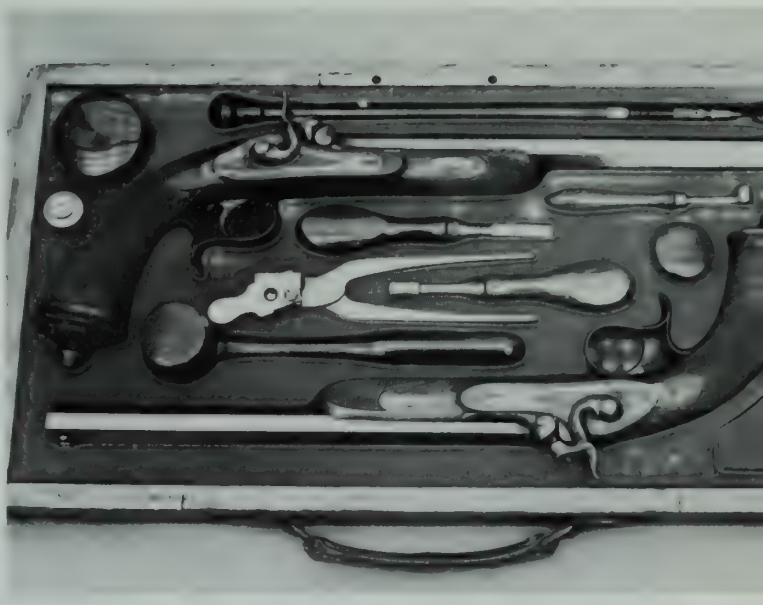
How easy are they to come by?

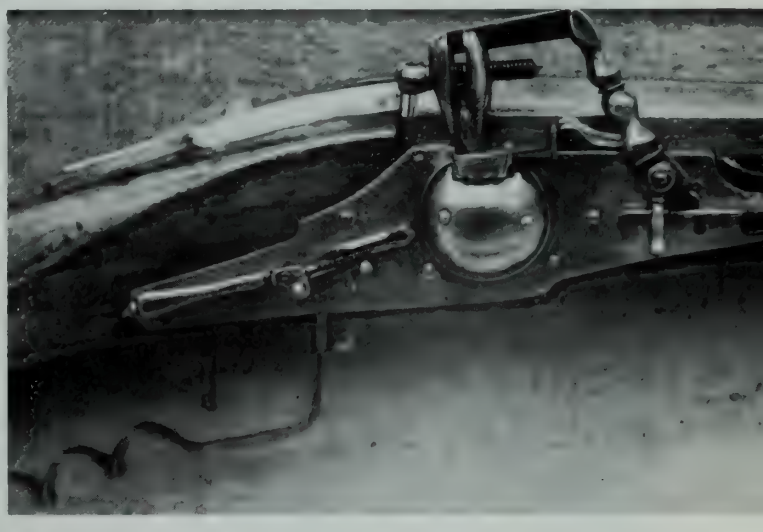
Honest answers to these questions can be found if you check with the experts. Don't rely entirely on the advice of other "buffs" or the local antique dealer; neither can be expected to know much more about your subject than you do.

The first place to go is the public library to see for yourself just what the experts have to say about the field you're interested in.

Find the most current volume on your subject and then check into the author's bibliography for other books to investigate. But resign yourself to eventually paying for your own specialized library. The more exotic your subject, the more rare the books and the higher their cost. Collecting does mean spending money.

The next most likely place to get help and information is a museum with the kind of collection you're interested in. Museums aren't just unheated hallways filled with glass cases and "Don't Touch" signs. The staff is usually busy doing exactly what you're trying to do—researching its own collection and finding new





acquisitions. Museums are, in fact, research facilities and a potential collector shouldn't be shy about asking for help.

What museums might be able to answer your questions?

Try the one nearest you that might be in the military business. For special subjects, look for the museum that specializes in that subject. For example, if your interest is American cavalry, the Fort Riley (KS) U.S. Cavalry Museum is a natural. The 2d Armored Division Museum at Fort Hood, TX, could prove helpful as could the Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor at Fort Knox, KY. The Patton museum houses sabers and equipment dating from the first American dragoons, British insignia and other related equipment and papers as well as the mementos of the late General George S. Patton who was a serious student of military history and one-time Master of the Sword at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley.

The 6th Cavalry Museum at Fort George G. Meade, MD, shouldn't be overlooked either; it displays all manner of horse cavalry weapons, flags, uniforms and other gear dating back to 1861. The United States Military Academy Museum still has the largest military collection in the country and can always be relied on. (See "Nostalgia on the Hudson," March 1972 SOLDIERS.)

To get the best advice available, SOLDIERS went to the granddaddy of them all, the Museum of Science and Technology of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, to talk with Edgar M. Howell of the Department of National and Military History.

"Identification of Vietnamese equipment is a real problem," Mr. Howell commented. "It will be a long time before we really know enough about it. Try not to collect what you can't document; even here at the Smithsonian, identification is a long, slow process.

"Long before you make your first purchase, you've really got to find out what's available in the field you're interested in. You have to know what you're going after and then be able to identify and date it. I suggest you start with something simple like bayonets, service medals or, if you want to stick with contemporary collecting, distinctive insignia like shoulder patches or crests."

Distinctive unit insignia, commonly but erroneously called "crests," offer a serious challenge to the dedicated collector as well as provide an easy first step for the beginner. Over the years, The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, at Cameron Station, VA, has designed several thousand distinctive insignia for the Army alone. Each is unique and symbolic of the history of the unit it represents. Investigation of "crests" opens up the whole world of heraldry which originated ages ago on the battlefields of Europe in the days of iron men and gentle ladies.

Medals make beautiful displays and encourage the telling of oft forgotten stories connected with their origin. The China Campaign Medal, for example, was designed and authorized for the officers and men who served ashore with the Peking Relief Expedition. That gallant force of Germans, British, Austrians, Russians, Japanese, French and American troops was responsible for rescuing the international colony at Peking from the armed secret society of the *I Ho Ch'uan*—commonly known as the Boxers—in 1901.

Although the sale of official full-size United States military decorations is prohibited by law, trading is active among collectors. "American medals are still available but the market is full of reproductions that are being sold as the genuine article," warned Howell. "We've seen a lot of medals that are being made somewhere in the Far East. Our guess is either Singapore or Hong Kong.

Forgeries. "Recently there has been a rash of Wells Fargo belt buckles on the collectors' market but their origin is doubtful. In all there are supposed to be some ten different variations," explained Howell, "but the Wells Fargo Museum in San Francisco claims that the company never issued belt buckles to its famous riders. The metal in these buckles is the same alloy that we've found in military medals coming from Hong Kong."

The collector of American military insignia should also be warned to watch out for and avoid the large number of bogus, counterfeit and non-authorized insignia that is sold throughout the country.

The tyro collector might be surprised at the number of reproductions available but the quality and cost do make a difference. To the collector who finds he can't afford originals or to the person who is perfectly happy to collect reproductions, the boom in faithful copies is welcomed.

There are several companies now importing replica firearms that cannot shoot but otherwise function just like the original. At home and abroad factories are producing beautiful shooting replicas of famous flintlocks and percussion arms. But beware of the fake when pay-





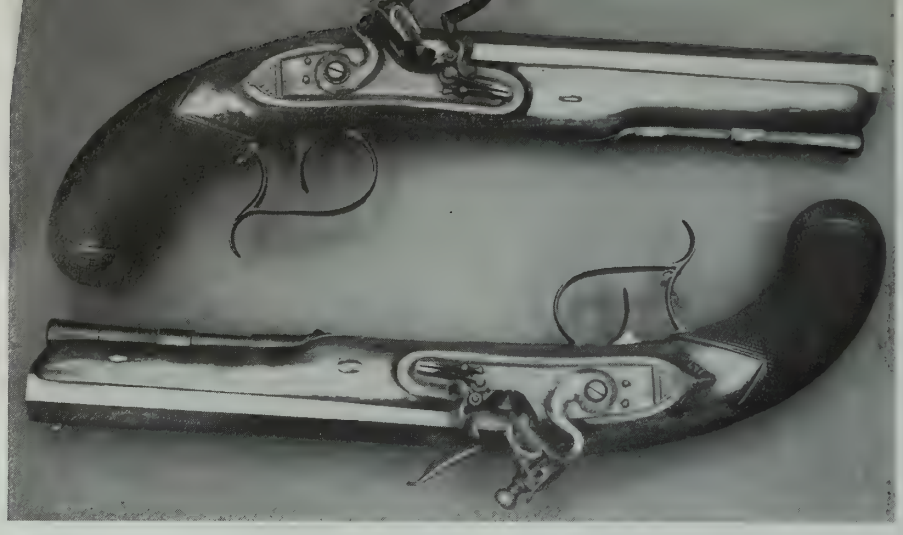


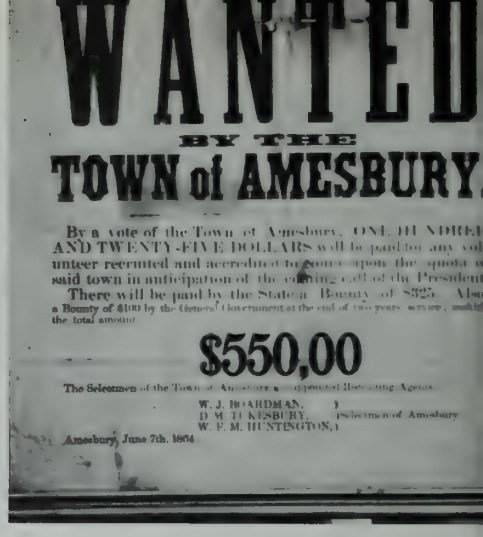


Items for the collector's showcase, clockwise from above left: Revolutionary era musket and familiar cocked hat with rosette; dealer's gun room of long arms; NVA equipment of unknown manufacture; and selection of American and other swords.

ing for the McCoy.

The inexperienced collector is too often fooled into buying an altered model, redesigned and rebuilt to look like a rare original. Serial numbers are altered, parts are refinished or exchanged and other pieces are "aged" by immersion in salt water or several weeks burial in the backyard.





Care must be used in the storage and handling of all collections. From left above: silicone-treated flintlock pistols; dry-stored poster; treated halberds and spontoons; gloved hands for a "dragoon." Lower: Do you know?



There are more than a few instances of copies looking more original than the originals. Newly manufactured Civil War belt buckles have been discovered bearing the initials of the original manufacturers when, in truth, the original manufacturers never stamped their work with proof marks or hallmarks.

"For the longest time people have been convinced that an unmarked Civil War era sword meant that the specimen was Confederate," explained our expert. "Well, it just isn't so. Many blades were imported from France and Germany and put into immediate use. Almost all of the really fine examples of Southern-made swords are now in either private collections or museums."

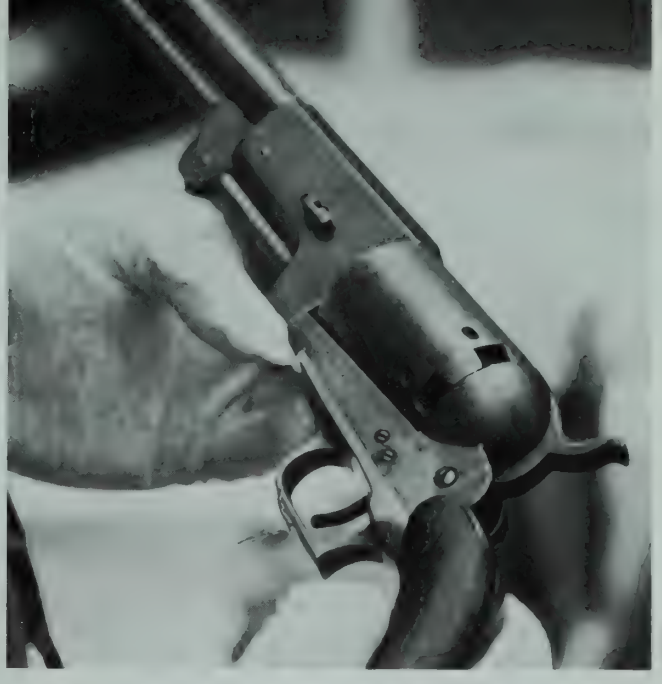
The problem of genuineness will always exist but one of the best ways to guard against fraud is to be certain of your dealer.

"There's a good chance of getting burned when you buy and every collector will fill the majority of his collection by buying—attic finds are just too few and far between," says Howell. "You should have an understanding with the dealer that you can have your money back if you want. That's one of the best reasons for doing business with reputable dealers. Not only will they be able to get what you want but they'll stand behind each sale. Although people still come in with beautiful stuff picked up for next to nothing from a local junkshop or unknown antique dealer, it doesn't happen often."

Expertise. If you're intent on collecting and want to avoid beginner pitfalls, the best move is to become an expert yourself. Take every opportunity to visit with other collectors, join clubs and become involved in the literature and history of your subject. The Company of Military Historians and Collectors, in Washington, DC, a non-profit organization, numbers among its members and fellows some of the most respected experts in the many fields of military collecting and history. The company publishes a quarterly journal, a slim volume containing carefully researched and detailed studies of militaria. Each volume also contains reviews of books essential to the collector and includes a compilation of "Wanted" and "Wanted to Buy" gear.

How Much? How can you determine the fair price for a piece you'd like to add to your collection or how much a certain piece in your collection is worth? Price usually varies with three conditions: actual type or model, its condition and current demand. Naturally, a rare identifiable sword will bring more on the market than a similar model of unknown manufacture even





though the condition of both is about the same. Unfortunately, the condition descriptions of too many mail order pieces are deceptive. That's just another reason to do business with reliable dealers whose criteria for condition are accurate and understandable.

Demand is probably the greatest variable. Several years ago the celebration of the Civil War Centennial sent the price of Federal and Confederate guns, swords, buttons, flags, prints and other material sky-rocketing. Demand on a rapidly shrinking market assured prohibitive prices. The same might almost be expected to happen again with the coming of the American Bicentennial but most Revolutionary War militaria is already off the market—either in museums or very valuable private collections.

Current Items. Getting back to the Vietnamese gear you hauled back to "the world," if that NVA canteen now looks suspiciously more like a World War II-vintage Japanese model, the odds are that it is. The North Vietnamese Army inherited tons of Japanese equipment at the end of the war and bought more through international war surplus dealers. Some equipment for the NVA is still being purchased in many countries outside the Communist bloc.

The famous black sneaker boots issued to the ARVN and often seen on NVA troopers are a good example of equipment often mistakenly assumed to have been captured or traded. Actually, the boot is purchased by both sides from the Bata Boot Company in Tokyo.

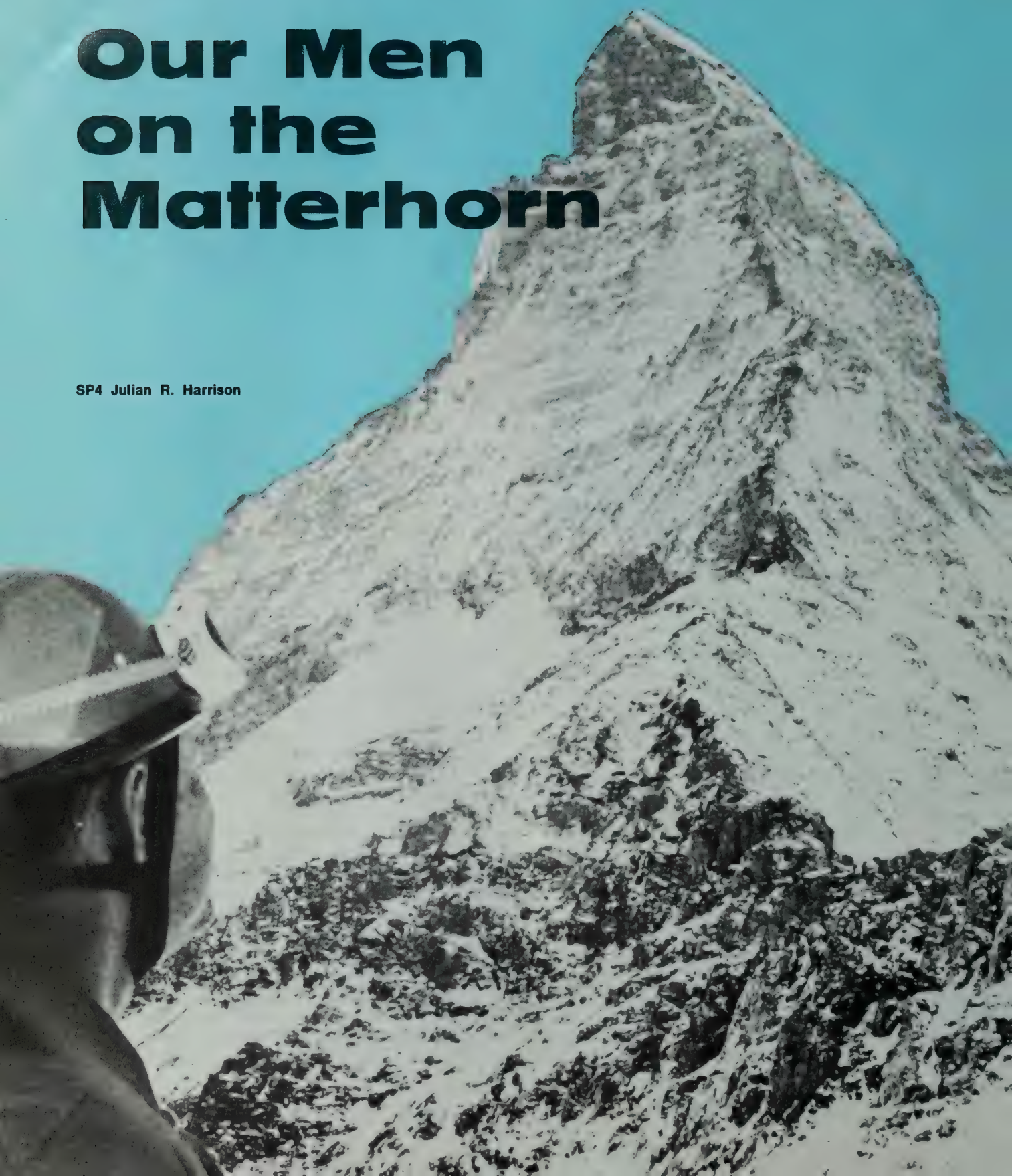
World War II equipment, devices, paintings and prints, documents and journals, flags, swords and weapons are still very common, but like real estate, there's only so much left and once it's gone there will be no more. While surplus military weapons were once easy to obtain and rather inexpensive for the beginning collector, Federal law now forbids importing surplus weapons. Once the supply of a commodity is limited, prices can be expected to rise—and that's just what's happening.

How then do you stack up—collector or buff? The difference is one of degree, but the itch to uncover new facts or gear is a difficult one to ignore. Several of the canteens pictured here, for example, have yet to be identified. Historians and museum people have identified the plastic on North Vietnamese wicker helmets as being many times recycled but they have been unable, so far, to identify some of the more common pieces of equipment as to country of origin or, in the case of uniforms, type and unit. If you know and would like to help, don't keep it a secret. In the process, you too can graduate from buff to collector.

They climbed the East Face in winter

Our Men on the Matterhorn

SP4 Julian R. Harrison



FROM the looks we encountered as we hiked through the streets of Zermatt, you knew the skiers thronging the place thought we were slightly demented. Certainly anybody dressed for climbing the Matterhorn in mid-winter must be eccentric. But climbing that famous mountain was exactly what brought us here.

It all started a few months earlier while my companion Bob and I were drinking beer in a bistro near the *bahnhof* in Frankfurt where we were stationed with the 8th Infantry Division. When I asked Bob how he felt about a direct winter ascent of the east face of the famed mountain, he replied, "It's exactly the sort of thing that two potential suicides might attempt." That challenge was all we needed to begin serious planning for the expedition.

We spent the next several weeks completing our preparations—purchasing new equipment when we could find the money, borrowing some items, scrounging others, staging practice climbs on the central wall of the Rotenfelts. We spent Christmas day going up that stone wall. Then it was January 6 and we were clanking our way up the main street of Zermatt.

We took the cable car up to the Shwarzee, gathering a lot of questioning glances and a few voiced questions as to our intentions. "Do you mean you're really going to climb the mountain in winter?" one skier asked. We shrugged, said "Yes" and didn't elaborate. Nothing more was called for.

At the Shwarzee we sorted equipment and started the gruelling walk through the deep snow up to the Hornli Hutte, starting point for the ascent. In summer this hike is enjoyable—but with the snow 4 feet deep in places it was really a drag because of the thin winter air at this altitude.

It was 4 p.m. before we reached the hut so we stopped for the day. We cooked a hearty supper and spent the rest of the daylight looking up at the 4,000-foot face towering above us and planning how to get to the top.

We were up before sunrise next morning, climbing up the Moseley Slab which is the initial pitch on the normal route. It offered no problems and soon we were at Oberer Moseley. Instead of continuing on the more

SPECIALIST 4 JULIAN R. HARRISON is assigned to the Information Office, 8th Infantry Division.



Shortly after SP4 Harrison paused to pick out a route up the icy slope, his companion smashed their camera in a perilous slide on the snow.

regular route which hugs the Hornli ridge, we broke away to the left over loose rock toward the center of the East Face, directly above the crevassed glacier at the base of the wall.

The ascent wasn't very steep but the climbing was ghastly. I felt like a cat on an ice-covered tin roof as I inched my way over the slippery rock. Belays and anchors weren't much use—hammer in a piton or place an ice screw and the rock would teeter back and forth or the ice would simply splinter. So we climbed on our nerves, realizing that a small slip could send us slithering in a tearing fall that would end in one of the crevasses several hundred feet below.

When a slip did come, it was after the rock and ice had improved and we were making better progress. We were about 2,000 feet up the face with Bob in the lead about 70 feet above me. He was on a small ice step, placing a protective ice screw when the step fractured with a dull crunch and Bob came sliding down gathering speed all the way. I had a fine belay with a large piton in a solid crack but of course it might fail and we'd both be on our way down. An ice screw 20 feet below the fractured step took the initial strain of his falling body, then popped out alarmingly, but it checked his descent. The next piton held.

All I could says was, "Perhaps we should have brought parachutes." Bob laughed—probably more to show his relief than from mirth. He had a few bruises and a small cut on the face. His camera had been smashed so there were no more pictures on that climb.

That night we camped on a ledge so narrow we had to lash ourselves to the rock using pitons. We managed a good meal of beef stew and cocoa and after we wriggled our way into sleeping bags our spirits improved.

Probably no place else in the world does a man feel so profoundly, utterly alone. All the mechanical, mundane frustrations of day-to-day living were gone in this stark yet ethereal setting where the chilling wind tried to tear us from our little piece of rock. The stars cast the only light down the face of the mountain into the seemingly bottomless void below.

The crash of falling rocks next morning proved a unique alarm clock that brought us stiffly out of our sleeping bags to a sparse breakfast. We made our cocoa from melted snow. As the morning mist disappeared, the mountain face above us showed all verglas [a film of glassy ice on the rocks] and black ice laced the rocks and filled the cracks. We decided we'd have to finish the climb by the normal route which meant we had to traverse to the right to reach the Hornli shoulder. Late in the day we reached it and decided that the smart thing to do was to backtrack a few hundred feet to the Solvay refuge. We rigged a spare rope above the hut and left it there so we could have easier access when climbing back in the morning.

That night we had a fine supper of chili and relaxed as we watched the splendid sunset. Next morning we had little difficulty in making the remainder of the ascent, reaching the summit before noon. But that summit was not the least hospitable—a biting wind hurled ice particles into our eyes. We stayed long enough to traverse to the Italian summit cross.

The descent was uneventful except that the mountain got in one last word—proving that you can't ever relax vigilance even when you're almost home free. We were on the last leg of the descent when I caught my crampon points in my trousers and slid 150 feet before I could break the fall with my ice axe.

That night in Zermatt we were having a warming drink with two lovely Swiss chicks when one of them asked the inevitable question—"Why climb mountains at all?" In our case that old stock answer didn't apply—that we climb them because they are there. For us there really wasn't any answer but Bob came closest when he ordered another hot buttered rum and said, "Tell me—just why do the lemmings of Lapland march right on into the sea?"

Enduring Challenge

Traditionally the Matterhorn is *the* mountain to climb and almost all serious climbers aspire to do it. But even in summer and with a fairly well defined route on the Swiss side dotted with rest huts, it is a formidable barrier that almost every year brings some dramatic incident or fatal accident to mountain scalers.

Rising 14,688 feet on the Italian-Swiss frontier, the Matterhorn is actually the butt end of a huge ridge. The Swiss slope is not as difficult as the terraced walls on the Italian side, but climbing even the easier side in winter isn't very often attempted. The mountain was first conquered in 1865 after numerous attempts had failed—but of that first party to climb it three men and the guide fell to their death in a slip in the same general area as that traversed by the two soldiers. Three days later another party made it from the more difficult Italian side. Nowadays many ascents are made yearly—but the mountain often has the last word.

Horsemen of the Dunes

SP5 John Armstrong

IF SOME movie director ever plans a new version of "Beau Geste" or a TV producer wants some footage on the Foreign Legion, he'll be able to find two young soldiers who could supply their own Arabian stallions and a lot of riding expertise gathered in and around Tehran, Iran. The two are Specialists 5 David Updegraff and Aanen "Tex" Knutsen. They may not wear the flowing robes of desert movie heroes but they sure do ride their hosses, podner, just like a pair of Near-Eastern cowpokes.

As his name implies, Tex had considerable riding experience before he was assigned to the STRATCOM-Europe facility in Tehran but David got his first saddle sore atop a rented horse at a Persian version of a riding academy. It wasn't very long before he bought his own horse, Santana, which in local lingo means Little Devil. And when Tex came along a little later he bought Fel Fel, which means Pepper.

The two soldiers learned there are considerable differences between riding customs in the Iranian desert and the American West. Iranian saddles are somewhat like English ones but they have metal frames and slightly higher backs; local riders kick their horses instead of using a gentle heel push. Iranian horses are liable to tangle with each other if you let them get too close and they are trained to run with the riders down on their necks with their hands extended toward the horses' mouths, reins slack.

But one thing the two young soldiers have found is the same everywhere—it takes bread to keep horses. In Tehran the bills run around 4,000 rials a month, or about $65, to stable a mount and keep it healthy and shod.

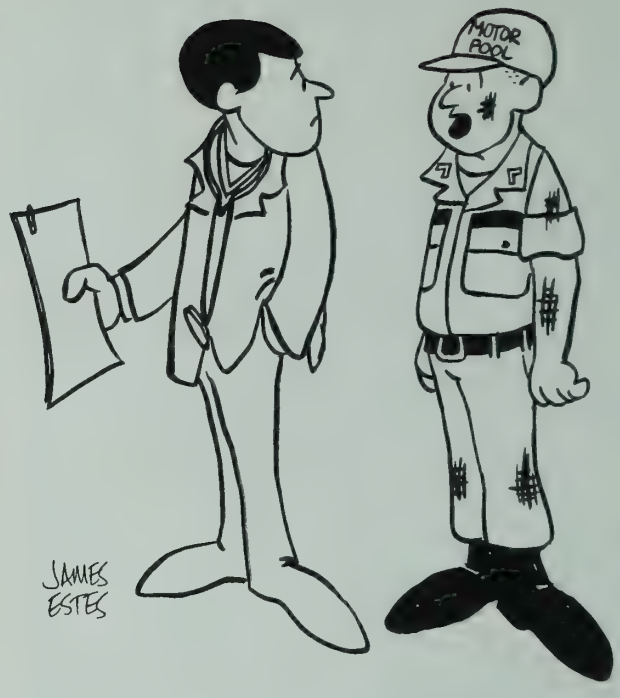
The soldier horsemen have done a lot of exploring around the Alburz Mountains and in the deserts, and they have learned a great deal about the local people and their customs along the way. Now they are figuring what it will cost to transport their steeds back to The World when their Mideast tour is over.



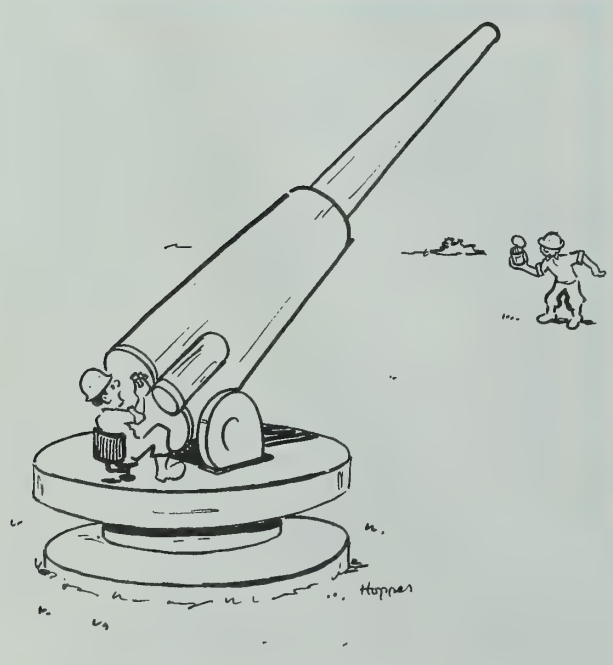
UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"Then after you make the gravy nice and smooth, you add a can of lumps."



"How about it, Doc—do I need an overhaul or just a tune up?"



"Right on! Toss that old tomato can!"



"It's a new kind of gun—you only get half-shot . . ."

OER/EER REPORTS

DA has announced some changes to Officer and Enlisted Efficiency Reports when evaluating individuals on the Army's Equal Opportunity and Training programs. The new instructions require that the report indicate an officer's effectiveness in implementing the Army's Equal Opportunity Program. Previously it was required only when appropriate. All Enlisted Efficiency Reports on enlisted supervisors will include specific remarks on the individual's effectiveness in implementing the program. If the remarks reflect negatively on performance in this area the EER will be shown to the individual and processed accordingly. DA regulations provide in certain cases for appeal of efficiency reports by both officer and enlisted personnel.

CHAMPUS

CHAMPUS officials are reminding beneficiaries that a family's eligibility for program benefits cease as of midnight the day the sponsor is separated from active duty except when the sponsor retires or dies. If a dependent is hospitalized at the time of the sponsor's separation, CHAMPUS can share the cost of care only through midnight of the day of separation. Under current provisions of law CHAMPUS cannot pay costs for maternity care past the day of separation.

ARMY WINNERS

Army entries in the 1971 Thomas Jefferson Awards competition grabbed five first place honors in print and broadcast journalism in support of internal information programs. The competition is an annual interservice event sponsored by Time, Reader's Digest and Copley Newspapers on a rotational basis. Army winners in the print medium are the MDW Post, published by the U.S. Army Military District of Washington; 7th World, 7th Transportation Command, Fort Eustis, VA; the SUPTHAI Sentinel, U.S. Army Support Command, Thailand; the Guardian, 35th Artillery Brigade (AD), Fort Meade, MD. Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, won first place in the TV category with its production "Incident in Ward 14-B."

UNDECIDED?

If you're on the fence about getting out of the Army by all means consider the possibility that you might have to give up some rank if you decide to re-enter at a later date. The new policy went into effect last month. Under the new guidelines grades E-6 and below must re-enter the Army within 90 days after separation to avoid loss of rank. Previously enlisted separatees could re-enter within 30 months and still retain their former rank. Under the new policy, however, a vacancy must exist in the skill and grade of the eligible returnee; otherwise, he must return at whatever grade level exists at the time in his MOS. He may also return as a PFC and be retrained for a new skill.

NEW MEDAL

The new Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal is being awarded to certain members of the Army Reserve and Army National Guard for exemplary behavior, efficiency and fidelity while serving 4 years as an assigned member of a Reserve or Guard unit in the grade of colonel or below. Subsequent awards will be made as bronze Oak Leaf Clusters with a silver cluster in lieu of five bronze awards.

WAC RECORDS

If there are any male chauvinists at Fort Sill, OK, they're probably lying awake nights thinking about the Wacs performance in the Basic Leadership Course there. SP5 Patricia Hinkel set a course record with class average of 97% and SP5 Phyllis Durose came in second with a 96.6% in the same cycle. If that's not enough along came SP4 Mona Archibald to blast the course with a 98.7% in a later class.

SACCHARIN

On a sugar free diet? If so you'll be interested to know that the Food and Drug Administration has removed the artificial sweetener saccharin from the list of generally recognized safe food additives. The action is an interim, provisional measure restricting the use of the sweetener while additional reviews are being completed. The order limits saccharin use to 1 gram per day for the average adult--limits set down by a National Academy of Sciences council. (One gram is equal to 60 small saccharin tablets.) The order requires saccharin disclosure on labels of all beverages, foods and food mixes in which its use is permitted.

MAOP

With the Nixon Doctrine stressing the importance of U.S. assistance in helping other nations develop self-defense capabilities, the importance of advisory and politico-military activities is expected to increase significantly as our forces overseas are reduced. The Military Assistance Officer Program (MAOP) was established 3 years ago to identify and develop senior advisors, high-level staff officers and commanders for key positions throughout DA, DOD, JCS and within the State Department as part of the State-Defense Exchange Program. With program membership steadily increasing to more than 400 officers, MAOP is one of the fastest growing special career programs within the Army. Quality is stressed. Officers selected for the program attend the new comprehensive 22-week Military Assistance Officer Command and Staff Course at Fort Bragg. They receive priority consideration for advanced civil schooling, and language training as required to prepare them for future MAOP assignments. The requirement to maintain branch proficiency is recognized and guaranteed by alternating branch and MAOP assignments. Officers in grades captain through colonel interested in the program should consult AR 614-134 and consider applying for MAOP.





ONE CITY REMEMBERS

In This Issue

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

MAY 1972
VOLUME 27, NO. 5

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

FRONT COVER: An excursion into America's past and a peek into its future awaits WAC PFC Joyce Myers and SP4 Dan Andrews on a visit to Walt Disney World. Cover and scenes on pages 41-43 photographed by SFC Joe Wesley.

BACK COVER: Rural squalor is reshaped into a livable future through self-help efforts of residents of Dobbins Creek as reported in "Home Front Action" in this issue. Helping coordinate the action are the Reverend Earle Franklin and CPT Edward Clinton, CO of the 42d Civil Affairs Company, Fort Bragg, NC, pictured by SFC Joe Wesley.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Playmate Avis Miller's photo may not be reprinted without written permission from Playboy.

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National Week of Concern for Americans who are Prisoners of War or Missing in Action was observed throughout the country during the last week in March. The observance followed a Presidential Proclamation March 10. Military installations and civilian communities paid tribute to some 1,635 American servicemen and 50 civilians who are either missing in action or being held captive by North Vietnam and its allies. Those first captured are beginning their 9th year in captivity, the longest internment ever endured by American fighting men. Of those missing, about 428 are Army men lost in Vietnam or Laos. North Vietnam refuses to release the names of those held and prisoners are denied basic necessities such as proper food, clothing and medical care.

OVERWEIGHTERS

Overweight people in the Army are in for real problems when revised regs go into effect soon. Under provisions of current regulations a person may be separated before ETS for unsuitability if he shows apathy or poor attitude toward weight reduction. ● AR 601-280 will be changed to identify overweight and obesity as disqualifying criteria for reenlistment ● DA Pam 600-8 will be revised to insure strict adherence to regs governing reenlistments ● AR 600-7 will be redesignated AR 632-1 and will highlight restrictions in other regs dealing with overweight soldiers. And before long, a DA personnel management team will be in the field to see just how well the Army's weight control program works.

MOS TESTS

Soldiers don't need to call the Enlisted Evaluation Center at Fort Ben Harrison, IN, to get information about MOS test evaluation scores. DA officials advise that local Test Control Officers (TCO) can answer most questions. The TCO receives test results as soon as they are processed and is notified of any discrepancies in EER or MOS tests which have been returned for correction. Officials say that individuals usually don't have the information needed by the center to process a query whereas the TCO does.

EARLY OUTS

If you failed to take advantage of the Army's expanded early out program to volunteer for the National Guard or Army Reserve, you've waited too long. The expanded program was terminated late in March because volunteers exceeded projections. All applications in the process stage were disapproved. If you've already received approval on your application the new policy change will not affect you.

USAREUR HOUSING

Beginning this month, US Army Europe will return to the policy of assigning family housing on the basis of the sponsor's date of departure from the US. This will better equate housing opportunities between senior and junior enlisted men in each housing category and make housing assignments more equitable, especially for lower enlisted grades. Under the former housing policy a point system was used which figured in the sponsor's date of rank and his departure date.

SHOT RECORD

If you're leaving the States for Europe you can forget those pesky immunizations that make traveling a hassle. Military Airlift Command (MAC) has announced that passengers using its facilities no longer need a valid shot record to fly from the US to Europe.

OLYMPICS

Eight soldiers are on the 16-man US National Team Handball squad and are competing to make the team that will play in the Olympic Games in Munich, Germany later this summer. By beating teams from Argentina, Canada and Mexico earlier this year in a qualification tournament, the US team won the honor to represent the Western Hemisphere in the Olympic Games.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Love-Hate Mail

Dear SOLDIERS:

Your magazine used to be known as ARMY DIGEST and it published some really worthwhile material both for the professional and for the [one-termer]. Then you changed the name to SOLDIERS and somewhere, somehow, by someone, the magazine started going down.

For months all we read about was drugs and booze. It was informational and good but we had to put up with so much of it.

Now some female in uniform comes along with the cover of all covers—(April). What a dippy one this is. And then that . . . drippy story. Clap, rubbers, shacking up, the whole works.

My wife and two teen-age sons used to read the magazine with enthusiasm but I surely won't take this one home. . . .

Why don't you . . . go back to the ARMY DIGEST and publish something worthwhile. I don't believe this is what we need today. You've come a long way, baby—but you're on the wrong track now.

MSG James T. Joyce
Fifth U. S. Army ROTC Instructor Group
Washington University
St. Louis, MO

Dear SOLDIERS:

My hearty congratulations to the staff on the excellent issue.

It used to be that I would not pick up the magazine [for] I knew that when I did all that would await me was uninteresting and [previously] written material. However, now when I go to the library I'm quick to check and see if the new issue has arrived.

I especially applaud the use of color photographs and the article on "Where the Girls Are" (March). You've got a good thing going. Whatever you do, don't go back to the old way of doing things.

SP4 Daniel J. O'Boyle
HQ Det, PAIC
Fort Amador, CZ

Veneral Disease

Dear SOLDIERS:

Your article on venereal disease (April) is printed with six pictorial remnants of World War II: four posters on the cover and two poster details inside. All of these items portray women as *generically* evil, cheap and untrustworthy. . . . One picture shows a woman whose face is a pretty mask which hides a second horrible, ghoulish face. Another shows a woman with an attractive body, a flower in her hair—and a death's head for a face.

. . . On the other hand, not one illustration in your article accused a VD germ—they all accused and degraded women.

What new Army? I haven't seen a new Army. . . . All I see is an old Army with a token hippie bead necklace, of which you are a part.

Richard Neumann
Civilian Employee,
Army Materiel Command
Silver Spring, MD

Dear SOLDIERS:

. . . My compliments on your issue of April 1972. The thoughtful pieces on venereal disease were especially timely. Would that all civilian publications come through as well on a subject which, in California anyway, has reached epidemic proportions.

[I was] especially impressed with your use of World War II posters on the cover and in the text. Are these . . . available for a possible reprint in the *Chronicle?* We are contemplating several pieces on venereal disease and their use . . . would, I believe, enhance our text.

Charles Howe
Military Correspondent
San Francisco **Chronicle**

SOLDIERS is happy to make uncopyrighted material available for reprint by other publications.

Views on Cheesecake

Dear SOLDIERS:

The Write On section "invites readers' views on topics we're covering. . . ." How about topics you're uncovering: the nude trend of the inside back cover?

This possibly appears as an advertisement for Playboy and thus [is] perhaps out of place in SOLDIERS. May I ask what purpose is to be served by this change and trend?

Chaplain (CPT) Gerald Earles
Quartermaster School Bde
Fort Lee, VA

Dear SOLDIERS:

I think the time has come to call a halt to the old and hoary practice of including cheesecake pictures in military publications—especially yours, the official Army magazine.

Certainly men have their right to the pleasures of the flesh but there are sufficient commercial publications catering to their desires with pages and pages of nude and semi-nude women. These magazines will continue to exist and men will continue to buy them, and military journals should cease to consider it their duty to provide supplements. Nor is it necessary that a good professional journal appeal to baser instincts in order to gain readership.

In this age of enlightenment, you should be the first to see that these pictures reinforce the woman-as-an-object mentality and are an insult to the many professional military women who are included in your readership. Women in the service have enough problems with acceptance without our own publications continually undermining their fight for recognition as equals. Think back a few years to the great battle for racial equality—would you have published demeaning and insulting pictures of blacks? Such low-quality thinking degrades not only the subject but the perpetrator—in this case SOLDIERS.

. . . With a little creative imagination you could do great things with the space you waste now on pin-ups.

CPT Karen McKay, USAR
Athens, Greece

Dear SOLDIERS:

Reference "Sights to Behold" (March): In the interest of journalistic equality regardless of sex, how about a couple of pages devoted to pictures of non-military-type men. Misses Oechsner, Barbera, Zizulka, Syfreet and Bell are nice enough, I suppose, but they sure don't do anything for me! I'll be looking forward to seeing this in one of your future issues.

PFC Deborah E. Briscoe
WAC Company, USAG
Fort Meade, MD

Our use of cheesecake art dates from mid-1966 when the pocketbook size ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST *was enlarged and renamed* ARMY DIGEST. *To brighten the new format and broaden the mag's appeal, the editor ran publicity stills of actresses appearing in movies on the Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service circuit—small photos the first three months and then full pages. Models and beauty queens soon joined the starlettes. January* SOLDIERS *went to color pin-ups, several of which have been previously unpublished Playmates. Our staff photographers may soon have some of their studio work featured.*

Captain McKay's arguments reinforce an article she authored in the April issue of ARMY, the Association of the United States Army magazine, titled, "Go Ahead —Exploit Us." How 'bout it SOLDIERS *readers—is she on or off target?*

PFC Briscoe's suggestion meshes with a bold step taken last month by a long-established women's magazine which featured Burt Reynolds on a fur rug in all his loveliness. How 'bout it, readers—shall we go mod, women's lib et al *and accommodate the women in uniform?*



Choppers, Tanks, Infantry combine to form the Army's

Triple Threat Team

SP4 Chuck Noland

An enemy armored spearhead breaks through the defenses—

The friendly task force moving to oppose it is led by attack helicopters that approach the flanks of the penetration, guided by scout helicopters—

The ground commander has called in his artillery, forcing the enemy tanks to button up. As the attack helicopters hit, the penetrating spearhead is blunted.

THAT'S THE WAY a possible combat action of the future was envisioned in an article in this magazine a year ago. It explored possible future applications of attack helicopters based on their successful use in unconventional warfare of Vietnam. (See "Call in the Gunships," April 1971 ARMY DIGEST.)

Today, as the Army seeks to make its smaller force of the '70s as versatile and mobile as possible, the idea of using attack helicopters as tank-killers has moved into testing at Fort Hood, TX.

Though the division is new, it flies the famous colors of the "First Team"—the former 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) brought back from Vietnam in 1971 and redesignated the 1st Cavalry Division (Tricap). The division's 3d Brigade remains in Vietnam.

Tricap stands for triple capability, a new concept combining into a single division the power of the tank, the speed of airmobile infantry and the mobile firepower of air cavalry with attack helicopters.

It's the first major test that will examine new tactics, techniques and doctrine involving Army air mobility

Tricap Puts It All Together



since the 11th Air Assault Division was tested in 1963 and 1964, spawning the now-proved airmobile infantry concept.

The division includes an armored brigade, an airmobile infantry brigade, an air cavalry combat brigade and necessary combat support and service units.

It's set up to test combined armor, airmobile and air cavalry organizations, develop concepts and tactics for employing the units and use materiel being field tested.

The testing is being conducted at Fort Hood under the management of Modern Army Selected Systems Test, Evaluation and Review (MASSTER), a special project launched at Fort Hood in 1969 to test doctrine, concepts and materiel systems that might be used on future battlefields.

Although capabilities of armor and airmobility operating as separate entities are known, the triple threat concept of armor, airmobility and air cavalry operating as combined forces is being evaluated at MASSTER. As a result of testing, such questions as the division's capability, its ability to perform a variety of roles, its organization and ultimate employment in combat must be answered.

Tricap testing involves three type brigades: Armor, Airmobile Infantry and the Air Cavalry Combat Brigade.

(Another separate and distinct type test is being conducted by MASSTER on the Air Cavalry Combat Brigade (Separate). This ACCB (Separate) is not to be confused with the type brigade being tested in Tricap.)

The ACCB is built around the potential of an all-weather attack helicopter capable of killing tanks both day and night, thanks to night sensor systems already developed and others still under development.

Tricap's mission is to conduct sustained highly mobile operations to destroy enemy armed forces and control land areas, including population and resources.

"I think the real difference between Tricap and other divisions is the mixture—putting all these things together," says Colonel John W. McEnery, commanding officer of the ACCB. "We've had armor divisions, airmobile infantry divisions and air cav units. But putting these three capabilities together in one divison is the big difference. In Tricap you're probably limited only

EAGLES on the Beam



Tuning up their laser, from left, are EAGLES Bill Curtis, Jerome Isaacson and Eric Kratschmer. Kratschmer is working on the "firing" part of the system.

The idea of using attack helicopters against massed mechanized forces is at the heart of testing now being conducted in the experimental Tricap division at Fort Hood, TX.

Because the concept has had almost no combat testing, the Army wants to know how well it works. It's easy enough to simulate combat conditions but how do you find out if the helicopter-mounted, tank-killing weapons work without actually blowing up tanks?

That's the problem faced by Modern Army Selected Systems, Test Evaluation and Review (MASSTER), the agency at Fort Hood charged with conducting tests for the Tricap division and the air cavalry combat brigade (ACCB) included in the division.

The solution? Design a computerized system that can simulate the weapon and tell you whether it works, of course.

But where do you find the scientific brains to do that? Simple—just find a computer systems operator and two clerks who happen to have engineering degrees and turn them loose.

That's just what MASSTER did and the result was the Elementary Air to Ground Lethalities Effects System. Because that's a big mouthful even for an engineer, the project—and the men—are called EAGLES.

by your imagination in how you employ the division."

Of the ACCB concept, McEnery says, "The various types of battalions that make up the ACCB have existed right along. But an air cavalry combat brigade, with two exceptions in Vietnam for short periods of time, has not existed."

Those two exceptions were the Cambodian and Laotian incursions spearheaded by brigade-sized forces of air cavalry.

Survival In Battle. The Laotian operation involved the 2d Squadron, 17th Cavalry of the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) reinforced to a brigade-strength and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Robert F. Molinelli.

Molinelli, named "Army Aviator of the Year" for 1970-71 by the Army Aviation Association of America is McEnery's executive officer in the ACCB. (See "Always Boring In," January 1972 SOLDIERS.)

Molinelli's experience in Laos provided some of the impetus for testing the ACCB concept. "In Laos, Colonel Molinelli and his people proved the helicopter can survive under very intense fire," McEnery says. "People were always questioning what the helicopter could do and survive; well, they proved endurance by the number of hours they flew and survived."

Molinelli says the Laotian operation involved the heaviest fire ever encountered by Army aviation during the Indochina conflict and adds that not a single helicopter was lost to armor fire.

But for all his enthusiasm about the possibilities, McEnery doesn't suggest the attack helicopter could ever replace the tank. Rather, he says, the two combined may provide the ultimate antitank weapon of the future.

"The attack helicopter is much more mobile than the tank, of course, but on the other hand a helicopter couldn't stay and slug it out hour after hour the way a tank could," he says. "You've got to go back to refuel and rearm a helicopter but a tank wouldn't run out of fuel probably in a day's fighting."

However, the quick reaction of attack helicopters, followed up with the power of tanks, could be a key. "Like a lot of weapons systems, they're complementary," says McEnery. "The helicopter at this point in time certainly cannot replace the tank or vice versa."

The idea is to figure out what combination of attack

The EAGLES are Specialists 4 Jerome Isaacson, Eric Kratschmer and Bill Curtis. Isaacson and Kratschmer, who have recently ETS'd, were with the EAGLES when this story was written. Isaacson and Curtis hold electrical engineering degrees. Kratschmer's degree is in mechanical engineering. All were drafted.

Other team members include two draftsmen, an avionics specialist, a tank driver and a clerk-typist. The scientific brains of the program are Isaacson, Kratschmer and Curtis, plus another electrical engineer—former Specialist 5 Brint Yorks—who's now out of the Army.

All three EAGLES engineers are due to leave the service by June but the Army will reap the benefits of their work for years to come.

What the EAGLES did was design a prototype laser beam sending and receiving device that can simulate a variety of weapons being employed against numerous other kinds of weapons.

A sending unit sends out a laser beam coded with information simulating a certain type of weapon, like an antitank missile fired from an attack helicopter.

A receiving unit mounted on a tank records a "hit" from the sending unit and computes the probability that the missile would kill the tank. If the odds are with the missile the unit records a kill.

All the information is recorded on a teleprinter, giving a visible record of what helicopter killed what tank when and where, and so on throughout the "battle."

It sounds complicated—and in detail it is—but the fundamental idea is simple.

"It's basically like kids running around in the dark shooting flashlights at each other," says Kratschmer. "If a guy gets 'hit' with a flashlight beam then he's 'dead.' "

The EAGLES built a system to do basically that. Then they helped draw up specifications for a system to be built on contract for the Army.

"This system has the capability of simulating any type of weapon," says Isaacson. "In essence it provides an aimable communications line—a sort of aimable telephone line.

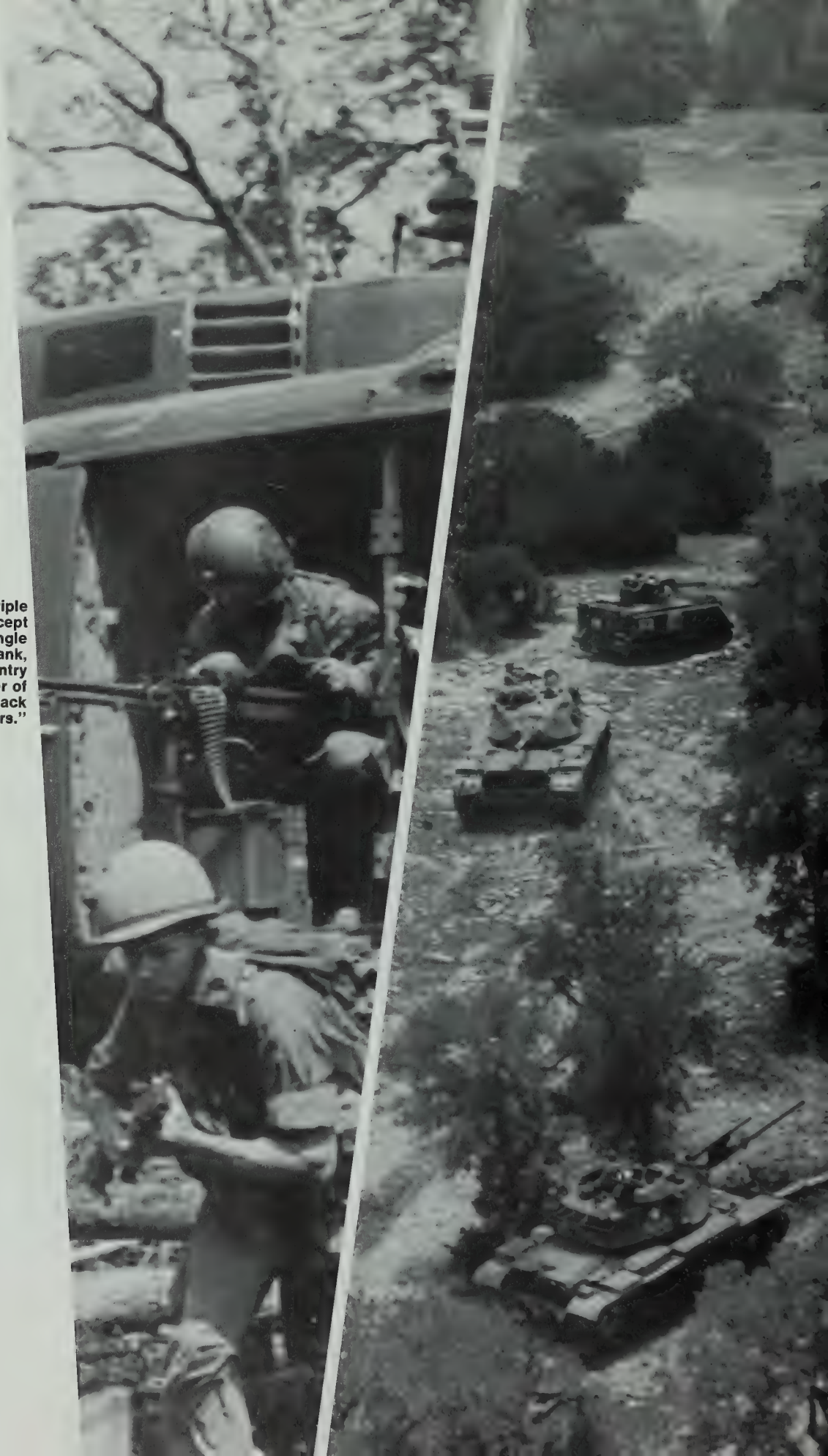
"We can simulate a weapon's characteristics, its basic load, its pattern of fire. Then we aim a laser beam with that information," says Isaacson.

"When a detection system mounted on a target weapon picks up the beam and computes that a hit has occurred, the target weapon records itself 'killed.'

"Using a computer and a position locator, the system figures out where the target was, its kill, what time it happened and what weapon did it. And it'll store that information and print it out in sequence, telling just what happened," Isaacson says.

It's certainly complicated but cheaper — and neater — than blowing up tanks.

"Tricap stands for triple capability, a new concept combining into a single division the power of the tank, the speed of airmobile infantry and the mobile firepower of air cavalry with attack helicopters."





helicopters and tanks works best as an anti-armor force, then combine it with the airmobile infantry to get the most versatile and efficient fighting force.

Testing Tactics. Looking toward a mid-intensity conventional conflict such as might be encountered in Europe, the attack helicopters are testing somewhat different tactics than those used in the Vietnam war.

Using its OH-58 light observation helicopters, the ACCB will scout out potential targets for the rocket-heavy attack helicopters. The attack helicopters—now a mixture of UH-1B/C and AH-1G gunships—will fly in nap-of-the-earth contour, hiding in trees or behind ridgelines until targets are spotted.

When enemy tanks are in the open the gunships will pop up above their cover, fire their rockets and then duck down again, thus being exposed to enemy fire for only seconds.

"What we're learning to do is fly and fight down among the trees, using the terrain just as ground forces do," McEnery explains.

Tricap Potential. Combining the speed and firepower of attack helicopters with the strength of armor and the mobility of helicopter-borne infantrymen opens up a wealth of possibilities for versatile uses of the Tricap division, which for testing purposes has a top strength of 13,000 men.

The ultimate combat mission of Tricap is to conduct sustained, highly mobile operations designed to destroy enemy armed forces and control land areas.

Some of the most significant uses seen for Tricap are:

—Executing combined arms offensive operations.

—Conducting mobile defense operations using various combinations of air cavalry, airmobile and armored forces.

—Designing specially tailored forces to operate under all kinds of weather and terrain conditions.

—Recycling combat forces for fast redeployment elsewhere using air mobility.

—Acting as a covering or screening force on a wide front.

—Providing a highly mobile reserve force capable of fast deployment on short notice.

The division provides the means for testing new weapons like the TOW antitank missile against a variety of other weapons systems. And it furnishes service and support units for testing new organization and techniques.

How the division finally will look and how it will differ from anything the Army has known before can't be predicted now. That's what the testing is all about.

But that, says McEnery, is one of the best things about Tricap.

"I think those of us in the division have the best job in the Army right now. This is new and exciting," he says. "What direction we'll go is one of the beauties of the thing because we're not constrained in anything we try out. We get to write the book."

USAREUR DCSPER cases the human angle in

Coping With People Problems

An interview with Major General Frederic E. Davison by SSG Don E. Mallicoat Photos by SP5 Michael Reilly



Major General Frederic E. Davison is scheduled to assume command of the 8th Infantry Division (Mechanized) this month—marking the first time a black officer has commanded a U. S. Army division. The 8th Division, currently commanded by Major General Donald V. Rattan, is headquartered in Bad Kreuznach, Germany.

A "SALT AND PEPPER" combination is effectively seasoning United States Army Europe and Seventh Army against people problems. The latter half of that team is Major General Frederic E. Davison, USAREUR and Seventh Army deputy chief of staff for personnel. The successes being realized are a surprise even to him.

Upon his arrival in Europe, he told SOLDIERS, he recognized the drive and dedication of a man like General Michael S. Davison, USAREUR and Seventh Army commander-in-chief, but never dreamed "that we could see this thing begin to turn around in this period of time. It's historic!" At a 3-day Human Relations Seminar in Dorfweil, Germany, he termed the joint effort up and down the chain of command in dealing with human relations problems "unbelievable."

Asked about some of the problems and successes in gaining support of soldiers at all levels of command, "Pepper" Davison expressed his philosophy this way:

In the Los Angeles Times, you are quoted as using "extraordinary measures —revolutionary measures—to guarantee a man what is rightfully his." Is this being done to the detriment of the morale of white soldiers?

"I don't think so! This is a fear some people have but I really don't think it's valid. If we take counsel of our fears we'll never get anything done. . . . Any man who knows his job and is secure in that knowledge doesn't have to worry about the competition. It's only the man that's marginal and inept who has to resort to discriminatory practice or alleging that there is a backlash or something.

"This is not a matter of trying to compensate for over 300 years of slavery and mistreatment if you will. This is a matter of just trying to do what is right by every man, right now. It doesn't take any additional documentation to show that we have not done that up to now Armywide. . . . It's a fair shake for everybody—no more, no less; no more to the black man than to the white man. But when you do this you're taking extraordinary measures on the black man's behalf—and on the Chicanos. Let's not forget that we have a very real problem with Chicanos and many other minorities. We've got to do right by everybody."

At the recent conference on human relations it was noted that the main problem lies in the middle management area. But no solution was offered. If there is to be a free flow of information, getting down to the grass roots, eliminating the need for circumventing the chain of command, this area must be open. Is there a solution?

"Essentially you're selling short the supervisor or the commander, whether it's General (Michael) Davison or someone subordinate to him. The fact is, whether in race relations or anything else, this is a traditional problem of commanders. It's part of his job to spot the subordinate who is inadequate in certain areas. These people must be detected and eliminated. All we're doing is applying the old premise of monitoring your subordinates."

The time has come and probably passed when we can feed the young soldier just good facts about the Army and expect him to accept them. One of the American Forces Network station managers states that the time has come to present all the facts unhindered by anything but the truth. Credibility then becomes the name of the game. Can the Army in Europe afford such a move?

"We've got to. We can't afford anything less. The USAREUR commander-

in-chief feels very strongly and I feel equally as strong that this is where we've been goofing. You don't sweep those things under the rug. If there's something wrong let's correct it. If it's right, let's keep on doing it.

"At DCSPER we're looking at everything we're doing—the old things and the new. We're brainstorming things and our idea is this, 'Whatever we're doing isn't good enough. No matter how well it's succeeding we can do it a little better.'

"One of the tragedies of our time is that so often we're set in concrete on things. We've been doing things this way for years and years. I repeatedly hear things like, 'We've tried this before and it didn't work,' or 'That was turned down such and such a time.' That doesn't hack it with me. Let's look at things in today's environment. Maybe we need to reassess a lot of things. If we need to, then let's do it.

"The other point is this—these young men are men. They're old enough to be drafted and they're old enough to be sent to Vietnam combat if necessary; therefore let's treat them as men. But being treated like a man is a two-way street. You give them all the prerogatives and consideration that you give a man—but you also expect him to react like a man. We're not coddling babies over here."



"There's more involved than just talking."

A black officer in Kaiserslauten commented, "There's been a lot of talk. What we need is action." A battalion of men in the Mainz area is showing a much higher level of race stability than I have witnessed anywhere in the Army. Their CO says, "I don't believe in all this talk. We just do!" With all the rapping going on, isn't there too much talk?

"No—I don't think so. I don't think you can possibly talk too much about these things. Every time you talk about it the message gets over to a few more people. And if we talk together enough maybe we'll go out together and then maybe we'll overcome some of those inner reservations. Not only do we need this total togetherness in U.S. Army Europe but we need it throughout the Army and throughout the country. There's more involved than just talking. Just suppose that each one of our nearly 200,000 soldiers here in Europe gained this total togetherness. What a tremendous thing this would be. And if you think in terms of the turnover . . . and all their contacts, just think of the ripple effect. I say talk more!"



"There has not been enough real emphasis and dedication to people problems."

Was Harold Sims of the Urban League right in saying, "Army education is a case of too little too late. They have subordinated the man to the system and the system to the machine?"

"Well, I think Mr. Sims may have been talking a bit in generalities but we stand accused of this thing. There is some validity in what he says. There has not been enough real emphasis and dedication to people problems. It's a matter of priorities and priorities are derived from the events of the times. If we're in a shooting war we have a mission to perform. There are many things that we just can't accommodate to. There isn't enough time really. The commander's attention is focused on his ultimate mission—getting the tactical or operational job done. Everything must be subordinated to that and sometimes individuals get hurt.

How do we go about putting the human back into the program?

"It's a matter of command dedication, of reorienting priorities to the times. It's a matter of taking extraordinary, innovative measures. An example is the allocation of resources . . . There are only so many billion dollars in



"Maybe we need to reassess a lot of things. If we need to, then let's do it."

the budget. If we add in the human support area then we must take away from other places.

"The problem in many cases has been unawareness. People call it insensitivity. That's accurate but I feel it connotes a bit more coldness than really is there. Some people just don't realize the sort of thing that really gets to the guts of the man who's on the receiving end. But when these people are made aware you should see the educational process take effect."

Is this where subtle prejudices come in—prejudice that many times a person is not aware he has?

"This is absolutely true. That's why it's so important that we talk to the other guy and get to know him. How many white people for example realize that to tell a black man the cliche, 'Some of my best friends are black,' is enough to make the curtain drop between them—and these are sincere white people. I know them to be sincere and good people but they just didn't realize. When I told them, they were shocked.

"How many realize that to me a 'boy' in direct address makes me fighting mad. It happened to me one time. I had a senior officer call me 'boy' and I told him 'I'm 50 damn years old and I volunteered to fight in this damn man's war and I'm not a boy.' That's how strongly I feel and I think I'm rather objective about these things. It's a matter of communication—getting to know one another, talking together."

We keep repeating that we need more black leadership. Yet with the tightening of the Army, quality has become the important factor. Must we wait to get quality black men or are such potential leaders already available?

"We have a considerable problem area here. The fact remains that we cannot lower the Army standards. We cannot accept, encourage or tolerate a dual standard. There must be one set of criteria against which every person must operate. So if we set that premise we must realize that there will be some blacks whose service will be terminated.

"But we must bear in mind that the DCSPER of the Army is wrestling with this problem—the question of just how much has the black officer suffered in the past because of prejudices that have built up over the years. Frequently the black officer who has had a marginal career in his early years turns up as a late bloomer. I know this from personal knowledge. What you really see here is a reflection of the progress the Army has made. The black officer for years had to perform at 125 percent to get 100 percent credit. He was not accepted on his credentials; he was sort of accepted conditionally. This you don't tell me because I know it.

"Now what about today? I think we've seen a tremendous breakthrough in the Army. You can look through the Army structure and see black officers assigned everywhere, from the White House right on down. There is talent there—a good bit of talent—just as there is talent among white officers."

Figures seem to indicate a high ratio of blacks involved in crimes of violence, especially here in Europe. Some 14 percent of this command is black but statistics seem to indicate that some 30 percent of all violent crimes are committed by blacks. Even if we lower that figure, it is still quite shocking. Can this be attributed solely to the fact that blacks run in groups and therefore are picked up together following a crime?

"This may be part of it . . . I have a vital interest in this and as was indicated at Berchtesgaden, these figures are very suspect. In the follow-up investigation we find that these figures—made for quick feed-in—are only

the ones that go on the blotter. In following up we've found that in approximately one-third of the cases they don't pan out. For example: REPORT: 26 blacks beating up on one white. (I almost went into orbit.) FOLLOW UP: One black and one white fighting; 25 blacks standing on the side cheering. Another case: REPORT: One white soldier complained that he was beaten up and all his money stolen by blacks. FOLLOW UP: He got drunk and lost his money and wanted to withdraw the complaint. These are actual cases.

"One other missing ingredient. I find it hard to believe that white manhood in these United States has become so diluted that they are willing to take a beating like this with no retaliation. So everywhere I go I talk to black troops and one of the things I ask is, 'Why are you always beating on white guys?' 'Why do you always start it?' 'Well,' they say, 'it's not always that way. We get beat on too.' 'Why don't you report it then?' Apparently the problem is their lack of trust in the system. 'Why should I go to the orderly room and get my ass in trouble?' That's almost a quote—and it's an indicator of our real problem areas . . . but overall there has been a very marked decline. I think it is because of two things. One, there is more dialogue at all echelons. They hear the CINC. They hear their commanders. They are talking among themselves. The other, they're working together. Adventure training is helping where you find group spirit and esprit being developed. All are contributing.

Are we making military justice more credible for the black man?

"I think we are—and it's a difficult thing to do because there's such deeply ingrained distrust, much of it stemming from civilian life. There's distrust among the black people back home and it's brought in by the young man who enters the service. It's just there. It's a matter of him having to see it. But I believe we've turned the corner on this. I believe there's increased belief in the justice of the system due to the actions taken by this command, the magistrates' review, the 45-day rule, and the positive efforts that we have made in the area of pre-trial confinement. The pre-trial confinement rate has dropped from 55 percent in the middle of last summer to a little less than 40 percent now and we feel this trend will continue. It's a matter of education, you see."

And what of the future?

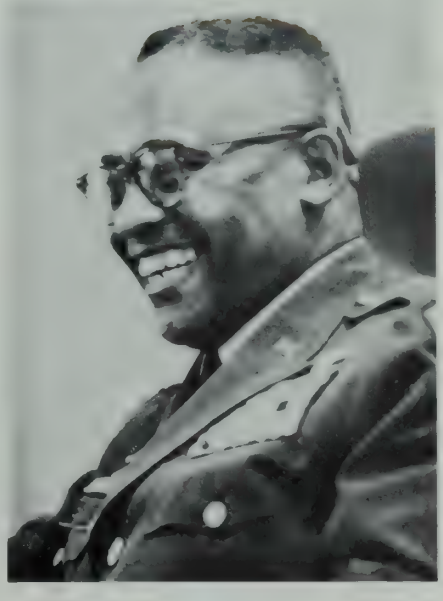
"In all the 30 years I've been in the Army I never dreamed that I would even be alive, let alone be in the Army as a general officer, when a force this size would commit itself to fair treatment, not just in words but actually in deed. This is a tremendous thing. It's fantastic. It couldn't happen anywhere else.

"To know that in June we'll have at least six black colonels in command positions of either brigades or brigade equivalents and we'll have 25 or 26 black lieutenant colonels in command of battalions or battalion equivalents . . . . Come the fall we expect to have 10 percent of the teachers in our dependent school system black—something heretofore unheard of. Already more than 10 percent of the civilian employees in the non-appropriated fund areas are black and we are presently working on the matter of appropriated fund employees and Department of the Army civilians.

"We're also working to extend black involvement in community activities. Not just the 'you're welcome to come in' but the reaching out and aggressively trying to get blacks to participate in such things as the Grey Ladies. It wasn't too long ago that these people were denied. But that time has passed."



"It's a matter of command dedication, of reorienting priorities to the times."



". . . tremendous . . . It couldn't happen anywhere else."

WAC Drill Sergeants? Why Not?



Sugar 'n Spice 'n DS Stripes



EVERY SOLDIER remembers his drill sergeant from basic training, that strict disciplinarian who could wither even the stoutest recruit with a steely stare from beneath the broad brim of his campaign hat.

But a WAC drill sergeant?

That's right—and not just one, but six. And there'll be more.

It's not really a case of women's liberationists storming the bastions of masculine supremacy. In fact, most Army trainees will never see a WAC drill sergeant—unless they happen to be young ladies going through Women's Army Corps basic at Fort McClellan, AL.

Arrival of WAC drill sergeants on the Army scene is another milestone in the progress of the Women's Army Corps since its founding 30 years ago this month. Actually, the WAC Center at Fort McClellan has had the equivalent of drill sergeants all the time, but they've been called platoon sergeants and haven't held the military occupational specialty (MOS) of drill sergeant.

Until now WAC platoon sergeants were trained on the spot at McClellan. But now the first group of Wacs to be school-trained as drill sergeants and awarded the MOS has completed the course at the Third U.S. Army NCO Academy/Drill Sergeant School, Fort Jackson, SC.

The six women went through the course with 45 men, with only minor changes in weapons instruction and physical training to reflect the differences between men's and women's basic training.

Though the Wacs won't wear the familiar drill sergeant's campaign hat, they will wear the badge and have the satisfaction of having completed the tough 6-week course and learned the techniques of teaching basic training to recruits.

They've also been awarded the drill sergeant MOS which qualifies them for the $75-a-month special duty assignment proficiency pay, free laundry and other drill

SP4 Chuck Noland



Opposite page: SFC Sylvia Dobson and SSG Ladina Moore chat after arriving at drill sergeant school. Soon SFC Dobson was teaching drill and ceremonies to a squad that included SSG Moore. This page: Discussing a point of instruction with a tactical NCO after class are (from left) SSG Moore, SGT Vickie Eblen, SSG Anita Daniels and SFC Dobson.

sergeant benefits.

The course includes 242 hours of instruction in techniques of military instruction, drill and ceremonies, inspections, weapons training, self-defense, physical training and everything else a drill sergeant needs to know to take recruits through basic training. "We teach the techniques of teaching training," said school Sergeant Major Antonio Torres.

The standards are high, the course demanding and anybody—man or woman—who gets through has accomplished a lot.

Minor Changes. Though the six Wacs took all the lecture instruction in rifle marksmanship they didn't fire the weapons because Wacs don't in basic training. Likewise, they took the lecture instruction but didn't actually train with bayonets and pugil sticks—they took unarmed self-defense instead.

The Wacs also took their own version of physical training which is concerned with muscle-toning and general conditioning as opposed to the men's stamina-building program.

"With the exception of those minor modifications the women do everything the male drill sergeant students do," said Colonel John H. Schnibben, commandant of the Fort Jackson Academy. "But it's taking some effort to change old habits," he added.

One of the tactical NCOs, who are to the drill sergeant students what drill sergeants are to basic trainees, elaborated on what Schnibben said.

"You have to watch your thought patterns," said the sergeant. "NCOs have been used to dealing with men. Now we try to address the group as 'ladies and gentlemen' or refer to 'enlisted men and women,' because otherwise I think the Wacs may feel left out."

Inspecting women's quarters is a different experience too, he said.

It's a different experience for men going through the course too but they take it all in stride.

Said one student: "I was a little surprised to see the women but not really shocked. It doesn't inhibit me. It doesn't really matter to me one way or the other."

For their part, the women were happy to be the first Wacs to go through the course. Two of the six will stay at the school to serve as tactical NCOs for future WAC students. Four will return to Fort McClellan.

All six graduated in the upper third of their class. Four of the six were among the top ten, with two cited as distinguished military graduates.

"I feel this is a good sign for the future of Wacs," said Staff Sergeant Anita Daniels, a 7-year veteran who's been at the WAC Center just less than a year. "After finishing this school we'll be better trained and informed."

Sergeant Vickie Eblen, an assistant platoon sergeant, said, "I think it's a good experience."

Staff Sergeant Ladina Moore, a 5½-year veteran who'll stay at the school as a tactical NCO, dismissed a suggestion that the Wacs' presence at the school had anything to do with women's liberation.

"I think it's a big step for the corps but it's not a matter of women's liberation because we've always had the same pay, privileges and promotion policies as men in the Army," she said.

However, Sergeant Moore did have some thoughts about the general attitude of people toward women serving in the armed forces.

"I just wish more people would realize that women can serve their country too," she said. "Our country is never going to require that we give our lives as it does of men. All we can give is our time — but that's the least we can do for everything we've got in this country."

Puerto Ricans find Army life OK, but despite all the attractions of the mainland

The Caribbean Calls

SP4 Chuck Noland





EVERY FRIDAY EVENING the barracks at Sergeant Carlos Nieves' unit at Fort Bragg, NC, empties. Everyone who can get away takes off for the weekend.

When almost everyone else is gone, Nieves heads for home—in his mind.

"On weekends I don't have any place to go because I don't feel like it," Nieves says. "So I stay in the barracks by myself. I have a couple of Spanish records. I play 'em. Just me. Sometimes I feel like crying. But you get used to it 'cause you have to. If you don't get used to it you die."

Nieves, like many other soldiers at Bragg and throughout the Army, is a native of Puerto Rico. Though he speaks fluent English and understands mainland ways pretty well after 2 years in New York and 3 in the Army, the mainland U.S. is still not his home.

Every GI knows homesickness but for Puerto Ricans —like American Indians and perhaps native Hawaiians —it's worse because the mainland life style differs from what they've known. Other GIs can at least listen to rock radio stations and get a hamburger or pizza anywhere in the U.S. But where in Fayetteville, NC, can a homesick Puerto Rican find a Spanish-language radio station or down-home cooking?

In what dayroom or post library can he find Spanish books to read—other than maybe guidebooks to a country he grew up in or elementary textbooks in a language he's been speaking since birth?

"The other guys, I don't know, they're not the same," said Nieves, who is the only Puerto Rican in his unit. "Like if I say let's go to the club and have a couple of beers they say they don't want to go. So I go by myself. If I see a Puerto Rican I say let's have a couple of beers and he says, 'Let's go.'

"When I found a guy from my hometown (Guayanilla), it was beautiful. We forgot about the Army. We started talking about Puerto Rico," said Nieves, who's due to get out of the Army and go back to college in Puerto Rico in June.







Facing page: Felix buys ticket and heads through San Juan airport. This page: He reminisces over snapshots, gets a warm welcome, dines with family.







A major attraction at home was Felix's girl friend, Lourdes Irizarry. Hiking through the mountains, splashing at the beach and watching cockfights were diversions.





Many people don't realize—to the anger of fiercely proud Puerto Ricans—that Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens. As such they have the same obligation for military service as their countrymen from the mainland. Officially Puerto Rico is a self-governing commonwealth that's voluntarily associated with the United States. One of the aspects of the association is that the commonwealth has a monthly draft quota just like a state.

Puerto Ricans have fought bravely for the United States, most notably in the Korean War when the 65th Infantry Regiment, an all-Puerto Rican unit, participated in nine of ten campaigns. For its performance in Korea the unit was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation, a Meritorious Unit Commendation and two Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations among other allied decorations.

The unit was assigned to the 3d Infantry Division throughout the Korean conflict. In 1954 it returned to Puerto Rico where it had formed as a National Guard unit. Today the 65th continues as an element of the 92d Infantry Brigade of the Puerto Rico National Guard.

Special Problems: But if Puerto Ricans in the Army are nothing new, neither are their problems. Many are common to all ethnic minorities in the Army and American society. Some, like language barriers, are common to Spanish-speaking minorities. And some —like food and a low tolerance for mainland winters —seem unique to Puerto Ricans.

Nieves and two other Puerto Ricans from units of the 82d Airborne Division talked with SOLDIERS at Fort Bragg about some of their problems.

"Some people say Puerto Ricans shouldn't come into the Army. I've heard that a lot of times," said Nieves, a radio operator in Headquarters Battery, 7th Battalion, 60th Air Defense Artillery. "Yes, we're Puerto Ricans, but our citizenship is U.S. If we have to go someplace and fight for it, I'll fight for it."

Accepting that obligation, what problems confront a Puerto Rican coming into the Army?

The biggest problem, all three agreed, is language. Many Puerto Ricans have spent some time with relatives in New York, where there was a large influx of Puerto Ricans after World War II. They may learn some English there but many may go back to the island and forget it through disuse.

If they grow up in Puerto Rico they get daily English instruction in school—but still may not practice it much outside of school.

As a result, many Puerto Ricans have trouble understanding English when they come into the Army despite special language classes for them. (See "Amigos—Americans All," September 1971 SOLDIERS.)

Specialist 4 Rafael Colon, a field wireman in B Battery, 2d Battalion, 321st Artillery said, "I've seen a lot of instances where a sergeant will tell a private who doesn't understand English too well to do something. The man doesn't understand and the sergeant gets mad. The NCO should take a little time and try to help this man. He knows the man can't understand English well."

Nieves remembers problems from basic training at Fort Jackson, SC, where Puerto Ricans usually are sent for training.

"We had about nine Puerto Ricans in the company. Everytime somebody'd talk to me or the other guys they couldn't pronounce our names so they'd say, 'Hey, knucklebrain, come here'," Nieves recalled. "I didn't say anything but the other guys just couldn't take it. We had a lot of fights. Then they blamed us."

All three soldiers noted that officially discrimination doesn't exist in the Army. Nieves said he's seen units (other than his present one, in which he's the only Puerto Rican) where Puerto Ricans and blacks seemed to get picked for details more often than they should. But with that minor exception, all three said nondiscrimination is the rule.

There's a difference between actions and attitudes though and racial stereotyping hits the Spanish-speaking soldier as surely as it does the black or any other ethnic group.

Sergeant Felix Santiago, a vehicle maintenance supervisor for the 1st Battalion, 504th Infantry of the 82d Airborne, put it this way:

"Some people classify people by the first impression

they get. They go down the street and see a couple of Puerto Ricans there messing the whole place up. Then they go down another street and they see another couple of Puerto Ricans that aren't doing anything but sitting around—and they classify 'em the same way they did the other ones."

The easy-going Puerto Rican attitude toward life can also cause problems, Colon said.

"We're high-spirited. We joke a lot, we're in a happy mood a lot of times," Colon said. "People see us talking loud and yelling and they jump to the wrong conclusion. They say we don't know how to behave. But that's just the way we are, a happy type of people."

Nieves recalled basic training when there were nine Puerto Ricans in his company. "Only one of us had to do something wrong and we were all knucklebrains," he remembered.

Like everyone else, Puerto Ricans tend to hang out off-duty with people who have common interests. And that means other Puerto Ricans.

"A guy goes out on the street. He's alone, he's homesick," said Santiago. "If he goes into a certain place and there's a group of Puerto Ricans naturally he's gonna go there. You can get away from your problems better with your own people."

All three said enthusiastically that the Army has been good for them. But entering the Army is still a jarring experience for any young man and it's especially rough for a Puerto Rican.

To understand why, one has to see Puerto Rico. Although Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens and there's a strong U.S. influence in trade and tourism, there's not much resemblance in the land or the people.

Santiago was about to go home on leave when he talked with SOLDIERS and agreed to let a writer and photographer go along. Santiago's father, Felix Sr., is 41. He moved to New York in the post-World War II flood of Puerto Ricans seeking a life that the economy of the small island could not provide. He worked on construction jobs and repaired televisions and was making a good life for his wife, Gloria, and his only child, Felix, when he was trapped in a cave-in while laying pipe on a construction site in 1962.

The elder Santiago now has four plastic discs in his spine and is paralyzed from the waist down. With a back brace and crutches he gets around but not too well.

An insurance settlement allowed him to move his family back to Puerto Rico in the summer of 1968 and buy a small house on three acres of land outside Ponce, on the southern side of the island.

The younger Santiago finished his last 2 years of high school in Puerto Rico and entered the Army 2 days after he graduated in 1970. Now he was hanging up his problems to go home for a while.

Headed Home. Puerto Rico, an almost rectangular island 100 miles long and 35 miles across, sets at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles, the major island group of the West Indies. It's a long way over a lot of ocean but it's less than 3 hours by jet from Miami.

Jets fly into San Juan, the tourist haven and capital city of the commonwealth. From there it's only about 45 miles southwest across the island to Ponce. But that's in a straight line—and there's no such thing as a straight line over the Cordillera Central, the rugged tropical mountain range that forms the spine of the island.

Commuter airlines, though, run propeller aircraft over the mountains from San Juan to Ponce, the second largest city on the island—128,233 residents in 1970. That flight takes about 20 minutes.

Santiago had been quiet and reserved at Fort Bragg. Five minutes after stepping off the plane in San Juan he was loosening up.

"This air's getting to me, man," he smiled as he strode across the airport to change planes for Ponce.

It was easy enough to see why. The San Juan terminal has no exterior walls. The open-air lobby is a refreshing change from the stale atmosphere of most airports.

Puerto Ricans rarely need air conditioning. On the coast, where most of the people live, the temperature averages 75 degrees in winter and 82 in summer.

The temperate climate makes temperate dispositions, too. Though there are hustles and hassles in the cities, they're nothing like the pace of a mainland metropolis. And away from the cities, life in Puerto Rico is easy and slow, something to savor rather than dash through.

On the flight from San Juan, Santiago continued to relax. Feeling the exhilaration of nearing home, he smiled broadly, looking over the twilit city of Ponce and just beyond to the Caribbean Sea.

His parents were at the Ponce airport to meet him and so was a surprise visitor—cousin Kelly, 4½, who lives in New York.

Piling into the family's blue '62 sedan—fitted with hand controls so the elder Santiago can drive it and sporting an Airborne Association decal on the back window—the Santiagos headed for home.

The family lives some 15 kilometers from Ponce up Route 139, a twisting blacktop just wide enough for two cars that runs from the narrow coastal plain up through the rugged Cordillera Central.

The road goes through the canyon of the Rio Cerrillo, snaking around houses, shops and schools perched between increasingly steep mountains. Encroaching on the road, the dense tropical vegetation all but blocks out the sun for small stretches and gives travelers the impression they are driving through a tunnel.

The Santiago home is perched on a cut in the side of a mountain. It's small but immaculate. The living room, brightened with red-and-white curtains, is just wide enough for a couch and a console television with a narrow walkway between. "There's no room to move but we don't get wet," grinned Felix, Sr.

After a good night's sleep breathing the clear mountain air, Felix, Jr. was making the rounds in the back yard, checking the condition of the cinder-block pig stalls and the pens he built for chickens and geese back in 1968. Overhead the leaves of banana, orange and

mango trees he had planted filtered the sunlight. In the shade the berries ripened on the coffee bushes he'd planted.

"Felix was a good worker," his father recalled as he watched his son and Kelly playing with a pair of rabbits.

"When we came from New York Felix planted all these things, and see how they look now. But he bought too many animals. His mother can't tend to the animals and me too," the elder Santiago said. "When he went to the Army he was loco (crazy)," Felix, Sr. continued. "One day I told him to plant a banana plant and he said, 'Hell, no,' and went off. Later I found out he went to the post office to fill out papers.

"About a month after that he told me he was going to the Army. I was in bad shape that day and he got me so excited I just couldn't move. But I said to his mother if he wants to be a man let him decide for himself. So now he's a man."

The elder Santiago never was in the service. But, he said, "My son went to the Army and we are proud because he knows how to put up the American flag, all the way up. That's why I think that these couple of years we are more happy than anything."

Sunny Days. It was lunchtime and young Felix was making a good start on packing down the home cooking: fragrant *arroz con pollo* (rice with chicken), featuring one of the Santiago's chickens; mixed vegetables, cooked and then served cool in the Latin style; brown beans with bits of potato; corn, lettuce and tomatoes; and for dessert, ice cream. On the wall behind the dinner table hung Felix's platoon picture from basic training at Fort Jackson. In front, wearing a squad leader's blue helmet liner, stood Felix—younger and heavier.

Fortified, young Santiago took off for town to pick up his girl friend, Lourdes Irizarry, for an outing at the beach on the Caribbean.

After soaking up some sunshine, the couple went to see a cockfight—legal in Puerto Rico—at Felix's uncle's arena. Other evenings included time alone with Lourdes and visits with friends who are still in school or working in town.

It's a nice life, relaxed and easy, and seemingly a million miles from Fort Bragg. A great place to hang up your cares.

After unwinding, Santiago reflected on his experience in the airborne where he has made 21 jumps.

"I came in the Army for one reason—to go airborne and I made it. They told me airborne was dangerous, and I dig on danger. It was an adventure.

"It was kind of hard for me to leave home 'cause I spent all my life with my parents and now my mother has to stay home and take care of my father. But there would have come a time when I'd have to leave anyway so I thought I'd do it and get it over with—make it on my own.

"Before I went in the Army I was ignorant, nutty—I was wild," the younger Santiago said.

"Well," his father added, "at least now you know what it's all about. You've got experience and that's what counts."

The younger Santiago replied: "I feel like I've learned a lot from the Army. The Army's taught me a lot of things."

Still, he thinks he'll get out when his enlistment is up in May 1973. He expects to come back home and enroll in the Universidad Catolica de Santa Maria in Ponce on the GI Bill, though he's still undecided about what to study.

Though he's enjoyed the Army, there's no question where his heart is. Sitting on a bench on Ponce's immaculate downtown plaza, enjoying the sun and watching the world go by—slowly—Santiago brightened as a cute young chick bounced by.

"You know," he said, grinning as he turned his head to follow her across the plaza, "this is really the way to live."

Direct Action

The young trooper was driving the colonel to a meeting when the staff sedan became stuck in the snow. Annoyed, the colonel told the driver to continue trying to get the car moving while he went to find a phone and explain that he would be late for the meeting.

Minutes later the colonel returned to find the soldier clearing snow from the front wheels and scattering sand under them.

"Why under the front wheels?" asked the puzzled officer. "You should be putting sand under the back wheels."

"We don't need sand back there," replied the driver. "It's the front wheels that won't go around."

—SFC Carl Martin

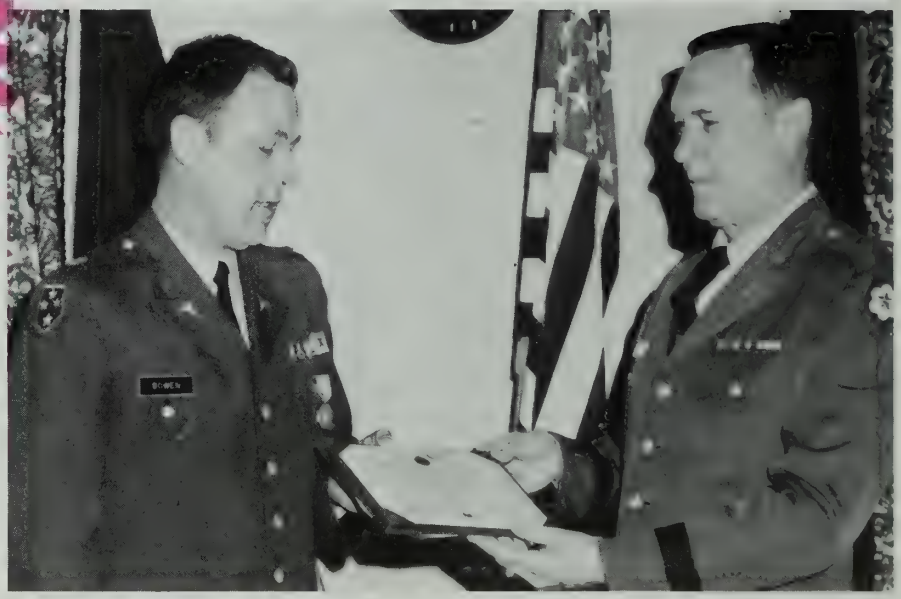
How an Army Surgeon handled an

Explosive Situation

Brian Sullivan







Major Bowen received Soldier's Medal for removing a live grenade from thigh of wounded man. Top left, EOD man receives the grenade that moments before was embedded in Vietnamese soldier's thigh, top right.

THE MAN in white turned out to be a man in a flak jacket. Ordinarily Major Thomas E. Bowen, chief of surgery at the 93d Evacuation Hospital in Long Binh, wears his white jacket in the operating room. But when Private Duong Ban Hosilop of the Republic of Vietnam Army was brought in with a live M79 grenade embedded in his left thigh, Major Bowen put on a flak jacket, had the operating room hurriedly sandbagged and an explosive ordnance disposal team called in.

"When Dustoff brought in the patient," recalls Major Bowen, "he had a flak jacket wrapped around his leg. I removed the jacket and examined the wound at the helipad rather than in the emergency room while the operating room was being sandbagged. During the operation I watched that damned thing quite intently."

The EOD team cautioned him about the grenade trigger mechanism and advised that it was safest to remove it backwards. Another surgeon, Major John Kinard, stood by.

Gingerly, Major Bowen removed the grenade, then handed it to waiting EOD men who took it outside and blew it. When it was safely disposed of, everyone breathed a sigh of relief. The operating room was tidied up; Major Bowen donned his white jacket and went on with the daily tasks of caring for other wounded.

All in all, the operation took about 5 minutes, the patient had an uneventful recovery—and recently Major Bowen was presented the Soldier's Medal for his action. He now is stationed at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington as a first year resident in thoracic and cardiovascular surgery.

BRIAN SULLIVAN is on the staff of Service Stripe, publication of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC.



Small groups produce big results when airborne troops help a Carolina community with

Home Front Action

SP4 Chuck Noland

UNDER the warm Carolina noontime sun the car jounced along in a track rutted by years of driving and gouged by potholes that were impossible to dodge.

The Reverend Earle A. Franklin, a black Methodist minister from the community, pointed out a house of sorts—a crumbling tarpaper shack surrounded by rusting junk cars.

"To me it's more important to help somebody like that get along a little better than to get 'em into church," the Rev. Mr. Franklin said. "This is my work. Let's don't talk about Heaven; let's talk about living while we're here. If you notice the sermons of Jesus when He was here on earth, He talked more about living than about Heaven."

The Rev. Mr. Franklin, a community sparkplug, has fired up the people of Dobbins Heights, an unincorporated area at the edge of Hamlet, NC, to work to help themselves. And the people of Dobbins Heights have tapped a new and unexpected resource—the U.S. Army.

Dobbins Heights is the target for one of Fort Bragg's newest domestic action projects—designed, as are all such projects throughout the Army, to find ways to use Army resources to help needy civilians help themselves. Men and units from Fort Bragg have gotten involved in everything from surveying for water and sewer systems to grading recreation areas to sponsoring clothing drives for local children.

Dobbins Heights is just one area being helped under the Fort Bragg domestic action program, which involves units from both the XVIII Airborne Corps and the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, home of the Special Forces.

Fort Bragg is not the only Army installation involved in domestic action but it has led the way by channeling resources and skills to attack problems at home.

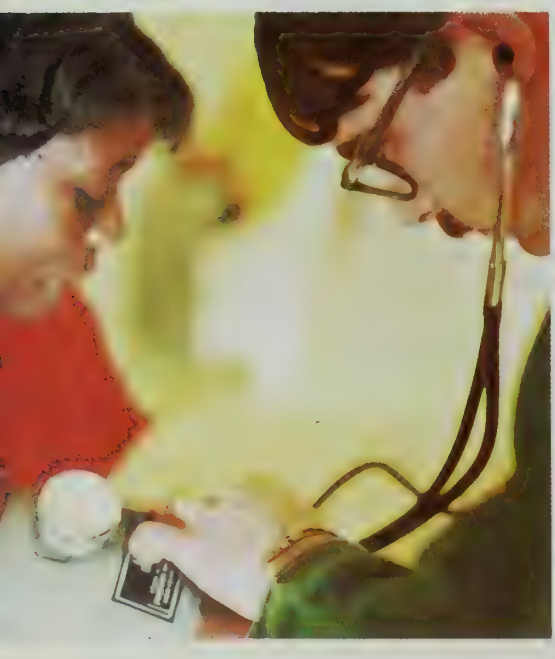
Domestic action is hardly new to the Army. The Army played a major part in opening the West and



Consulting with local community leaders, tallying up survey results, conducting medical screening exams and pitching in to help residents improve facilities are important elements of the Dobbins Heights program.









Engineers from Fort Bragg's 12th Support Brigade grade a recreation site at the Hamlet Neighborhood Service Center.

the Army Corps of Engineers has long been involved in flood control and harbor development, for example.

The new thrust dates from 1969 when President Nixon asked the Secretary of Defense to seek ways to use the military establishment's vast reservoir of skills to attack problems at home.

The Army's formal domestic action program grew from there.

The idea isn't to just barge in and rebuild but to make available when possible resources and experience which for one reason or another only the Army can provide.

The Army gets involved only when local communities ask for help, and then only to the extent that it can aid self-help projects without hindering performance of its primary mission—which for the XVIII Airborne Corps means staying ready to deploy elsewhere if needed. Projects must meet rigid guidelines to qualify for help.

Because they never know when they'll have to deploy, units of the XVIII Airborne Corps take on fairly short-term projects where they can do some work and then let the communities take over. Some projects under the auspices of the John F. Kennedy Center call for longer-term help because the Special Forces aren't on such a rapid response status.

The projects give soldiers realistic training assignments such as engineer troops surveying for water and sewer systems.

No extra money is provided for domestic actions in installation budgets. Projects must provide wide benefit to the community and not compete with private enterprise.

But when Fort Bragg does get involved, as the Rev. Mr. Franklin will testify, it does so in a big way.

The Rev. Mr. Franklin, who is from New York and had never before been to the South, was visiting in the Dobbins Heights area in 1970 when he decided to settle there.

He soon discovered that Dobbins Heights was just a collection of houses—not a real community. It had grown up as blacks drawn by jobs on the railroad found they couldn't live in segregated Hamlet. As a consequence they settled outside town in an area that came to be known as North Yard.

What community identity there was tended to be fragmented, centering in pockets at local churches.

The Rev. Mr. Franklin saw the mostly unpaved and ungraded streets, the absence of a sewer system, the sub-standard housing and the lack of recreational facilities and vowed to change all that.

To stir up interest, he started holding community meetings at churches and the local community center run by Tri-County Community Action, Inc., the area's antipoverty agency.

He checked into availability of Federal grants and discovered that because North Yard was unincorporated it didn't qualify. But nonprofit organizations could qualify—so he talked residents into forming the Dobbins Heights Community Association, Inc., named after a family of civic leaders in the area.

As interest built, the community's goal emerged. It would seek annexation with the town of Hamlet. But to merge into an incorporated town it had to meet state municipal and building codes, sanitation and safety standards. And there was the rub: neither Hamlet nor Dobbins Heights had the money to make the improvements needed to qualify for annexation.

Help Needed. In June 1971 James T. Farr, a community planner with the North Carolina State Department of Local Affairs, wrote to Lieutenant General John H. Hay, commanding general of Fort Bragg and XVIII Airborne Corps, seeking help.

A survey team from Fort Bragg went to Dobbins Heights, talked with community leaders and figured out how the Army could help. Now units and individuals from Bragg are moving on several fronts. Among the actions underway:

—The 42d Civil Affairs Company is surveying local residents to determine community health areas where Fort Bragg could assist.

—Medical teams from the 82d Airborne Division are laying plans for medical assistance based on these surveys—examinations, inoculations, and so on.

—The 1st Battalion, 325th Infantry of the 82d is lining up volunteer plumbers, carpenters, painters, electricians and other craftsmen to help in community improvement projects.

—Engineers from the 12th Support Brigade are surveying the area and drawing plans for tying Dobbins Heights into Hamlet's water and sewer systems. The plans are required in applying for a Federal grant.

—Engineers from the 12th Support Brigade have graded areas for recreational facilities near the community center.

—The Officers' Wives Club of the 1st Battalion, 325th Infantry has adopted the Hamlet Child Development Center and is sponsoring clothing drives for needy children in the local Head Start program. The club also is collecting furniture, cooking utensils and other needed items.

The immediate goal, says the Rev. Mr. Franklin, is to gain annexation to Hamlet. Beyond that residents hope to patch up substandard homes as a stopgap while they seek Federal funds to build new homes. Also in the mill is an application for a federally funded low-income housing project.

Progress Now. "Hamlet wants to annex us but doesn't have the money to upgrade the streets, the water and sewer systems and sanitation facilities to meet the state municipal code and building codes," the Rev. Mr. Franklin explains. "So we're planning a set of programs to seek Federal grants to do this.

"It could take maybe 20 or 30 years before Hamlet would be able to afford it. We're trying, with the help of the Army and others, to speed that up, to keep the area from deteriorating so it can be annexed and be an asset to the Hamlet area instead of a liability."

Ernestine Lancaster, director of the Child Development Center and a long-time area antipoverty worker, summed up community reaction this way:

"Without the Army we'd have nothing. These kids up here have nowhere to go, nothing to do," Mrs. Lancaster said. Pointing across the road to the newly graded recreation sites, she continued: "Now somebody cares. People are holding their heads a little higher; they have a little hope in their faces because of it."

Area residents also expressed approval. Typical was Mrs. Gladys Quick's reaction. "It's a great help," she said.

Army involvement has helped focus attention on the improvements needed. Already Dobbins Heights has gotten state help to fix up streets, consultant help on establishing a volunteer fire department and a grant from the county commission to buy a garbage truck. Cooperation at all levels of government has increased since the Army came into the picture. "Doors that were closed before are now open," the Rev. Mr. Franklin said.

Army Benefits. Colonel David B. McFadden, Jr., XVIII Airborne Corps G5 (Civil/Military Operations) sees great possibilities for domestic action.

"If the program is run carefully and is well coordinated, I think nothing but good can come of it," McFadden said. "The Army derives benefits through realistic training grounds and the soldiers get a sense of self-satisfaction about serving in the Army.

"Lots of young troopers sincerely feel they're wasting their time in the Army. We like to steer those young soldiers into the program where possible," McFadden explained.

"Participating gives soldiers a great deal of self-satisfaction, a real boost, and we like to think that when they leave the Army they'll feel a little bit better about their time in it."

McFadden also noted that domestic action so far seems to consist of "islands of effort" around a few Army installations. If more posts would get involved, he asserted, it could benefit that many more people and also help improve the public image of the military as a profession.

And, he said, it's surprising how a relatively small commitment of Army manpower and resources can act as a catalyst to get a community involved. "Small groups can produce big results," he said.

Specialist 4 Felton McLaughlin, 22, is a professional soldier and proud of it. As domestic action NCO for the 2d Brigade of the 82d Airborne he's deeply involved in Dobbins Heights. And he also has strong feelings about the benefits of domestic action for the Army and the country.

McLaughlin has been coordinating much of the volunteer work—lining up volunteers to assist in community improvement projects and serve in a Big Brother program for local children from one-parent families and at the state's Samuel Leonard School for Boys. He was in Dobbins Heights the day SOLDIERS visited.

When a load of concrete blocks donated by an area contractor arrived at the Child Development Center, McLaughlin stripped off his blouse, shirt and tie and pitched in to help unload the truck. The blocks will be used for a storage area to be built by volunteers from McLaughlin's brigade.

Cooling off under a tree afterward, McLaughlin gave his views on the value of the program.

"To me the Army has a real mission in helping people at home as well as in defending the country. And to those of us who consider ourselves professional soldiers this is part of that mission," he said.

Of his personal experience with the program, McLaughlin said, "I think it's really fantastic. You learn more about people doing this type of thing than you could ever imagine. I feel sorry for people who say, 'No, I can't get involved in something like that,' because this is really an experience."



DUNE BUGGY
From 0 to 60 in 12 seconds, high-performance rear-mounted V-8 engine, power steering, wide stance, oversize tires, independent suspension, torsion bar springs, dual shock absorbers.

Dune Its Thing

SP4 Anthony Morrell

IT MAY READ like an ad for a hot-rodder car but it's also a description of the XR-311, High Mobility Wheeled Vehicle now undergoing military potential testing by the U.S. Army Infantry Board at Fort Benning, GA.

The Army has purchased ten of these vehicles and is testing three of them for reliability, durability and maintainability. According to Colonel Charles B. Thomas, president of the Infantry Board, "The tests will determine if the XR-311 can be of use to the Army as a special purpose wheeled vehicle."

Nicknamed the Dune Buggy, the XR-311 is a gasoline powered, rear-engine vehicle with a four-wheel drive military chassis. It has power steering, wide stance, independent suspension, torsion bar springs and dual shock absorbers.

The test officer for the XR-311, Captain Harold Crowe, says "the dune buggy reportedly can climb 60 percent grades, negotiate 20-inch obstacles and ford water 30 inches deep. Its 215 horsepower V-8 engine coupled to a 3-speed automatic transmission is reported capable of speeds up to 80 miles an hour."

A built-in safety and maintenance feature is its tire-within-a-tire design. "The large, low pressure tires incorporate their own spare acting as two separate tires," Crowe points out. "In event of a flat, the inner tire acts to keep the rim off the ground."

In tests now underway the vehicles will be driven up to 10,000 miles over improved and unimproved roads and cross-country at the Nolan vehicle test range at Fort Benning. Results will be analyzed and forwarded to the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Infantry Agency, also at Fort Benning.

SPECIALIST 4 ANTHONY MORRELL is assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Infantry Board, Fort Benning, Ga.



SGM H. S. Effron

HOW'S THE ARMY doing?

What about its problems of drugs, crime, discipline and race?

What's the future of the Volunteer Army in the defense of the United States?

These were some of the topics discussed frankly by Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehlke before the Isthmian Chapter, Association of the United States Army (AUSA) during a 5-day visit to Army units in the Canal Zone and the Panama Canal organization.

SERGEANT MAJOR H. S. EFFRON is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, United States Army Forces Southern Command, Fort Amador, Canal Zone.

"The Army's doing fine," the Secretary said, "but it does have problems. I'm disturbed by the number of Americans who say the Army is falling apart because of Vietnam . . .

"I'm proud of the Army's record in Vietnam . . . We should not and will not hang our heads."

As for problems of drugs, crime, discipline and race, he pointed out that these did not start in the Army but are problems of society in general.

"Other problems: we had atrocities in Vietnam and embezzlement on the part of highly respected members of the Army. These hurt badly. The important thing is what did the Army do about these allegations when





At left, Secretary Froehlke joins troops in rappelling workout at Fort Davis. At right, he hobnobs with a boa constrictor held by SP4 Gregory D. Rice at the Jungle Operations Training Center, Fort Sherman.

brought to its attention? I'm satisfied that the Army investigated to the best of its ability. Where the evidence warranted, the Army did, to the best of its ability, bring the individuals against whom the allegations were made to the bar of justice. It took corrective action to minimize the possibility of similar acts occurring in the future," he said.

Like any manager, the Army must be aware of its problems. But the Secretary noted, "The key point is not where you are today but where are you today in relation to yesterday."

What's the trend? Secretary Froehlke believes "the trend lines are good" and that the Army has the programs to keep those lines going in the right direction.

Are we going to have a Volunteer Army? "I think so, I hope so," the Secretary said. "But it is going to be close."

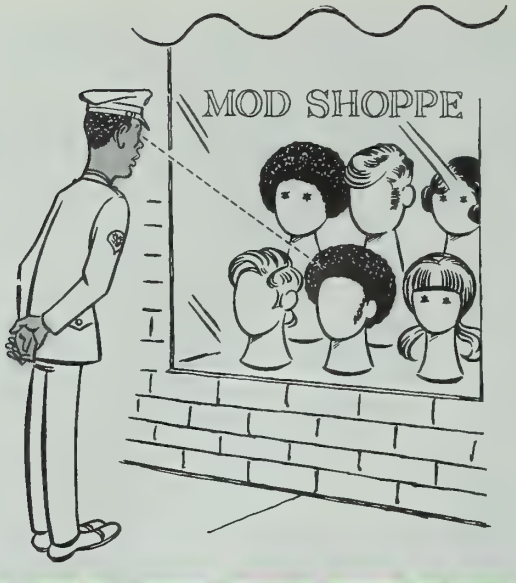
Pay and benefits for those who choose the military profession must be equal to those enjoyed by civilians who have comparable jobs in civilian life, he feels. And a way of life must be provided to which young men are accustomed. To attract the right young men the Army must give them the amenities of life.

But, he cautioned, this aspect too often is misunderstood. "Any Army in which I am involved is going to be a disciplined Army. Let us not misunderstand. A disciplined Army does not have to be a regimented Army. I want the young man, be he a private or specialist 4, to say 'why?' And I want the kind of leader who has the good answer, and maybe more important . . . the ability to listen, to not only answer 'why?' but answer when the young soldiers say 'how?' We have to listen and not say 'because we have been doing it that way for 20 years.'

"We are . . . giving these young men and women a way of life in which they can participate. This is how they get satisfaction and I believe we are providing that way of life."

To attract the right kind of person, the Secretary feels there must be sufficient peer respect from the public generally. Too few parents encourage a career in the Army even if their children want it.

Besides visiting troop units at Forts Kobbe, Davis, Sherman and Gulick, the Secretary met with students and faculty at the U.S. Army School of the Americas at Gulick and the Jungle Operations Training Center at Sherman. When he found troops of the 4th Battalion, 10th Infantry at Fort Davis in training, Secretary Froehlke grabbed a rope and joined the soldiers in a rappelling exercise.



WIGGED OUT

REDS AND BLUES, greens and purples splash and blend, weaving a mural of animation that makes the whole room seem alive. At its heart, on a small transparent circular stage, is a writhing, twisting form whose throaty baritone voice echoes and re-echoes the soul sounds of James Brown. The rhythmic beat of guitar and drum undercuts the squeals of excitement of the gathered crowd.

The scene could be at a ghetto hideaway or one of the small night spots springing up across the U.S.—but it's not. It's a college campus in Liverpool, England. The singer is a SP4 personnel specialist from Chicago, IL.

The mood is tender now. The lights are low and the purple jumpsuited singer sits on the edge of the stage and whispers a love song to the pretty blonde miss in front of him. The same feeling invades the listeners as hands clasp, kisses are stolen, love is everywhere.

Perhaps it's fortunate this scene is in England. Stateside it might strike hate into all too many hearts. You see, the singer is black.

The thick black Afro and shag mustache make it hard to believe that this man is in the Army. The answer is found later in the dressing room. Sweaty and satisfied, Jimmy Lewis sits down before the mirror.

"I don't like this to get around too much," he says. "If it did, it'd be all over."

With that remark, he reaches up and removes—a wig!

"My CO don't let me grow my hair so I wear a wig," he explains, tapping his foot to an unheard beat. "At first I wasn't sure about it. Man, did I take it from the guys in the barracks. But now I really like it better than my own hair. I feel stronger with it on."

He starts pacing the floor, wig in hand. "You know," he says, "when I have it off, like now, I feel weak, like I could fall prey to anything."

Sitting before the mirror again, he puts the wig back on. "I just don't want anybody to find out. One time during the show it slipped but I caught it without anyone noticing."

The voice was hoarse now. The show had lasted a little over an hour—a lot of singing for anybody. Now it was time to go. Ordinarily there'd be a party but Jimmy had to get back to Warrington where he's stationed at the Burtonwood Army Depot. Two very attractive young ladies accompanied us.

"I really groove on U.S. soldiers," Elaine said. "They're better than English guys 'cause all English boys like to do is watch football (soccer) and sip a pint."

With that Jimmy began to express his delight and appreciation of the English. "I love it here, the people. They're not as wild as Stateside, always helping and there's not nearly so much race prejudice."

With no formal training, only a love of music and singing, Jimmy had formed his own group. After auditioning local talent, he finally chose eight and got a trial booking at the NCO club at Burtonwood. The night was such a success that it brought a 3-month contract. It was then Jimmy decided to make singing a career.

"After our NCO club booking ran out we went local," he recalls. "The original group broke up but we simply added new faces. Liverpool, Nottingham, London—we've played clubs and colleges all over. I just can't get over how the English love soul."

As to the Army, Jimmy has some pretty definite opinions on that too.

"It never bothers me," he says as he shows off his scrapbook. "I just turn it off after work. Everyone has been helpful and cooperative but I wouldn't want to make it a career. I can't see me typing up lists of fence posts and barbed wire reels the rest of my life. Besides, there's nothing like singing."

Displayed near his wall locker is a picture of Little Jimmy Wonder in exotic black and white, beads of sweat breaking on his brow. "That's where it's at," Jimmy points out. "He's really my idol. When I learn to groove like that, I'll have it made."

SSG Don Mallicoat

Beards Are Beautiful, but . . .

LT Michael S. Tomczyk

"JUST WHY can't I?" the young specialist asked.

"How would that hurt my effectiveness as a soldier?"

The first sergeant's jaw set sternly, then he replied, "Because regulations say beards are unauthorized, that's why."

"Then why can't we change the regulations—maybe they're wrong?"

"Specialist Edgar, as long as you're in the United States Army you'll conduct yourself like a soldier and that means your appearance will conform to military standards."

* * *

Reflecting the youth-oriented culture of which he is a part, today's soldier is extremely conscious of his appearance. This self-consciousness often shows in his reluctance to conform to the Army's haircut policies.

And many senior NCOs and officers sidestep the question by falling back on "the regulations."

The young trooper, however, is usually quick to point out that beards and long sideburns are more traditional than the regulations which prohibit them. After all, hundreds of famous generals and field commanders sported a variety of beards and sideburns.

But that was in an era when shaving required brushes, shaving mugs, razor strops and often an orderly to attend to the details. Now shaving facilities are part of every soldier's toilet kit.

Still, with deference to the problems of our bearded ancestors, there are valid reasons for the Army's current policies on hair styles.

If more people understand them, perhaps the issue won't be such a "hairy" one.

Many aspects of military life make long hair and beards impractical.

In the field, dust, sand, mud and sweat combine to turn a soldier's hair into a matted crust that is unhealthy and uncomfortable. Perhaps if maneuvers and wars were all held in gymnasiums or on city streets. . . .

LIEUTENANT MICHAEL S. TOMCZYK is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, 1st Signal Brigade (USASTRATCOM).

Stateside, American ready-strike forces can be called to pack up and move overnight—hardly time for troops to line up for haircuts. A long-haired, bearded soldier would curse his beard after a few minutes of crawling across sand dunes or wading through chest-high swampwater.

The Army's combat uniform adds to the impracticality of long hair and beards. The steel pot, with its helmet liner, sweat band and chin strap, doesn't accommodate a mop of hair.

The same goes for the protective mask. Imagine trying to stuff a beard into that! Part of the mask's effectiveness depends on how tightly it fits.

Headgear worn by airborne troops creates a special problem. The chin strap must fit the chin tightly and hold the helmet firmly in place. This prevents the headgear from shifting during both chute opening and landing shock.

A combination of beard, chin strap and landing shock could make parachuting a mighty painful experience.

Some soldiers will never see a war zone and some may never go on a maneuver. But it's difficult to determine who will and who won't.

Then there's the question of uniformity of appearance. American soldiers are expected to present a neat, well-groomed appearance. If some trend gains acceptance over a period of time and doesn't detract from a soldier's effectiveness, the Army may respond as it did recently by changing the regulations to reflect that trend. Thus, sideburns were lowered, mustaches lengthened and hair styles liberalized. But those changes were made with special attention to neatness and grooming

In short, the Army has attempted to establish a reasonable balance between the grooming norms of the younger generation and the norms required to preserve the image of the Army as representative of the entire American society.

The next time someone tells you the reason for the Army's haircut policy is "because the regs say so," tell him there's more to it—there are reasons and reasoning behind the regs.





Fort Dix, NJ--John Mills Dental Clinic is giving on-the-job training to 40 dental assistant students from a local vocational school and a nearby community college. "The 15 weeks of training a student gets provides a range of experience he couldn't get in any other way," said one of the school's instructors. The training program benefits resident dentists in the clinic as well, according to Dr. (Major) Albert Senger, the program's coordinator. "The students are enabling us to practice four-handed dentistry. With their assistance the dentist can get more done in a shorter period of time, thereby enabling him to give better service and see more patients."

Fort Benning, GA--If you're the type of bug who litters...take care! The Environmental Management Division here has declared war. When litter is discovered, EMD personnel sift the debris in an effort to find names, unit designators or anything to identify the bugs who were responsible. Follow-up letters seek the bugs' help in cleaning up the environment, which is shared by everyone. If you don't want to be bugged, don't litter!

Cameron Station, VA--The commanding officer of The U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry advises unit commanders to be careful when they buy distinctive unit insignia from other than post exchanges or certified manufacturers because such purchases often result in delays, non-delivery, contract disputes and increased costs. Concessionaires operating from post exchanges overseas are not authorized to offer distinctive insignia unless the item has been procured in the U.S. and contains a TIOH hallmark.

Fort Dix, NJ--Residents of remote mountain villages in Puerto Rico were treated by members of Army National Guard medical and dental teams from here during Operation Coqui. The clinics were part of the President's Total Force Concept for military participation in domestic action programs. Many of the people treated had received no medical attention for years prior to the arrival of the doctors and other medical personnel from New Jersey. Muy bien, amigos!

Fort Clayton, CZ--Parsley, sage, rosemary and thyme...if you need any of those or other spices to jazz up the food in your mess hall you'll be interested in the Logistical Support Command's new rolling condiment wagon. The traveling spice rack regularly visits 21 dining facilities of the U.S. Army Forces Southern Command. All the mess sergeants have to do is submit "want slips" one week in advance. Pass the oregano, please.

Redstone Arsenal, AL--Members of the school Brigade and Unit Training Command, U.S. Army Missile and Munitions Center and School donated 150 pints of blood to a New Jersey boy suffering from hemophilia. During the last 6 months the men have donated up to 100 pints of blood per patient suffering from leukemia, upon call, and have answered any number of requests for blood to assist open heart surgery cases.

Fort Monroe, VA--Male chauvinism suffered a setback last month when a WAC officer here was named First Army Outstanding Lieutenant of the Year. Rebecca Rouser, commanding officer of the WAC Detachment, won the honors. The first WAC officer to enter the competition, LT Rouser bested 13 men from units throughout First Army.

Fort Leavenworth, KS--Changes in curriculum and instructional methods will go into effect at the Command and General Staff College this August. Officer students of the 1972-73 academic year will be treated to seminar and discussion group classes with lower student-teacher ratios, much greater choice of courses and stress on individual research.

Fort Hood, TX--Motorcycles will roar at this southwest post when it hosts the 1973 International Six Days Trial (ISDT). It is considered that the rugged terrain will challenge all competitors in what many believe to be the Olympics of motorcycling. The event has been hosted by European countries since 1913. In addition to U.S. cycle buffs, an expected 1,000 European drivers and crews will be on hand for the trials.

Bad Toelz, Germany--SGM Lawrence Hickey, a 30-year Army veteran, has been chosen as the first enlisted commandant of the Seventh Army NCO Academy. All officer jobs have been eliminated at the school to provide an entirely NCO-oriented concept of education.

Denver, CO--Military personnel who are sponsors of physically or mentally handicapped dependents and those with other special health problems can get advance information from CHAMPUS about care facilities in the area to which they are going to be assigned. The Health Resources Information Division (HRID) of CHAMPUS can provide information regarding the type, location and CHAMPUS eligibility of the nearest care facility in the mainland of the United States and Puerto Rico, Canada and Mexico. Sponsors should direct their questions to HRID, OCHAMPUS, Denver, CO, 80240. Requests must give the geographical area of interest and include the age, sex, CHAMPUS case number (if applicable), diagnosis and type of treatment needed.



Fort Bliss, TX--$2,000 went into the kitty for handicapped children in the El Paso area thanks to the post commander MG Raymond L. Shoemaker. The light-footed general walked 20 miles in the "March for Children" conducted by the March of Dimes. Major commands pledged $100 for every mile the general hoofed. Rest stops along the way were manned by post personnel who dispensed both refreshments and moral support to the general and his fellow "troopers." A fife and drum group spurred the marchers along the last miles.

Fort Jackson, SC--SP4s Sharon and Joyce Buechel don't see much difference between Army life and family life in Iowa. The sisters joined the Army together, completed basic together and now are assigned together here.

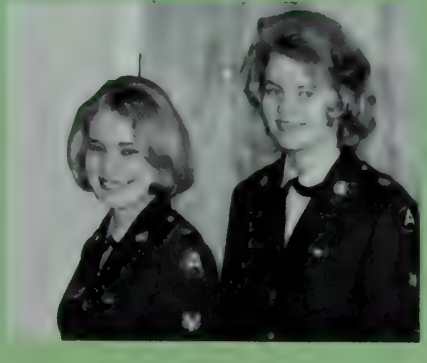




Photo by SSG Dave Hinkle

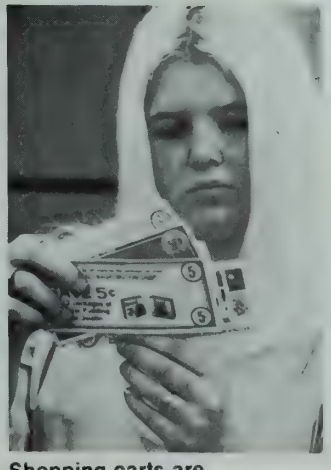
Your Army supermarket delivers

More For Your $

Irene Crowe

EVERYBODY TALKS about the rising cost of living but as it's been doing for many years, your friendly Army commissary is taking action. It's leading the charge against high charges!

In themselves, monetary savings at the commissary should be sufficient to satisfy even the most economy-minded Army housewife. But as an added bonus, the commissary is making its service even more attractive to its customers.



Shopping carts are maneuvered down home stretch to checkout at Cameron Station, VA, commissary. Above, manufacturers' discount coupons provide further savings.

Just look at some of the changes that have been introduced over the past few years.

Where commissaries used to sell only "essential, fast moving items," today they're offering patrons all sorts of new products. You can now find HABA (health and beauty aid) items ranging from toothpaste, vitamins, cold and headache remedies to mouth washes and hair care products, including items used in Afro hairstyling. The commissary has also responded to the demand for soul food. Actually, you'll find all kinds of ethnic food items on the shelves.

Also, look for displays of merchandise sold "cents off" with redemption of coupons — something not available a year or so ago. These coupon spin-off benefits are in addition to the improved service which includes longer operating hours and additional employees.

MRS. IRENE CROWE is Commissary Specialist, Office of the Director of Troop Support, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

Grocery Gabbers

What's a long-haired bagger?

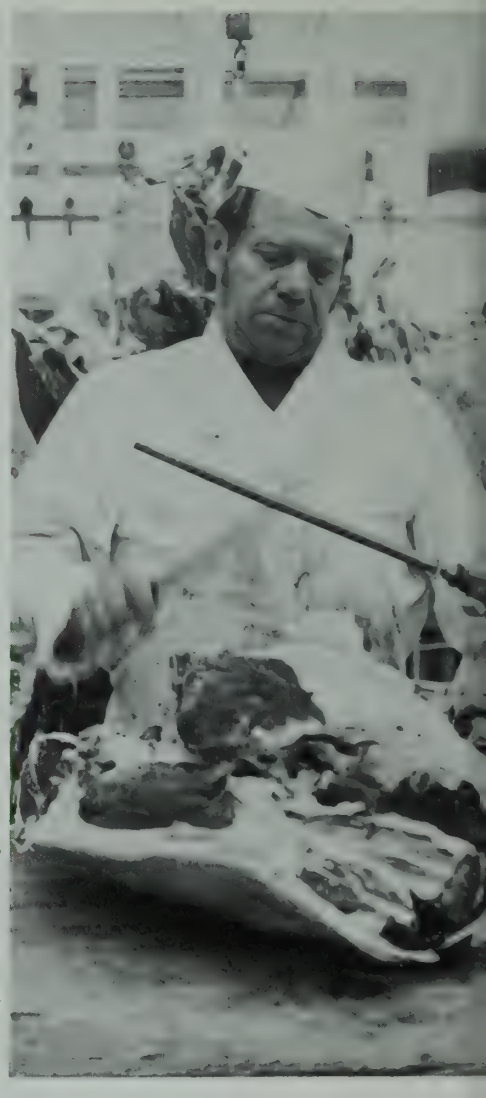
Are commissary prices higher than discount stores?

Why are check-out cashiers smiling more this year?

You'd know the answers to those and similar questions if you talked, as SOLDIERS did, to some of the two million military customers and their families who shop at Army commissaries. Here, from the miles of aisles between vegetables and baby food, a few can—did customer comments:

- "I usually find what I'm looking for in Army commissaries . . . The last three times, though, I haven't been able to find crushed pineapple. . . "
- "My husband's been in the Air Force 6 years and I've been shopping Army commissaries that long. . . "
- "I have a daughter who's not old enough for the nursery so I have to get a babysitter every time I come. . . "
- "Parking is really a problem the day after payday. . . "
- "The cashiers seem to be smiling and talking more than they did a year ago. . . "
- "My wife says some prices in the meat department have risen during the price stabilization program . . . At some Army commissaries the aisles are so narrow you have to fight to get through the store. . . "
- "The commissaries seem to stock new food items like coffee and cheeses quickly. . . "
- "Sometimes you can find better vegetables and canned goods bargains in civilian markets. . . "
- "I have two children in the commissary nursery. Otherwise, I wouldn't be able to shop without a babysitter. . . "
- "Unit pricing would definitely be helpful . . . I've been standing here 10 minutes trying to figure out which is cheaper—a chicken, turkey or ham. . . "
- "I didn't know you could redeem discount food coupons in this commissary. . . "
- "Yes, discount coupons . . . help save even more. . . "
- "Credit cards would come in handy to charge groceries, particularly at the end of the month when cash is low. . . "
- "I don't think I'd like to have credit privileges. Just pay with a check and that's it. . . "
- "I don't think all the information they want on the back of a check is a nuisance. I know how many checks can bounce. . . "
- "I've had to come back three different times to get the right groceries . . . The bags got mixed up somewhere . . . I usually buy two full baskets and can save between $30 and $50 in one shopping trip."
- "They really should do something about the way meat is wrapped and displayed . . . There are some packages not completely sealed. Many times the meats are brownish and don't look very appetizing. . . "
- "In some cases, they don't carry enough brand names in a particular product. For example, there's only one or two brands of cake mixes to choose from. . . "
- "The bagging and parking facilities in Army commissaries are usually more convenient than those of the other services. . . "
- "Some of those civilian long haired baggers really look terrible to be working for the Army. . . "
- "They shouldn't use so many bags in the checkout lines. I have a hard time putting them in my small car. . . "
- "I'd rather carry many bags that are light and half filled than carry fewer heavy ones. I usually have to make six to eight trips from my car to the apartment. . . "

Behind the scenes a butcher carves a roast, right, while out front patrons select meats, canned goods, fruit and groceries in supermarket style.



Photos by SFC Joe Wesley

To the bargain seeker, "cents off" is big news. In the trade it's called "in store" merchandising. It puts the military customer on an equal footing with his civilian counterpart while the food industry strives to woo more customers to their special brands.

Your Choice Counts. As a commissary customer your preferences influence the selection of available brands. The Department of the Army limits its guidance to designating the categories of items to be stocked. This is done to insure that appropriate shelf space is allocated to supplies most needed by the typical military family.

No numerical restriction is placed on the total number of items stocked. The typical store carries 2,-











400 items. In making his selection, the commissary officer is guided by recurring customer demand.

Currently 148 Army commissary stores are operated worldwide. They may appear somewhat austere when compared to commercial supermarkets with their fancy surroundings that delight the eye and cater to customer comforts. But when you consider that support for Army commissaries depends on a surcharge of only 3 percent in CONUS or 2.5 percent overseas, the reason for lack of frills is apparent.

The President's Price Stabilization Program also affects military commissaries. Under Phase II the only price increases allowed are those resulting from manufacturer's higher production costs.

Customers often ask why meat is more expensive than in civilian markets. This may be due to a deliberate "loss leader" policy of the commercial store to attract more customers who incidentally may purchase additional items that will produce an offsetting profit.

It is also possible that commissary meat prices might exceed the prevailing supermarket price because of a sudden dip in the commodity market, leaving the commissary to hold the line against loss by selling the meat at its acquisition cost. Commercial stores are not similarly restricted.

Overall, though, the commissary customer realizes a saving averaging about 33 percent over the commercial market.

Currently the Department of the Army is introducing an automated system designed to improve administrative functions in commissary offices. Price lists are being automated to insure timely and accurate posting of prices. Automating the stock control system will banish that sad refrain: "Sorry, we're temporarily out of that item." Increased accuracy through automated accounting will pinpoint and help eliminate any operating losses which eventually are paid for by the commissary customer through surcharges.

By concentrating on essentials and seeking cost-saving through increased efficiency, the Army commissary system is delivering what matters most—more for your Army dollar.

Meet the man with the mostest—problems, that is.

Keep Flapping

SSG Don Mallicoat

ADJUTANT. n. a staff officer who helps the commanding officer by handling correspondence, distributing orders, etc. (Webster's New World Dictionary, College Edition)

It's that et cetera that will really get ya. Ever thought about being a regimental adjutant? Neither had Captain Michael McMahon until he joined the 14th Armored Cavalry at Fulda, Germany. The 29-year-old careerist from Albany, NY, stepped into the job cold. No warning. No experience. No overlap time. The result was sometimes funny but more often frustrating. The following is a salute to Captain McMahon and the many others caught up in the world of "The Adjutant."

WOW! Who'd ever a'thought it . . . Me . . . A regimental adjutant! I jus' know it's gonna be a great assignment. Wonder what I do first?

Glances around the big empty office.

Something's gotta be done about all this mess—the stacks of paperwork on that desk.

Wonder where everyone is?

RRrriinng . . . German national . . . "I'm sorry, I'm new here. I don't know a Private Lee . . . Well, all right . . . Let me get the roster . . . Where in the world . . . I'm sorry I can't seem to locate it . . . Can't you get hold of the post locator? . . . You don't know where Lee works . . . or his unit? . . . I see, well, if you could call back later . . . Thank you."

Really blew that one. Now let me see if I can find that roster.

A private walks by the door . . .

"Excuse me, but do you know anyone who works here?"

Wonder what I do first?

"Me and the lieutenant!"

"Good. I'm the new adjutant. How long have you been here?"

"Two days."

"Two (gulp) days . . . (long pause) . . . And the lieutenant?"

"Well, he's sort of the assistant . . . Been filling in since the old adjutant left. I think he's sorta new too."

"Just one more question . . . Whose desk is that over there . . . The one with the two phones and the stacks of paperwork?"

Finally I've got things straightened out.

"Yours!"

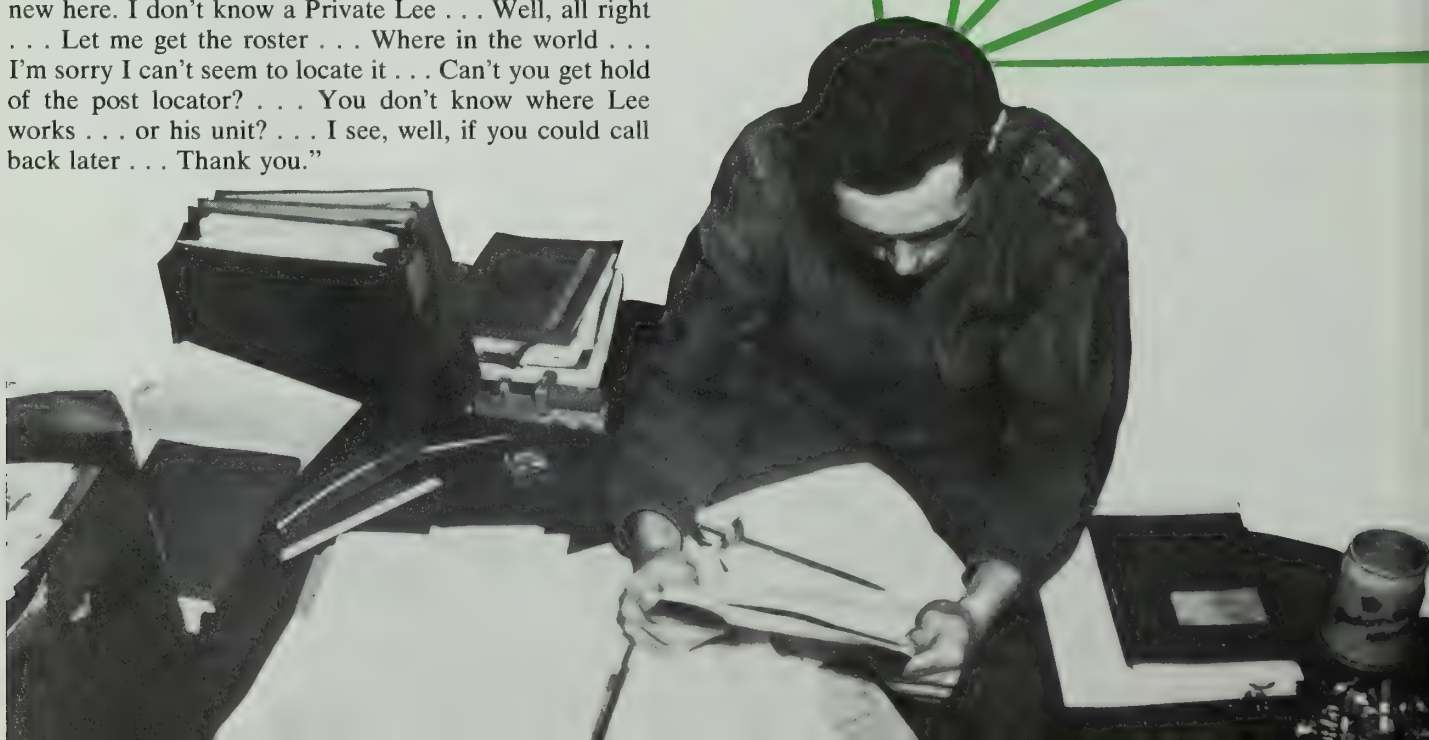
Collapse . . .

Several Days Pass.

Finally, I've got things straightened out. Now maybe I can get to work. Let's see. Duty roster . . . files . . . Admin Training SOP . . . Flanagan's 212 . . . which one has the earliest suspense date? This non-appropriated fund report was due just 4 weeks ago . . . Good place to start.

Bzzzzzz . . . What could the XO want at 7:30 in the morning? . . . "Yes, sir? . . . a board . . . a field grade officer from the 1st Squadron . . . By when? . . . Yes, sir . . . right away." . . . Where's that roster?

Back at last . . . only took 2 hours . . . now where was I? . . . "Oh . . . Eddie . . . how 'bout running down and picking up some supplies . . . I've got only one pen left."



....*RRrriinng* . . . "What's that? . . . There must be some mistake, sarge . . . You're sure you pulled duty last weekend? . . . that's right, the DB says *this* weekend . . . Wait a minute . . . Eddie, did you type this roster in the DB?"

"Yes sir."

"Where was Sergeant Raskowski's name?"

"Oh, I had left it out so I just added it on at the end."

"But Eddie . . . oh, never mind, I'll explain it to you later."

"It's OK sarge . . . no duty this weekend." Now where was I?

Door opens . . . in barge 10 or 15 angry wives.

"Who's in charge here?" their spokeswoman demands.

"I am."

Boy, and I thought I was going to have a soft job.

"Today is Thursday, is it not?"

Quick glance at calendar . . . "Yes ma'am."

"Then why, may I ask, is the gymnasium filled with soldiers and all that stuff—water bags and tents and who knows what else?"

"The 1st Squadron is having its Annual General Inspection."

"But today is ladies volleyball day at the gym. Why doesn't the 1st Squadron go play somewhere else?"

"I'm dreadfully sorry but you see there is no place else . . . (sputtering) . . . and being new I wasn't aware of the ladies volleyball game, although I do believe the AGI is a little more important, don't you?"

"We most certainly do not and you can be assured that the commander will hear about this, captain!"

Ladies exit . . .

Boy, and I thought I was going to have a soft job . . . "Oh, Eddie, where's my pen? You did go to the country store, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir. But after the guys in the other room got theirs, I didn't have enough for you. Want me to go back?"

". . . (with a sigh) No, Eddie . . . not today. It's already past 5 and I'm going to get something to eat."

At last . . . away from that office . . . maybe I can relax a bit now.

"Hi, Mike . . . How ya been?"

"Great . . . if you call working 16 hours a day 5 days a week great."

"Don't be bitter. Understand you're doing a good job."

"I'm not so sure."

"Oh, by the way. My wife wanted to know something about a notice in the DB."

"Which one?"

"Here, this one on paint chipping from some imported dolls. It reads, 'Paint can be readily by a child.' "

"Let me see . . . Oh, Eddie . . ."

"What's that?"

"Nothing . . . it should read, 'Paint can be readily ingested by a child.' "

"Thanks, Mike . . . See ya around . . . And by the way, great job you're doing."

Time Passes.

Let's see . . . Safety meeting this morning . . . Equal Opportunities lecture this afternoon and a Project Kontact meeting this evening . . . Doesn't it ever end?

RRrriinngg . . . "No DB delivered? I'm sorry. Where do you live? . . . But we don't deliver DBs off post . . . No . . . No . . . No . . ."

Crank . . .

"Hey, sir! Guess what we found in the attic?"

"What?"

"Old files. Boxes and boxes of 'em."

"Oh, no! Not more! I just finished handling all those boxes of files we found up in the Education Center."

RRrriinngg . . . "But . . . My wife help decorate the Officers' Open Mess for the shindig Friday? . . . But . . Yes, I received your card . . . But . . . I sent the reply . . . I'm sorry, she can't because . . . you see . . . (voice rises slightly) . . . I'm not married!"

Let's see . . . safety meeting this morning.

Wish I could find a draftsman . . . it's nice of Mrs. Gerand to help out but . . . what's this . . . a note . . . "Was at the laundry today. Met SP4 who was a commercial artist for 3 years . . . Understand he's going to the 1st Squadron adjutant as their draftsman." Not if I can help it . . . let me call my ole buddy . . .

click . . . click . . . click, click . . .

"Hi, Bob . . . How's everything . . . Say, I hear you've got a new man over there . . . Assistant mail clerk nothing, he's a commercial artist . . . You need him, I need him . . . A deal, what kind of a deal? . . . Then he'll be able to do our work when we want him . . . You're sure? . . . OK . . . Nice talkin' to ya, Bob . . . See ya . . ."

Hang loose . . . that's all I've got to say.

Really gotta wheel and deal in this job.

Bzzzzz . . . "Yes, sir . . . the general . . . a what . . . Commander's Chorus and I'm in charge . . . but where . . . up to me, huh? . . . Oh, no trouble, sir . . . no trouble at all."

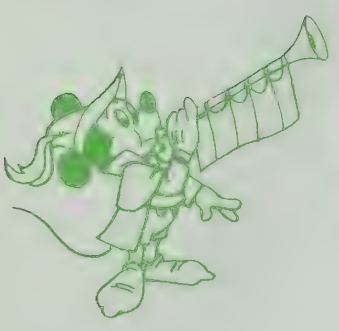
Hang loose, that's all I've got to say . . .

"Hey, Ralph, you may as well toss that 101-5 out . . . it doesn't even make a good guide any more. Staff Organizational Procedures . . . maybe somewhere but not in this outfit . . ."

RRrriinngg . . . "But . . . But, I . . . But, I . . . But . . ."

Wives again . . . No wonder I'm still single . . . 1825 hours and what's left . . . get a haircut . . . go to the cleaners . . . stop by the PX . . . make promotion recommendations . . . handle SOLDIERS reporter . . . One of these days I've just gotta get organized . . . Wow!

A Lot of Mickey Mouse



SP4 Chuck Noland

A WEEKEND, A CLEAR blue sky and a warm Florida sun—a spirit-lifting combination for anyone and a good beginning for a journey into the imagination.

Isn't that Mickey Mouse sauntering down the street? There's Donald Duck over there by Cinderella's castle! And the Seven Dwarfs and the Three Little Pigs and Goofy and Pluto and . . .

Crocodile-infested jungle rivers . . . a keelboat trip past Tom Sawyer's island . . . a flight on Dumbo's back . . . an underwater journey on Captain Nemo's submarine . . . a flight to the moon . . . Wow!

There are lots of ways to hang up your problems and get away. One of the nicest is to slip back into the fun and fantasies of childhood. And soldiers are just like other grown-up kids as Specialist 4 Dan Andrews and Private First Class Joyce Myers discovered at Walt Disney World.

Dan and Joyce met in Orlando and visited Disney World together. And how better to appreciate the late Walt Disney's legacy of excitement for kids of all ages than through the eyes of a child?

Young Jim Cotter and Anna Greene who were visiting Disney World with their families helped Dan and Joyce shake off any lingering maturity hangups and really get into the experience.

A trip to a place like Walt Disney World is a carefree way to spend a weekend if you're close enough or a fun-filled stop if you're traveling through on leave. As an added welcome, Disney World offers discounts on ticket books to military personnel in uniform.







Dan and Joyce get acquainted with their new-found young friends Jim Cotter and Anna Greene, above left. Above, they relive the Mad Hatter's tea party from Alice in Wonderland in dizzily whirling teacups. At left, Joyce makes like a pro on the Grand Prix racing course as she speeds down the straightaway.













Facing page: Joyce and Anna leave racing course for another attraction, top left. In front of Cinderella's castle, Jim and Anna get acquainted with Mickey Mouse, top right. Riders on jungle cruise keep sharp eyes out for crocodiles near waterfall, bottom. Left: No inter-service rivalry here as soldiers and sailors both hang up their troubles. Above: Dan and young Jim talk it over during a break.

The NON-METALLIC CARTRIDGE CASE in ACTION

by Rube Weiss and Ralph Ahrens

Drawn by RAY THORLEY



That ammo for the M551 General Sheridan Armored Reconnaissance Airborne Assault Vehicle is the 152mm M409 HEAT Multi-Purpose and the M625 Canister Cartridges. (The same ammo is also used in the M60A1E2 Tank.) The round's non-metallic cartridge case was developed by engineers at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, NJ.



That's because of the non-metallic cartridge case. It keeps the weight of the complete round under 50 pounds. The case is a bonded composition of nitrocellulose, kraft and acrylic fibers and something called diphenylamine—a chemical compound that's used to stabilize explosives.



As any AR/AAV crewman knows, the vehicle can hold 30 rounds. Each round has a nylon ballistic cover that can shrug off spall fragments with the meanness of a metal cartridge case.



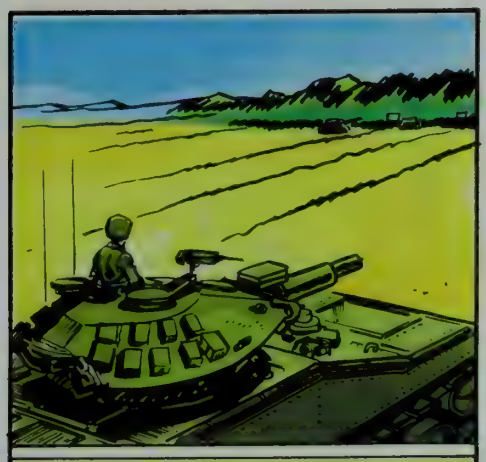
No lie. It's easier to handle ammo in the close quarters of a M551 and still make with an acceptable rate if each round is 50 pounds or less. So you're straight with those M409 and M625 rounds.



Chambering the round involves one small job you don't have with a metal cartridge case. You have to remove the ballistic cover, then take the rubber-like cover off the non-metallic case. The second cover protects against on-vehicle stuff like grease and oil.

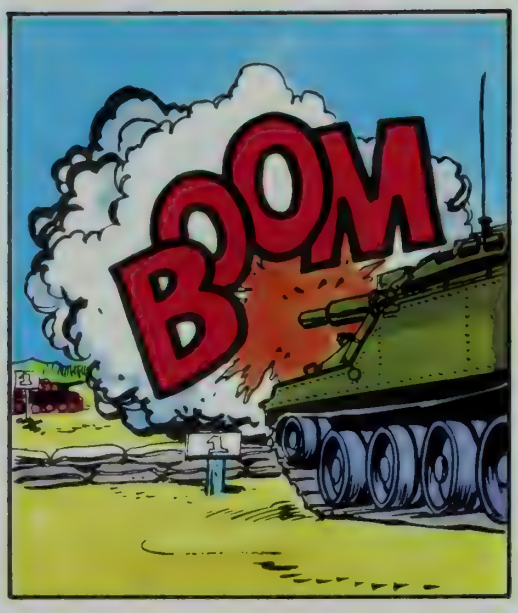


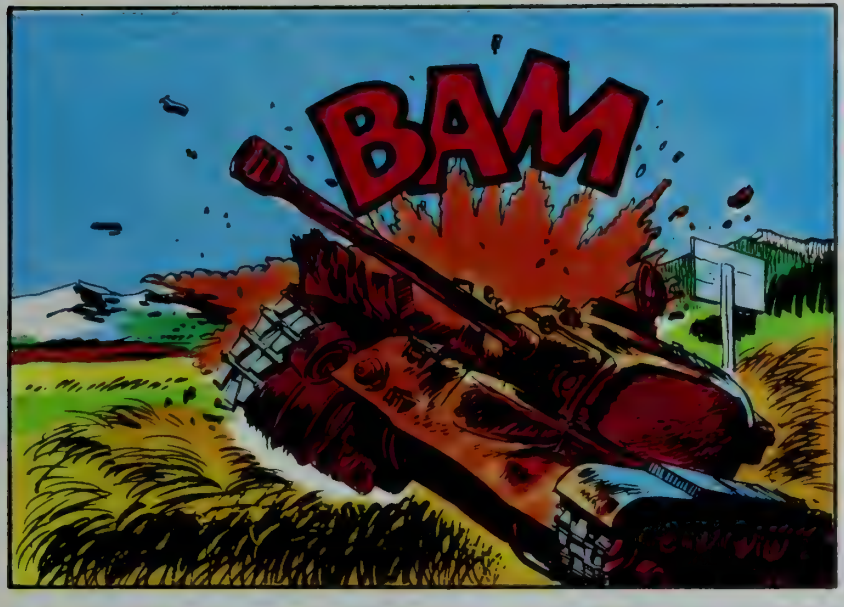
Pulling on the cover "ears" is all it takes to remove the cover. Then drop it on the floor. No sweat.



As the M551 closes in on the enemy, its crew knows it has something going for it with those HEAT and anti-personnel rounds. They've been tested stateside . . . practice fired in Germany . . . and pumped into targets in Southeast Asia. They put steel on the target.

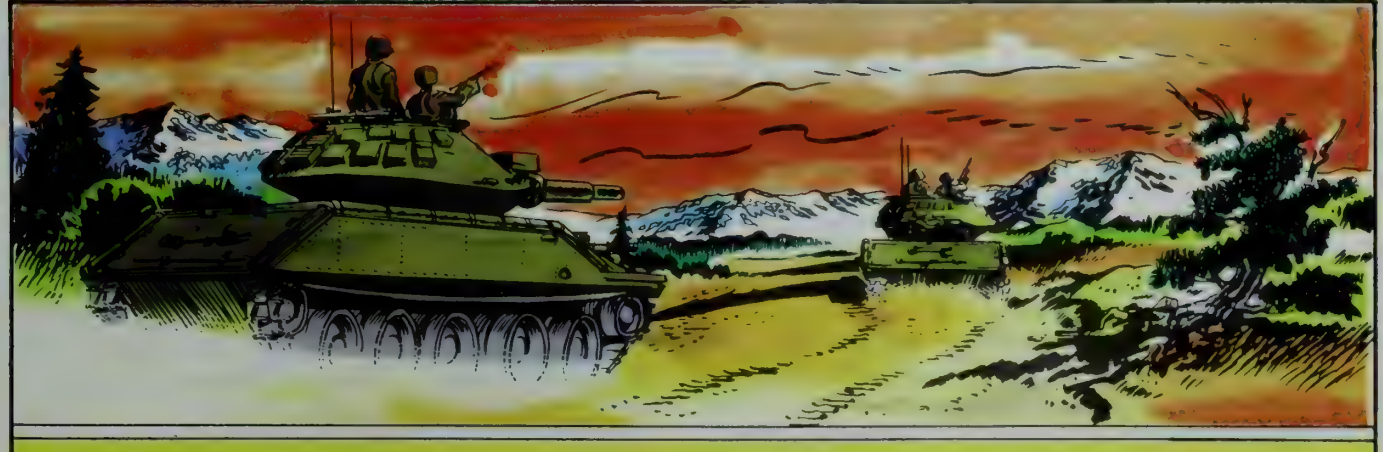








Truth, Brother. Instant "gone"—the non-metallic case disintegrates with the firing of the round. And no spent brass means no clutter and no hot metal. As for the smoke, a scavenger system helps get rid of it by the time the breech is opened. Sure, you have those covers on the floor . . . but they're almost like walking on a rug. Almost.



If you think the non-metallic cartridge cases you've been using are great . . . just wait. The people at Picatinny Arsenal have developed one that is even more rigid and better able to take rough handling in the field. Believe it. In tests, cartridges with the new case have come through 5-foot unpackaged drop tests, simulated climatic conditions and 2,000 miles of jolting, jarring transport in both wheeled and tracked vehicles. All this without fouling up the way the round fires or its safety. You don't need a crystal ball to see that the improved cartridges should do their job with few if any headaches for you. Put that in your chamber and fire it.

When the Army's seismic sensors turn on

Silence Is Noisy



Softly the tiny kitten chases a sunbeam across the carpet—but the figure in the bed sits bolt upright and snarls "Stop that horrible stomping." The victim of a hangover finds that his overwrought, jangling nerves turn his ears into the equivalent of delicate battlefield sensors.

TODAY the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station at Vicksburg, MS, is conducting research on a family of sensors that can pick up, in rice paddy or on solid ground, the equivalent of seismic waves created by a frolicking kitten. As one researcher puts it, "You couldn't even tiptoe through the tulips without one of these instruments counting cadence for you."

Devices designed to "feel" the tiny seismic waves set off in soil by men or machines in motion were first used in Vietnam in 1966. Since then, equipment based on different physical principles has been developed. Today sensors "listen" as men whisper while walking along a jungle trail—others pick up a vehicle moving along a hidden road. Sensors detect changes in the earth's magnetic field of passing metal objects ranging in size from vehicles to men carrying rifles.

There are even "people sniffers" that can "smell" enemy soldiers by detecting the minute quantities of gases emitted by the human body.

The concept of sensors may be simple but actual practice is extremely complicated. In the case of seismic sensors, present models can't discriminate among the many things that cause such waves because they react only to the presence of seismic impulse and not to what caused them. The instrument doesn't tell the operator whether it's a column of men, a water buffalo or trucks in motion. The operator must interpret the nature of the target from the number and frequency of activations.

Terrain features such as vegetation, soil conditions and the shape of the ground surface, even weather conditions, affect the operational performance of this type of sensor. It must be carefully deployed to obtain the best performance.

The Waterways Experiment Station researchers are attacking both problems with emphasis on understanding the interaction of the sensors and the environments where they are deployed. Teams of mathematicians and theoretical physicists are working to design sensors that

Prepared by the staff of Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.

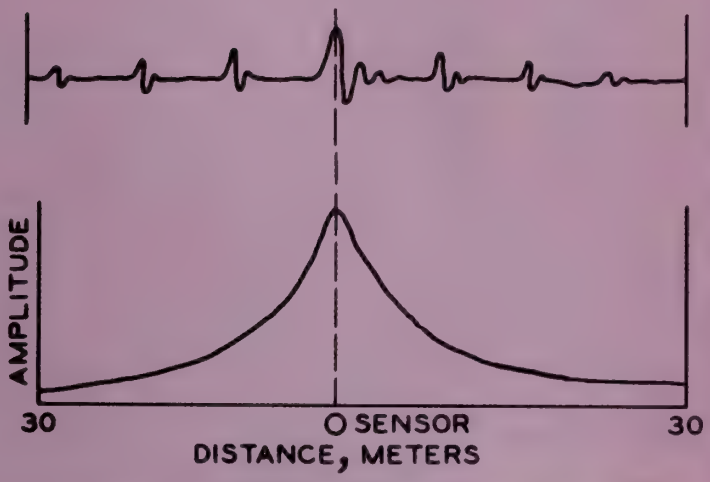
1. A SEISMIC SOURCE

2. PROPAGATES A SURFACE GROUND WAVE IN A SPECIFIC SOIL MEDIA

3. WHICH EXCITES A CALIBRATED SEISMIC SENSOR



4. THE SENSOR OUTPUT IS MONITORED BY A VISUAL RECORDER



5. SIGNAL AMPLITUDES ARE THEN PLOTTED AS A FUNCTION OF DISTANCE FROM THE CALIBRATED SENSOR

will discriminate between soldiers and vehicles and perhaps even between different kinds of vehicles. A primary objective of this research is to learn how to predict mathematically the wave forms and their magnitudes at any distance from the source and after they have passed through any combination of terrain conditions.

Research also involves tests of seismic phenomena in tropic, arctic, desert and temperate areas, in forests, grain fields and vineyards, on highways or in swamps. Already studies have determined that existing sensors which perform adequately in some situations may fail or perform erratically in others. For example, seismic sensors work poorly in the soils of the famous chalk hills of England but do very well in some tropical soils in Vietnam. Even plowing a field changes the seismic properties of the area and seismic waves move differently before and after rain.

A typical Waterways Experiment Station field team consists of a soil specialist, botanist, geophysicist who studies the seismic waves and electronics engineers and technicians who operate the sensing and recording instruments.

Environmental data is compiled on characteristics of the soil, vegetation, terrain and on meteorological conditions. Soil studies include moisture content, density, void ratio, grain size distribution, shear strength and layer thicknesses. Vegetation data includes species of plants and the number and size of stems. Other data deal with configuration of the surface soil and meteorological conditions such as wind speed and direction, temperature and rainfall.

The teams perform tests on a controlled source such as a man walking or a vehicle rolling. The source generates a series of seismic waves which move through the solid to react with the sensor. Signals generated by the sensor are recorded on magnetic tape for later processing by electronic computers. All of the instruments are carried in two station wagons.

Field teams have visited places as far apart as Arizona, the Canal Zone, Florida, Mississippi, Maine, Puerto Rico, West Germany and England. Scientists have developed a set of mathematical expressions that predict the motions of seismic waves and the responses



Map makers check soil composition of terrain where seismic sensors will operate.

of seismic sensors in a wide variety of terrain conditions. Further research will improve reliability of predictions and apply them to more complex environmental situations.

Working with the Waterways Experiment Station scientists on sensors are four agencies—Office, Chief of Research and Development; the Engineer Topographic Laboratories; the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command; and the Defense Special Projects Group. When all are fully confident they can predict the performance of a given sensor anywhere in the world they will turn their findings over to other teams who will prepare simplified field manuals.

Then soldiers will have accurate guidance in deploying the various instruments and using them more effectively. Field soldiers may not be able to detect a kitten walking across a rug—but they should be able to tell whether it's a man or a machine moving, how far away that movement is and what direction it is taking.

Meanwhile, field parties have packed their gear and headed for Alaska, the Canal Zone, Germany and Arizona for more research to improve detection systems that would locate the enemy no matter how softly he treads.

Polished Product

The first sergeant was having difficulties finding a job for a newly assigned private in his company. The young trooper (we'll call him Buford) was the kind of guy who does everything wrong.

One morning the first shirt hit upon an idea—a job that was perfect for Buford—cleaning and polishing the cannon in front of post headquarters. Buford couldn't possibly foul up such a simple task.

Day in and day out Buford cleaned and polished. The months rolled by.

When it came time for Buford to have his reenlistment talk the first sergeant called him into his office and asked Buford his intentions about the Army. Buford replied that he had plans as a civilian.

Puzzled, the old sarge asked what his plans were.

"Well," said Buford, "I've been saving my money for a long time and I've done pretty good polishing that ol' gun out there. So, when I get out I think I'll buy one and go in business for myself."

—SFC Carl Martin

Miniboom in the Living Room

SP5 Fred Reed





SGM Stairrett works from scale drawings, left, to make miniature, below left, that actually fires. Below, he fits metal rim on wheel of artillery carriage.



SOME HOBBYISTS collect guns and display them in cabinets and cases but Sergeant Major Clair R. Stairrett at Fort McPherson, GA, has a living room armory that bristles with firepower. Twenty scaled replicas of 18th and 19th century cannon dominate his living room, looking as menacingly real as those which made history in the Napoleonic era.

The sergeant major began building his army 12 years ago while at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. He's now assistant operations sergeant of the 457th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Detachment at Fort McPherson. His hobby requires an insatiable appetite for history plus the patience and expertise to fabricate miniature weapons which actually fire.

"The development of artillery is inseparable from history," Stairrett says. "The French were real masters of the art. Both Napoleons understood the capabilities and limitations of their artillery.

"The artillery of today is not all that different from earlier times. Range and firepower have increased greatly, it's true, but the guns of today are nothing but grown-up versions."

To scale his pieces accurately requires a stupendous amount of investigation. "You comb field manuals, period engravings and tables, and scale all the existing artillery pieces you can find. If a person could get manufacturer's drawings he'd have no problem, but these are unavailable," he explained. "If you're lucky you'll come across a reprint like this 'Treatise of Artillery,' a 1770 British reprint of an earlier French book. You sit up at night reading it and you feel like you have a powdered wig on. You collect the documentation and then you have the fun."

All his miniature howitzers, cannon and mortars are built to be serviceable. He's fired them all.

Detailed drawings, scaled and rescaled, showing subassemblies from different viewpoints, precede assembly. He picks up scraps of metal, selects choice woods for the wheels and carriages before embarking on the master craftsmanship. He duplicates the antique artillery on a scale of 1 inch to the foot.

"I must have worked 100 hours on this," he said, pointing to an English 8-inch howitzer. "The second one however only took about 20 hours. It may look hard but if a man's willing to take his time he can do it.

"I'd like to do the Whitworth 12-pounder. As the first workable breechloading riflepiece, it has a real place in history. It fired an hexagonal projectile at places like Gettysburg," he explained.

"By the time of the U.S. Civil War, artillery had become pretty utilitarian and not decorative."

He picked up a scale model 12-pounder Mountain Howitzer. "It was used in our Mexican and Civil Wars and in the West where mobility was essential. The Indian didn't have such a weapon," he continued, "so the soldiers could stand off with impunity at a thousand yards and lob it in on him," he related.

He continues to search out publications and actual examples of the artilleryman's art. "I spent a whole afternoon on the battlefield at Petersburg," he remarked, "making measurements with rules and a divider."

One doesn't have to be an artillery buff or historian to appreciate the beauty and craftsmanship of Stairrett's miniatures. His 8-year-old son, Robert, is already an artillery buff. His wife, Keiko, and three daughters are "cheerfully tolerant" of his hobby. In any case, he says, when the day comes "We can have a real bangup Fourth of July."

SPECIALIST 5 FRED REED is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, Third United States Army, Fort McPherson, GA



Everybody's Do-Si-Doing It

"LADIES and Gentlemen! Square your sets." In every climatic zone and hemisphere, that command is given 7 nights a week around the world. Wherever stationed you can be sure that America's national folk dance is there too. From the Copperhead Twirlers at Cherry Point, NC, to the Tehran Trotters in Iran or Heidelberg Hoedowners in Germany, square dancing is gaining a truly international flavor.

The fiddles and barns are gone along with such oldies as "Under the Double Eagle" and "Down Yonder." Today the latest pop records are choreographed to the newest calls and young and old are swinging to the music.

In olden days any left footer could blossom into a seasoned pro after one or two sets but so many fancy basics have been added through the years that even if you've sashayed around the corner before you'd better catch up on the latest moves. "You don't just learn the 75 basic calls and that's it," states Jim Head, a teacher of the dance. "There's always a new twist, a new call coming out and you've got to be with it. Red Hot used to be very popular but now it's seldom used. I guess there are well over 200 calls and they're always changing. Flower Wheel, Tag the Line, Barge Through are all a variation of the basics but it's the way you do it that makes it a different call."

Too much to learn? Too big a chance to goof? Don't worry. "Goofs are part of square dancing," comments Dave Bourne who's been at the game for years. "You never know what the caller is going to call and if you anticipate and he catches you, he's gonna call something different."

Whoever teaches you to "swing through," you'll have a graduation ceremony—after 12 weeks or more—and a diploma to frame. You'll also be eligible for the Kissin' Kuzzins fun badge.

Since many clubs meet in schoolhouses, the regular season usually parallels the school year—but summer doesn't end the fun. Many enthusiasts plan their vacations to include square dance camps, jamborees, festivals, clinics, a callers' college or even oversea tours with square dancing groups.

Besides lessons, two other things are needed for the confirmed square dancer—a costume and a partner—not necessarily in that order. If you have trouble getting a partner you might try the tactic of a Fort Shafter

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MRS. SALLY McCRACKEN, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Julian McCracken at Headquarters, United States Army Pacific, Fort Shafter, HI, includes square dancing and free-lance writing among her other hobbies: musician (piano, ukulele, bagpipes), stitchery (quilts, embroidery) and gourmet cooking.



Sally McCracken

On the Pentagon concourse, partners try an allemande left and hope they won't get separated.

soldier—he called the WAC barracks and recruited a partner. It worked so well that the pair are now wearing matching outfits.

Costumes are important. Literal-minded ladies who remember the dance's origin as a covered wagon affair and show up in floor-length dresses are a real disappointment. For today's up-to-date lady dancer it's a big skirt, lots and lots of crinoline slips and pettipants or pantaloons. Spectators have more fun than the dancers when the gals wear so many crinolines that their navels show when they twirl. As one old beady-eyed geezer cracked, "You can still tell the guys from the gals at a square dance!"

Amid the whirl it's easy for a guy to get mixed up so a girl must never wear jeans or bell-bottoms to a square dance. For the guys it's string ties and cowboy boots with high heels. In Honolulu, aloha material is stitched up in what must be a mixed metaphor of attire. Some clubs buy bolts of the same material so everyone can wear dresses or shirts and vests that match.

Lessons, partner and costumes intact, where do we go from here? The answer is most anywhere.

The greater Washington, DC area, with more than 100 clubs, boasts the Bachelors and Bachelorettes who dance on the Pentagon's main concourse. Visitors come from far and wide to gain the badge that tells the world, "I danced at the Pentagon."

Ever danced on the Frazer River when it was frozen 4 to 6 feet deep in 20 below weather in Northern Canada? You can! Costume: parkas, moccasins or ice skates.

Though the Berlin Wall still stands, language barriers crumble before the friendliness of square dancers. During an International Volksfest the club there danced with some 300 East German refugees. Their badge claims the distinction of having danced "Behind the Iron Curtain."

How'd you like to be a Perrin-P-Picker? The folks at Perrin Air Force Base outside Sherman, TX, dance in the air conditioned comfort of a service club, right where a pea patch once propagated.

You can dance with the Sherifian Squares in Casablanca, Morocco or honor your partner with the Madrid Squares in Spain. The Grapestompers cavort in southern Italy near Brindisi and 30 couples representing every part of the American community perform in Athens. Taipei has the Ding How square dance club while the Tradewind squares inhabit Guam. At Okinawa you'll find the Gitmo Swingers as well as the Rice Paddy Promenaders. You can even square 'em up in Saigon in an air conditioned hall called Hoit Vietmy: the Vietnamese-American Association Hall.

Fun Tags. Not content to wear just their club badges, serious dancers collect fun badges and display them prominently on specially designed badge holders or vests. They're earned for various tasks.

Try the Son of the Beach badge for instance. It's earned for dancing on a beach. The Aqua Duck badge means you've danced in the water. For that there's a special call: "Dive through!" And that's just what you do.

The Crackpot badge tells everyone you've found a bathroom large enough to hold four couples plus a caller and danced a set. The Knucklehead badge comes when you've danced 7 nights in a row. If you take four couples and a caller 100 miles to a dance and return the same night, you're entitled to a Knothead badge.

The RIP badge is for dancing 5 nights straight.

Barbara and Ray Pollard—he's a lieutenant colonel on ROTC duty at the University of Hawaii — have a badge in the shape of a cloud for "dancing on Pike's Peak."

James Searle, a Navy Quartermaster First Class based at Pearl Harbor, makes his own reversible vests and sports more than 50 badges though he's been dancing just 2 years. Yet he still yearns for the Globetrotter badge awarded for dancing in every state and continent.

The badge voted by fellows to be the most fun to earn is the Pantaloon Inspector badge. You sit in the center of a square as dancers whirl around you for a set. Judging from the view as skirts billow out, the bloomer biz booms. And for shock, tell your partner she forgot you-know-what!

Swing Your Partner is the order of the day for members of the Washington, DC, "Bachelor and Bachelorette" group. Bottom, assorted badges identify a well-traveled square dancer.

World Friendship. The intent of square dancing is not competition but fellowship and fun. That means friendship of a special kind. Military folk find that square dancing forges friendships with people of many lands. At the Brussels World Fair, 100 military couples put on a square dancing exhibition and the watching crowds overflowed into the neighboring Russian pavilion. The bi-lingual caller sang a phrase in Russian and one of the foreign dignitaries broke into a smile. Goodwill was further generated when the dancers went into the crowd and asked spectators to dance. A smile was all that was needed.

"We've found the best way to make friends in Germany is through square dancing," comments Jan Bourne, a military dependent in Berlin, "The Germans are so formal. Many times it takes years before friendships really begin but when you dance with them week after week and then invite them into your home, you get to know them quickly."

Our national folk dance can be beneficial if you're tense and need to relax. One young lieutenant at the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, CA, was so discouraged in his struggle to learn Japanese that he was ready to hang it up. One evening he wandered by a dance class and was invited to join, a custom of square dancers everywhere. Do-si-doing once a week so loosened up the young officer that he graduated at the top of his class.

Another couple met at a square dance club and were later married at the post chapel. They naturally square danced at the wedding reception. Another pair tried a mock square dance wedding in which the vows went: "Do you promise to always be his Right Hand Lady, to Box the Gnat, Swat the Flea and Backtrack as long as ye both dance?" Wedding bell badges were exchanged instead of rings.

Camaraderie Prevails. Benefit dances raise many dollars for scholarships, callers' widows, leukemia victims, refugees—the list is dizzying. And square dancers look after their own. One afternoon 76 dancers dropped in on a comrade for a housewarming. They brought along a roll of toilet tissue with enough dollars taped to it to buy a room of furniture.

Square dancers are an organized and powerful group. Some 19,000 attended the National Convention in Louisville, KY, last year. And when a commercial urged, "Have a beer after your square dance," protest letters from all corners quickly got it taken off the air. For the orthodox dancer the unwritten rule is *no drinks!* The whirling, swirling motion just doesn't mix with even a little liquor. A quick mind and responsive body are necessities.

One of the smaller club's major problems is keeping a caller. "You never have that many professional callers





and getting real experienced men requires a lot of time and effort—and moola," explains Jim Head, an airman on duty in Berlin. "If you're going to be versatile, you need a lot of records and equipment costing from $1,000 to $2,000 or more.

"A caller doesn't make anything in small clubs. People just aren't going to invest the time or money," he continued. "Besides the voice, there are speakers, mikes, amplifiers, a monitor and a turntable. And you need good size speakers with a big amplifier to really blast dancers out of a large auditorium. Very few clubs can afford all that although most military clubs do have at least a turntable so you can dance to records."

The military is partly responsible for the mushrooming spread of our national folk dance. Invaluable as therapy for hospitalized vets during World War II, square dancing also boosted the morale of many servicemen far from home. GIs would watch USO exhibition dances at canteens and service clubs and eagerly join when audience participation was invited. In fact, they had so much fun "squaring 'em up" they took on the pastime in earnest when they returned home.

Its devotees delight in spreading the gospel of square dancing with missionary zeal. You earn a Silver Star for recruiting a new couple to take lessons and when you've got four you trade them for a Gold Star. Many clubs hold "Stars and Bars" parties to shame those who didn't recruit.

Other countries are absorbing the square dance mania to the point where it vies with the picturesque national folk dances of Europe and the Far East.

Perhaps the international language of folk dancing, like ping pong and other sports, can bring nations together. Perhaps, before long, many hands and many nationalities will join in square dancing friendship. For as the old Scot said, "Ye canna' fight wi' a man ye've danced wi'!"





Beyond the Curtain and the Wall

SSG Don Mallicoat

The petite German girl sits silently by as her husband speaks about the delights of square dancing. In her mind she recalls how a few years ago a wall of brick and concrete was closing the door of happiness for the two of them.

Born in Prussia, Ilse had met Jurgen while visiting West Berlin—but she had to return. Now, with the wall almost completed, perhaps their separation would be forever. In a desperate attempt, just hours before the wall was to be finished, she escaped to the arms of her waiting lover—and freedom.

The young couple loves dancing, all kinds of dancing, from folk to flamenco to tap. And now the Americans had a new kind—square dancing. In 1967, Ilse and Jurgen joined the American square dance club in Berlin where they were living. "We liked it so much," said Jurgen, "that at first we danced almost every day. There are five clubs in Berlin alone and you can dance every night of the week.

"Ilse still speaks little English, unless she's around girls," Jurgen chides. "But she learns the calls like normal vocabulary. We both like dancing and this gives us a chance to learn English as well."

Friendship is another thing. "We've gained so many American friends," Jurgen continues. "What with people joining the club and then rotating to the States, we know people worldwide. We've also had the chance to dance all over Europe and we've gained many friends that way.

"We love dancing—and we especially love the very fast American beat, just as long as we can do it together."



Tom Weiskopf Scores As

CITIZEN/ SOLDIER/ GOLFER

SP4 Chuck Noland

FOR 6 DAYS a week Tom Weiskopf lives in a world few soldiers will ever see. It's a world of lavish country clubs, manicured golf courses, beautiful women, plush hotels.

Weiskopf is a professional golfer and good at his craft. In 1971 he won $106,538 finishing twelfth in winnings on the Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) of America list. He won almost half that much in one tournament early this year by beating Jack Nicklaus over the final nine holes to win the Jackie Gleason Inverary Golf Classic at Lauderhill, FL.

After pocketing the $52,000 first-place check Weiskopf hopped a jet for Columbus, OH, as he does al-



UPI Photo

most every Sunday. Monday night he donned an Army uniform and did his weekly thing as Specialist 4 Tom Weiskopf, a clerk-typist in the records section of the 83d Army Reserve Command in Columbus.

It's been a regular routine for Weiskopf since he joined the Reserves in 1968. After each Sunday's final round he sends his wife Jeanne and year-old daughter Heidi to the next tournament site, flies home for his Reserve meeting and joins them Tuesday.

"I'm not gung-ho but I show up and do what I have to do just like everybody else," Weiskopf says. "I could never say or do anything against the country that's given me the opportunity to make a living by doing the thing I want to do. The travel is a pain in the neck and it probably costs me an extra $7,000 a year but at least it didn't take 2 years out of my life and that's the way it has to be."

The routine holds through almost all the 44-week tour. Anticipating the West Coast swing on the tour, he made up meetings in advance. Through most of the rest of the tour he's within 2 or 3 hours of Columbus by air.

His annual 2 weeks' active duty training used to cause problems because he had to take time for it during the tour. Now, however, annual training may be scheduled any time through the year and he hopes to be able to schedule his during the 2-month tour break in November and December.

A rangy 6-foot-3 and 185 pounds, Weiskopf looks every inch a pro golfer. He has the tan of a fulltime player, deep brown with a red cast because of his fair skin. The top layer of his light brown hair is bleached blond by the sun. Bleached-white eyebrows hunker down in a professional squint over his blue eyes—he doesn't wear sunglasses because they affect his depth perception in shadows.

SOLDIERS caught Weiskopf at the Doral Country Club in Miami where he was playing in the Doral-Eastern Open the week after beating Nicklaus in the Gleason Classic.

He folded himself into a chair in the sun on the manicured lawn in front of the clubhouse. Behind him a white-jacketed bartender dispensed drinks at an open-air bar under a bright blue-and-white-striped canopy. Relaxing in his golfing outfit—burgundy flared slacks and a solid white golf shirt—Weiskopf talked about his experiences as a top pro golfer who's also a citizen-soldier.

"I was 25½ years old when I was reclassified from I-Y to I-A by my draft board (stomach trouble hampered his play for the first few years after he joined the tour in 1964). At the time I was the leading money-winner and I had a lot of contracts," he said. "Two years away from playing golf would have hurt me."

As one of the top 60 money winners Weiskopf also was exempt from qualifying for each tournament on the tour. If he'd gone in the Army his winnings would have been zero for the year before he started playing again so he'd have had to attend player's school and qualify every Monday for tournaments he wanted to enter.

"Getting in the Reserve unit was a lucky break for me. I was able to start my active duty in the fall of 1968 and only missed seven tournaments. Then I missed the first 2 months on the 1969 tour," he said. "It broke up my routine. I'd been playing real well but at least I didn't

Career in Army Green

Elinor Jones, retired WAC master sergeant, doesn't envy anyone's post-retirement career. For her the grass is always greener. She's one of only three women greens superintendents in the Nation.

For the past 12 years she's been associated with the Fort McClellan, AL, Golf Club. A golf professional who was introduced to the game by her father at age 13, she has played in every Army area, Europe and the Far East against such greats as Patty Berg, Mickey Wright and Betsy Rawls.

A native of New Mexico, MSG Jones won the New Mexico Tournament and the Southwestern Women's Tournament for 5 successive years. She also won First, Second and Third Army tournaments and was All-Army Women's Golf Champion for 2 years.

Now she supervises the Fort McClellan course which when finished, she says, "will be the finest, not only for beauty but as a playing course."

Recently she became the only woman to be accepted in the Alabama-North Florida Turf Grass Association and now is its vice president. The association is a professional group of greens superintendents, park personnel and cemetery keepers.

"Turf growing is very definitely a profession—one that I enjoy very much," MSG Jones says. She urges soldiers interested in that career in civilian life to look into Project Transition.

forfeit that much money and I was able to keep going."

Active Duty. Weiskopf spent his 5½ months of active duty at Fort Polk, LA, first in basic training and then in clerk-typist school.

"I didn't like it at first because I was so much older than everybody else and I was kind of mad that I was in the Army—you know, getting reclassified at a time when I was the leading money winner," he recalled. "But it wasn't a bad experience when I think about it. I had many laughs and made some real good friends. It was quite an experience, really."

He managed to play golf only two weekends at Polk, his first and last ones there. His only other time on an Army golf course was in an exhibition at Fort Knox, KY, in 1969.

For a professional, he said, "They were just average courses." But for the average golfer, "they'd be fairly nice . . . the high handicapper could get around them fairly well. They weren't difficult but they weren't easy."

He's also golfed with a couple of generals whom he called "pretty good golfers. They probably shoot in the high 70s which is pretty good because the average golfer shoots around 100. At Fort Knox I played with the guy who'd won the 1st Armored Division tournament. He was pretty good—a little nervous, though."

On the eastern leg of his tournament tour, Weiskopf has accustomed himself to the routine of sending his wife and daughter on ahead, splitting to Columbus and returning to the new tournament Tuesday.

"Flying back and forth becomes very expensive. But you can't play the course on Monday because the non-exempt players are qualifying on it, so Monday's really a day of travel and rest," he said. "I go back (to Columbus) Sunday night, do a lot of varmint shooting all day Monday or fish when I can't hunt. After attending training Monday night I go back on tour Tuesday," he said. "I'm actually flying out of my way to do something I like to do and do the Army thing. I've gotten used to it now but believe me, when my 6 years are up I'm not gonna reenlist."

Since few people make his kind of money, though, "I've looked at it this way too: the way the Army pays right now the Reserve program is a helluva good part-time job—not for me but for a lot of guys. And they schedule parties, they have recreational things. It's a good unit."

Furthermore, he said, "The Army can shape a lot of people up. . . . I have a great deal of respect for the discipline, the spirit—something our younger generation can use."

He also has some idea about what he and other pro athletes could do.

"I think the Army could make a little better use of its athletes. I was talking to Johnny Bench [Cincinnati Reds baseball catcher] about it the other day. He's in our command and will be out in the fall.

"If the Army put a guy like Johnny Bench or myself in uniform, sent us to talk to high school kids on drugs or morals, even on the Reserve program, it'd mean a helluva lot more to the Army and to those kids," he said. "I just think they'd pay a little bit more attention to a sports figure who's got a name that's recognizable, standing there in an Army uniform and talking about drugs."

And, he added, the athletes could do that wherever they happened to be and possibly get credit for meetings — benefitting themselves but also doing more meaningful work for the Army.

"It's such a touchy thing and I know there are people who are worried about special consideration. Let's face it—athletes do get a break in the Army. . . . I know they do," he said. "I think that's one of the reasons I was treated so well in basic. I don't mean I got out of anything but they just didn't harass me. I could tell. So they do give special consideration to athletes. . . . I just think they could use them a little better.

"This is a great country. I've been to all the continents except Australia, plus I don't know how many foreign countries, and this is still the greatest place to live and this is the greatest country."

Foiled Again

SSG Don Mallicoat



THE TEMPERED STEEL blade sings its special song as it cuts through the air, seemingly a part of the young man who wields it. To the untrained eye all this isn't too exciting, certainly it's not the swashbuckling, groovy stuff you see on TV.

"There's a lotta faking in the movies," SP5 Thomas M. Burke, 29, explains. "You don't just stand there and beat on your opponent's blade. You go for the first opening to draw blood."

Burke, who has been involved with fencing for the past 10 years, is presently offering an off-duty course at Darby Kaserne in Nuremberg where he works in the Security, Plans and Operations section. He began fencing in a physical education course at the University of Indiana where he studied pre-law. But even before college,Stewart Granger and the movie "Scaramouche" had excited his interest.

"It wasn't the swashbuckling thing," the careerist recalls. "They actually fenced in the movie, did some good work. They went for arms or legs, wherever the opponent left an opening, in order to weaken him and finally deliver the death blow. They did point work. Hands never left the center of the body. None of those big gestures."

One of the first decisions to be made by any fencer is his weapon.

Which does he prefer: rapier or saber, epee or foil? *

"Either the rapier or saber is used in the swashbuckling TV thing where you do the slashes and cuts, the whole bit," Burke pointed out. "Either takes quite a bit of finesse and a great deal of stamina.

"The epee is really nothing, at least to me," he added. "Working with it involves a beat more than anything. You never move your blade out of line with the opponent. You just beat his blade and try to create an opening, to get past the large hilt or guard. It has no appeal to me.

"Foil is my thing," Burke said emphatically. "There's a lot of finesse, a lot of strategy that goes into fencing with a foil. You have to work, really work for an opening. It's more strenuous than using a saber. With a good opponent you may have to work 2 or 3 minutes on just one attack just to gain an opening for a lunge. But it's touching that counts. In tournament play it's the best of seven.

"There's a lot more to fencing than meets the unskilled eye. First, there's the exercise. It's just as strenuous, if not more so, than a hard game of basketball. You not only use your arms, legs and lungs, you actually use every muscle in your body if you fence both right and left-handed."

Burke uses both hands. "When I started teaching I picked up a book by a man who fenced with and taught use of either hand. I thought it was a little weird but I tried it.

"But fencing is not done with just the body. It's also a great mental exercise. You must concentrate totally on your opponent. You're constantly trying to get your opponent's blade where you want it and at the same time get yours disengaged so you can use it—always remembering that your opponent is trying the same thing.

"You concentrate on the opponent's nose. The basic On Guard position in foil is with the hand just above the hip and the blade pointed slightly up with the tip pointed approximately at your man's nose. It should never leave that area except when you want it to, like for a thrust or a lunge. The tip always stays within that same 3-inch circle around his nose."

An infantryman would probably be surprised to find that the moves he makes with the bayonet are basically adapted from old fencing or sword fighting techniques. But that's not much consolation for Burke.

"Any competent fencer can take on anyone who's good at knife or hand-to-hand combat. At Baumholder, Germany, they were having hand-to-hand competition using the handle-end of mess knives. The top contender was a sergeant raised in Detroit. He challenged anyone and I took him on with a mess knife. I took the basic fencing stance and he didn't stand a chance. He couldn't cope with the fast moves and fighting from the side."

In jungle terrain, the Vietnam vet explained, such moves would probably not help because a fencer must have both feet planted firmly on the ground "But on flat ground," he states, "there's yet to be anyone who can beat it.

"The Army should take a more active interest in fencing as a sport," Burke added. "If it can organize competition for the Olympics and CISM, it should be able to set up an annual service-wide tournament."

Burke, an 8-year veteran, realizes that fencing doesn't have the appeal of parachuting, scuba diving or many of the popular adventure training programs but he feels this is just due to lack of knowledge.

"Athletic well-being alone is a good reason to become proficient in the sport. It may not give you the strength that weight-lifting might but for toning up body muscles, nothing beats it. It's a great way to stay physically fit. Even the flexibility exercises that are given before every fencing class—sit ups, deep knee bends and the like—can trim the waistline."

*Principal weapons used in fencing: *Rapier*—a slender, two-edged sword with large cup hilt or sharp pointed sword used for thrusting. *Saber*—a heavier blade used with slashing as well as thrusting movements. *Foil*—a long, thin fencing sword with a button on the point to prevent injury. *Epee*—a thin, pointed sword without a cutting edge, like a foil but heavier, more rigid.



They flew in and won many friends, these 55 charming invaders . . .



Morale goes sky high when patients meet a flying contingent of friendly invaders.

Walter Reed Drop In

PATIENTS at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington know 55 reasons why ROTC is popular on the campuses of the University of Tennessee and nearby Carson-Newman College. The reasons are a bevy of flashing eyed, smiling, long-limbed beauties of the ROTC Sponsor Corps at the two schools who fly to the Nation's Capital each year to visit patients at Walter Reed.

The Sponsor Corps is composed of youthful volunteers who assist ROTC programs on campus through service projects ranging from parties for the cadet battalion to adopting units in Vietnam.

Flown to Washington courtesy of the Tennessee Air National Guard, the girls arrived just in time to see President Nixon take off from the White House for his historic China visit, then made the rounds of tourist attractions before staging their annual entertainment for the patients.

It wasn't just a hand-shaking session either, although that would have been enough to spark enthusiasm. The talented visitors put on song and dance skits and comedy shows in the Red Cross Hall.

If you're thinking about the advantages of attending these Tennessee schools now that you've seen the pictures, the University of Tennessee is at Knoxville while Carson-Newman is at nearby Johnson City.

They captured the hearts and minds of patients and their families at Walter Reed Army Medical Center with their entertainment, beauty and good cheer.











It's FTX time

"Wake Up — It's War!"

SP4 John Larson

"HULLO . . . Yeah . . . OK.

"Mary . . . . MARY, where are my clothes? C'mon, Mary." The shape under the blankets began to move.

"Waaa . . . . what's going on, Bob? It's the middle of the night!"

"Aw, some fool just called and I think he said something that sounded like 'Alert'. Can't this Army ever schedule a decent war? 40 hour week, my eye! Where's my clothes, Mary? I've gotta get going."

For countless others who didn't have an accommodating Mary to find their clothes, the high sign came in a raucous call through the doorway:

"All right, everybody up! We've got an alert!"

"Let's go! EVERYBODY up!"

The first division-size field tactical exercise in USAREUR in 6 years was underway. For approximately 8,000 men of the 8th Infantry Division it meant 4 days at a place known as "The Field". It meant crossing the largest river in Germany at four separate points, attacking in daylight, defending a broad forward edge of the battle area, delaying on successive positions, convoying, assembling, reacting to warning orders, setting up communications and just plain movin'.

"That's it. Everything goes in the truck. We don't know how long we're going to be out there."

"Gee, Jack, I don't know how I'm going to get in there. I must weigh about 15 tons with all this stuff!"

"You mean this stuff's got to be in a certain order in this damn truck? Man, let's get it! It's cold!"

"Wow! Finally I'm gonna see whether this vehicle can do something besides look clean!"

At headquarters and assembly points, mumbled complaints, commands and the roar of motors broke the stillness of the damp, early morning air. As the darkness lifted, 8,000 soldiers moved.

Elements of the 8th Infantry Division poured into an area bordered by a line from Bockenau to Lauterecken on the west, from Lauterecken to Worms on the south, the Rhine from Worms to Nierstein on the east and a line from Nierstein to Bockenau on the north.

The area was dotted with expanses of canvas and clusters of green vehicles as the tents, stoves and latrines needed to make life functional and bearable went up. It all seemed far removed from Training Circular 350-8—the basic document that set the field training exercise (FTX) in motion.

The aggressor forces, designated elements of the division, crossed the Rhine at four points on schedule early Monday morning and began their rush to assist Alzey, a simulated province. The scenario of the exercise stated Alzey was breaking away from its country, Blueland.

Friendly forces, made up of the remainder of the division, prepared to answer Blueland's call for assistance to prevent its wayward province from seceding.

On the second day Blue (friendly) forces decided to cross into the fictional province of Alzey.

"Move out!"

"I wish they made these trucks with cushions. Makes a guy almost happy to walk."

"Always liked convertibles but this jeep is ridiculous!"

"Ever hear so much noise?"

SPECIALIST 4 JOHN LARSON is assigned to the Information Office, 8th Infantry Division.



Tanks and vehicles churning along muddy roadways were a familiar scene during the 8th Infantry Division exercise. Approximately 150 tanks took part.



You grabbed a spot of sleep anywhere you could find it in "The Field."

"What?"

"I wonder if this is really the way it is."

Throughout the maneuver area Blue and Orange (aggressor) forces confronted each other. Commanders concentrated on creating conditions as close as possible to the "way it is". Helping to heighten the realism were 1400 trucks, 60 artillery pieces, 150 tanks and 500 other tracked vehicles.

"Well, Joe, here we are again."

"Hey, what's that on the left?"

"Alfa one-six, this is Alfa one-five, spot report, over."

"Alfa one-five, this is Alfa one-six, send your report, over."

"Alfa one-five, at map coordinates one-five-seven-six-three-two . . . four enemy tanks moving west on highway 420 . . . continuing to observe."

"Alfa one-five, this is Control, over."

"Control, this is Alfa one-five."

"Alfa one-five, you have just lost three men due to enemy tank fire."

"You mean we're casualties?"

"Well, Joe, guess we've been had. Looks like we can go home."

"Who you tryin' to kid?"

No one went home. Blue and Orange units continued to test and evaluate their combat training techniques.

Controllers assessed casualties and ground gained or lost.

By the third day Orange forces had lost some ground. The battle was beginning to look like a stalemate as the weather started to assert itself and both sides were confronted by—mud.

"The truck ahead began to slide due to the mud and the steepness of the grade. The driver attempted to brake it but failed. He jumped out as the truck slid over the left edge of the road. Very little damage, but it sure gave us a start."

Accidents such as this were fewer than expected.

The real burden of the battle with the weather was borne on the backbone of the foot soldier.

"Boy, I can carry my share but when I gotta carry the road too, man, I just don't know."

"Wow, did you see those latrines? You gotta have a perfectly balanced backside to stay on the things. Ain't no way my feet are ever gonna touch the ground."

The foul weather added its own realism. A Blue force withdrawal had to be stopped short the following day, a night attack cancelled and all movement confined to roads. It was still war.

"You men are now prisoners of war."

"Get into the APCs."

"What's your name?"

"What's your unit?"

"What's your mission here?"

It was still war.

"You have just suffered fatal injuries due to an air attack. Don't get any bright ideas about being evacuated. You are to continue as if nothing happened."

It was still war—air raids, attacks, psychological warfare.

"How long can this go on?" the loudspeaker blared through the darkness, promising warmth and the comforts of home in return for surrender.

Then on the fourth day of the exercise mud finally conquered. Major General D. V. Rattan, commanding general of the division, terminated play of the exercise to cut safety and damage hazards.

The 8th Infantry Division's war was over.

Who won? Who lost? Only the controllers and the men who had the opportunity to show what they could do know for sure.

It wasn't the real thing but it was as close as possible. And, Mary, let's hope that's as close as we ever come!

UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



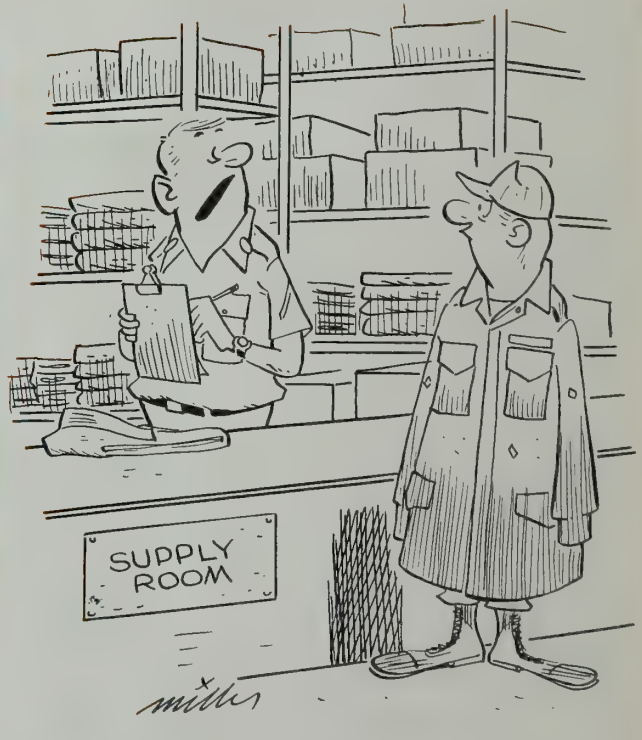
"There, there, lad . . . The solution to your problem is quite simple . . . First, go borrow 200,000 dollars . . ."



"Yes, this is the *new* Army; yes, we want to join *you;* yes, you'll still have to shave off the beard . . ."



"She followed me back to the Post, Sarge—can I keep her?"



"Sorry. We stock only one size: Huge!"

TOP THREE

If you hope to be in the next zone of consideration for promotion to E-7, E-8 or E-9 and don't have a high school diploma or its equivalency, you'd better get busy. DA officials say that a high school education will be a requirement for consideration when the next boards meet.

VRB/PRO PAY

A shake-up in pro pay and VRB will become effective July 1 according to advance notice sent to the field late in March. Some MOSs have been added and some deleted from the pro pay list; others will get dollar boosts and payments for some will be reduced. MOSs for VRB are getting the same treatment with additions, deletions, increases and reductions in the VRB rate. But don't run in panic to your personnel office--you'll be notified in writing if your pay is to be affected. DA Msg DAPO-EPP-E 292342Z Mar 72 has details and lists MOSs concerned.

SHIRTS FLYING

Relax troops--if your local major commander authorizes it, you may now wear your fatigue jacket or OG 108 shirt outside your trousers according to DA Msg DAPE-MPD 131951Z Mar 72. The move was made in "the interest of troop health, morale and efficiency." A change to AR 670-5 will show the new policy.

TAN UNIFORMS

Officers and warrant officers may now wear the short sleeve tan shirt with matching trousers (polyester/rayon, RT 445) while traveling during the summer uniform season. These items are optional purchase. In the past, officers and warrant officers were required to wear the Army green uniform while traveling in CONUS.

ITEMS

● Armed Forces Day will be observed May 20 with the theme "Professionals for Peace." Armed Forces Day provides the military the chance to report to the American people what men and women in the service have accomplished during the previous year. ● The Women's Army Corps celebrates its 30th anniversary on May 14. ● Law Day will be observed May 1st. ● The Army Medical Specialist Corps celebrated its 25th anniversary on April 25.

SUPER SCHOOL

Wheels are turning to crank up the NCO "super school" for E-7s and E-8s under the NCO Educational System (See SOLDIERS February '72). As recommended by CONARC the senior NCO course, being staffed by DA agencies before going to the Chief of Staff, will run approximately 23 weeks at Fort Bliss, TX. The senior course will be the third level of a plan that has an intermediate or advanced level open to E-6s and E-7s and a basic level for certain E-3s, E-4s and E-5s. The basic course has been in operation at designated CONUS installations for nearly a year; the advanced level instruction is getting underway.



WHAT'S NEW

FLY IN CIVVIES

You may now travel on many airlines in civvies at a military discount as a result of a policy change approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board. One of the major airlines pioneered by flying service members for the reduced rate upon identification by a valid ID card. Other airlines followed and Forms 1580 are now not required by those companies. Call the airline on which you plan to fly to determine if that line has adopted the new policy.

ACTION LINE

DOD has set up an information service for voting officers called "Voting Action Line." Voting officers can get quick assistance by calling AUTOVON 22-44777 or (202) 694-4777 on the commercial line. The phone is manned during duty hours Monday through Friday with an answering service filling in the interim. Details are in DA Msg DAAG-ASO-R 131757Z Apr 72.

INSIGNIA CHANGE

After December 1 even the newest recruit will be able to distinguish the grades of warrant officers. The new silver bar will feature black enamel squares to indicate the grade. One square designates WO1, two squares denotes CWO2, three squares CWO3 and four squares CWO4.

ALL EVEN

Has it ever happened before? We doubt it. A four-way tie in the Interservice Boxing Championships! At the end of the slugging, the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines each had 11 points per team. Three points were awarded for each champion and one was given for a runner-up. The tie could be considered partially broken by looking at the distribution of champions--Air Force having two and the other services three each. Army champs are Louis Slaughter in the 178-lb class; Freddie Washington, 147-lb class and Carlos Palomino fighting in the 139-lb class. If you've heard of one to top this, let us know.

PROMOTIONS

Authority to promote to temporary captain is returning to DA level. Boards will convene late this month to consider eligible active Army 1LTs for tracks. Results of the boards should be published late in June.

COLLEGE CREDITS

Going to college? Many colleges and universities grant credits for service in the Army--four credits to former enlisted members, eight to former officers. Check with your school's registrar, dean or local veteran's advisor.

HIT RECORDS

Heard the latest hits on American Forces radio? Here's how the records stack up as of press time: (1) The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face; (2) Rockin' Robin; (3) A Horse With No Name; (4) I Gotcha; (5) Heart of Gold; (6) In the Rain; (7) Betcha By Golly, Wow; (8) Day Dreaming; (9) A Cowboy's Work is Never Done; (10) The Family of Man. (Record World Ratings).

SOLDIERS

JUNE 1972



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EDITOR'S CHOICE

The Vanishing Chapel

thou shalt not steal

SFC D. Mallicoat
As told by SSG Wayne Brendt, Support District,
Nordbayern, Nuremberg, Germany

THE CHAPEL is gone. Vanished—and no one seems to know where. The only thing that remains is the cross-shaped concrete slab foundation and the stairs. But where? How?

Fifteen years ago on a cold January morning 103 soldiers from 32 states including Hawaii and the Philippines set out to build a chapel at Red Canyon Range Camp, forerunner of today's McGregor Guided Missile Range, NM. Their resources: $200 and a lot of guts.

They gathered steel rails salvaged from the Southern Pacific lines for the frame. The knee braces were cut from old Lincoln County jail doors. The interior walls and roof came from tops and sides of Nike booster cases. They quarried the red rock for the walls themselves, each rock carefully fitted into place. Plastered telephone poles provided the pillars and Nike boosters tempered by firing became the bells. Each man agreed to give up a dollar each payday to buy the shingling. An organ came from Fort Bliss, TX.

Cellophane paper and shellac gave a stained glass effect to the windows. The troops referred to the chapel affectionately as "90 percent junk, except in appearance." Gladly they gave up off-duty hours, weekends and holidays to do the job. One young man "who didn't go for this church stuff" proved to be one of the most conscientious workers.

"This has the heart and soul of you men in it . . . This chapel is a monument to faith. To every young man who comes into the chapel God whispers, 'Without me you can do nothing. With me you can do all things,' " stated the late Major General Patrick J. Ryan, then chief of Army chaplains, at dedication ceremonies.

The chapel was an attraction to visitors from many countries. Even Norway's Minister of War graced the building with his singing. "He had a most beautiful voice," came the report.

But now the chapel is gone. And no one knows where. Its disappearance is a complete mystery. The last time the gates of Red Canyon Range Camp were locked, the chapel was the only building left standing. Now all that remains are some scattered nails, fragments of stone and evidence that the old rails were cut from the concrete foundation with an acetylene torch.

U. S. Army records of that time are unavailable and every lead has come to a dead end. Checks have been made at the Carrizozo, NM, sheriff's office, with the Fort Bliss Real Estate Division and with men who still live and work in the area. Leads went as far away as Oklahoma where a chaplain was supposed to have rebuilt the chapel on an Indian reservation—all with no luck.

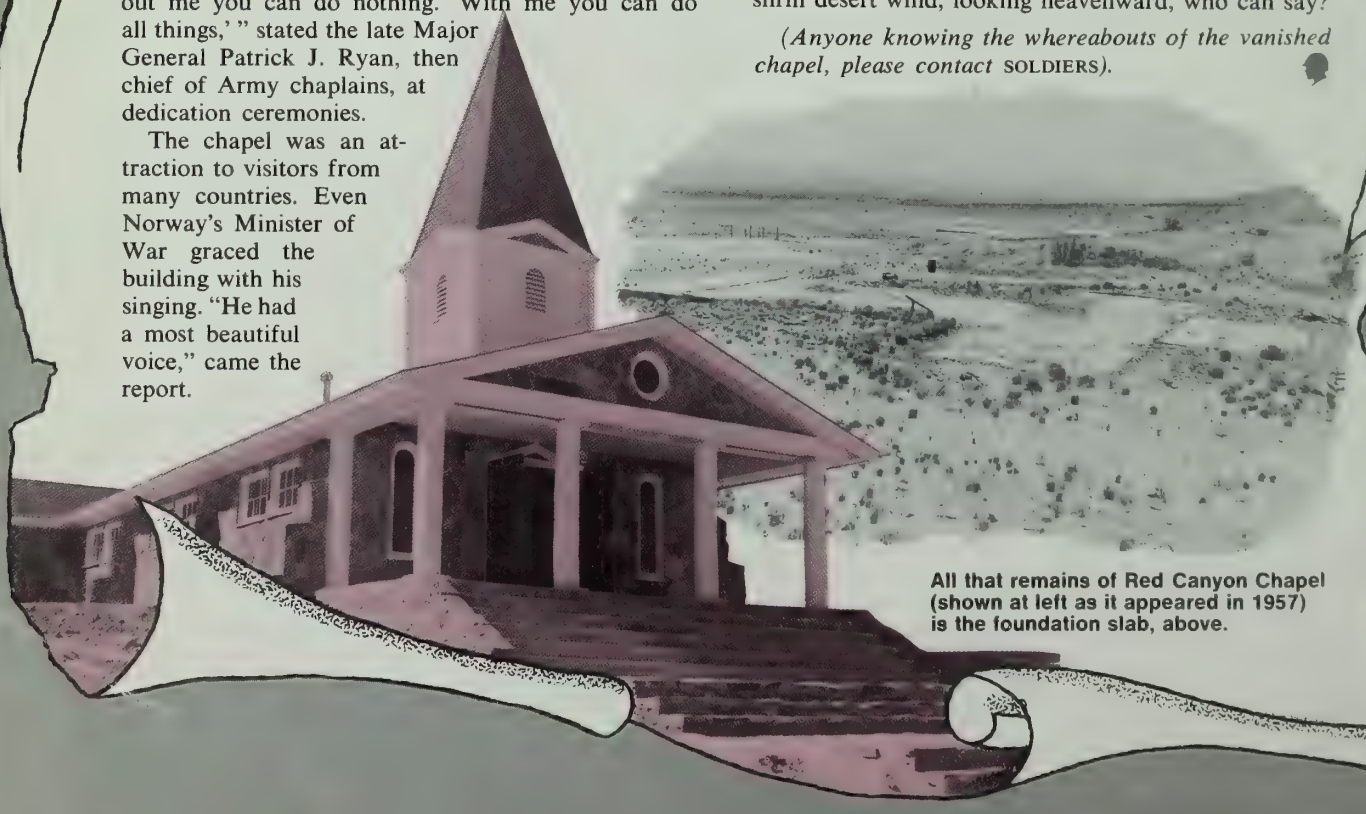
A desert location some 125 miles north of El Paso, TX, across the Lava Pits National Monument seems a long way to go to get a chapel, especially when it would have to be taken down piece by piece and then reconstructed as marked. But it has vanished.

The gate to the abandoned post is still locked and only the lizards inhabit what was once a booming range site.

Perhaps an anonymous caller was correct when he commented on the chapel's disappearance. "Because the men built it, put their sweat and blood, heart and soul into it, and because the Army neglected and abandoned it, God came down and took it back!"

As one stands on the broken steps, listening to the shrill desert wind, looking heavenward, who can say?

(Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the vanished chapel, please contact SOLDIERS*).*



All that remains of Red Canyon Chapel (shown at left as it appeared in 1957) is the foundation slab, above.

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

JUNE 1972
VOLUME 27, NO. 6

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions, $9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

FRONT COVER: Predating the birth of the Republic, the Army marks its 197th anniversary June 14 with symbols of the occasion—a birthday cake, battle streamers and the U.S. eagle insignia carved by SFC Joe Laureanno, Army Recruiting Station commander at Fall River, MA. Articles in this issue recount highlights of an Army "Still Soldierin' "—from the Revolution to Nam. Photo by SFC Joe Wesley.

BACK COVER: LT Bruce Erion and his bride exchange kisses following June wedding. Such services keep three chapels busy at West Point as reported in "The Groom Wore Blue." Photo by Almar, Highland Falls, NY.

CREDIT: Top page 11, courtesy "Arizona Highways."

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WHAT'S NEW

SOUNDING BOARD

How'd you like to gripe about your Army clothing or equipment and be paid for it? The Army is looking for new ideas and will put coins in your jeans if your recommendation is adopted. Send bright ideas to The Army Sounding Board, Fort Benning, GA, 31905.

ARMY HOTSHOT

MAJ Lones Wigger, the Army's hotshot with the Marksmanship Training Unit at Fort Benning, GA, has topped the World Record in small bore rifle competition. Wigger blasted 586 out of a possible 600 in the Interservice International Rifle and Pistol Championships which also set a new national record.

RECORDS CHECK

The word is out for senior NCOs (E-7, E-8 and E-9) to check their files at the Office of Personnel Operations, DA. You may review your records in person in room 1C723 in the Pentagon. Bring copies of any documents about which you have a question. Written queries may be sent to Headquarters, Department of the Army, DAPO-EPC-SR, Washington, DC, 20310.

HOUSING CHANGE

Dependent children 10 or older now are authorized their own room according to recent changes to housing regs. Under the old standards a child didn't get a private room 'til age 12. Change 4 to AR 210-50 clarifies the new policy.

TENNIS TIME

SP4 Stan Smith, 1971 National Tennis Champion, along with former soldiers Arthur Ashe, Jr. and Charles Pasarell, Jr. have established tennis scholarships for three Army dependent youngsters. The scholarships were donated to encourage and foster the growth of tennis among dependent youth in the Army. Selection of those to receive the 3-week course was made on the basis of essays on the theme "Why I Would Like to Represent the U.S. in International Competition."

TRAIN FARES

Amtrak has announced that military personnel may now travel on its passenger trains at a reduced military rate by showing a valid ID card and leave or pass papers. Previously, troops traveling at own expense had to be in uniform to enjoy the reduced rate.

BEAUTY TIPS

The Army and Air Force Exchange System will soon offer a free booklet featuring beauty tips for black customers. Written by recognized beauty experts, the booklet will be available at exchange cosmetics counters.

DONUT DOLLIES

After 7 years the last American Red Cross clubmobile girls are leaving Vietnam. More than 600 young women, most of them just out of college, served there since the program started in 1965. Additional Red Cross workers will remain in Vietnam to assist troops at U.S. field stations and hospitals.

ROTC CAMPS

Notice any new faces around post lately? Some may be ROTC cadets from about 285 schools across the country taking summer camp training. About 8,500 young men at six Army posts are getting an idea of what it takes to run a small unit and what will be expected of them when they become junior commissioned officers on active duty. The basic summer program is being conducted at Fort Knox, KY; advanced camps are at Forts Lewis, WA; Bragg, NC; Riley, KS; and Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, PA. Both camps are 6 weeks. A 9-week Ranger camp is underway at Fort Benning, GA. One cadet from each school participating in the advanced camp program will be selected for Army Orientation Training and assigned to an active Army company-size unit for an additional 2 weeks. There they will assist in duties normally performed by junior officers.

RETIREES

The newly formed Army Retiree Council Program gets underway this month with its first meeting in Washington, DC. Made up of 16 men and women from lieutenant general to specialist 5, the council represents the Army's retired community. It encourages retired soldiers to take an active part in the program by submitting ideas, comments and suggestions to the Retiree Council, The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Attn: DAAG-PSS-A, Washington, DC, 20314.

CAVALRY BRASS





DA has OK'd optional wear of former Cavalry branch insignia for enlisted men and officers assigned to Cav regiments, squadrons or separate Cav troops subject to approval of the major field commander concerned. The number above the crossed sabers identifies the regiment. Use of squadron numbers or letters will not be authorized in the forthcoming change to AR 670-5.

EARLY OUTS

DA has announced a minimum of a 90-day suspension of the adjusted early release dates established by quantitative early release policies instituted under the Army's phase-down release programs. An estimated 20,000 personnel including some 1,800 officers and warrant officers will not receive as much of an early release as originally programmed. The action was taken because strength reductions imposed by Congress have been accomplished and retention of these members is necessary to meet current manpower requirements and to insure combat readiness. Other early release programs will not be affected by the action. These include the 150-day early release of Vietnam returnees; 30-day early release of other oversea returnees; 90-day early release for return to school or seasonal employment; early release for compassionate reasons; and early release due to unfitness or other qualitative reasons. For details, see your local personnel officer.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Uncovered

Editor:

. . . Has the Department of the Army officially changed its uniform regulations? On the cover and on pages 41, 42 and 43 [May 72 SOLDIERS] the enlisted man is not wearing his hat. We have not received any change, as of this date, where an enlisted man, in uniform, is not required to wear the proper headgear . . . . It looks like the Navy still wears headgear out of doors. If the reg hasn't been changed, then look out, a pic is worth a thousand words, official or unofficial.

SGM Robert W. Matty
USA ROTC Instructor Group
Western Maryland College
Westminster, MD

Dear COL Carlson:

I think your magazine SOLDIERS is great, but the May issue sure doesn't help on a disciplinary problem of wearing the hat . . . . Couldn't be worse—one picture is worth . . . .

MG J. J. Wagstaff
Deputy Commanding General
Reserve Forces, Northern Area
Hq., Fifth U.S. Army
Fort Sheridan, IL

Dear Sir:

Your ordinarily fine publication really took a "nose-dive" in the May 72 issue. I realize the Army's dress policy has relaxed somewhat, but I am unable to find any interpretation allowing a soldier in uniform to carry his headgear in his hand when out of doors. Not only does your cover depict a flagrant violation of the dress code with Specialist Andrews strolling along unhatted, but on page 43 presents a poor comparison with the Navy . . . .

MAJ Jamie W. Walton
4th Bn, 1st BCT Bde
Fort Jackson, SC

Hats off—figuratively—to the many readers who wrote, called or visited SOLDIERS *to remind, cajole and/or firmly correct us. They're right, you're right. Regulations about headgear haven't changed and soldiers must, must, must still wear hats outdoors. Then, why photos of improperly uniformed soldiers in* SOLDIERS*? "No excuse, sir!" Like the lucky enlisted duo who frolicked through Disney World,* SOLDIERS *editors were caught up in the relaxed, carefree spirit of Florida's new funland . . . BUT . . . our hatless trip through the magic kingdom ended when the mailman's coach arrived with letters from many mad hatters. Enough letters, it seems, to keep the seven dwarfs and all the king's men busy for days.*

So, to the readers who have written and the readers who will write, we goofed. But, unlike Humpty, we're putting it together again, so keep reading SOLDIERS *— and keep wearing your hats!*

VD Today

Dear SOLDIERS:

I was glad to see your article 'What's the Score on VD Today' [April 72 SOLDIERS] . . . . I would like to correct a misleading statement on page 37 implying that syphilis cannot be cured but only arrested. Syphilis, if properly treated in the primary or secondary stages, can be easily and completely cured, and the patient will be free of the disease forever unless he becomes reinfected . . . ["The Drip Story"] . . . . implies that gonorrhea can be spread through handling of the underclothing of an infected person. This is unlikely since the organism which causes gonorrhea dies almost immediately on exposure to air and drying. . . .

CPT M. Ward Hinds, MC
Preventive Medicine Activity
Medical Department Activity
Fort Leonard Wood, MO

Dear COL Carlson:

The cover of the April 1972 SOLDIERS is repulsive to me. It is saddening to note that your otherwise fine publication emphasizes negative aspects of military life.

The connotation that soldiers and venereal diseases belong together not only detracts from the dignity of a great and honored profession, but also would lead your readers to gain the impression that venereal disease belongs in the special feature category and deserves up-front coverage. . . .

SGM William D. Kirkpatrick
Third U.S. Army ROTC Instructor Group (SR DIV)
Austin Peay State University
Clarksville, TN

Dear Sir:

. . . . It seems a bit contradictory to picture women such evil creatures in one section of your magazine, while on the back inside cover you print other pictures of women enticingly photographed . . . .

Patricia M. Hofherr, DAC
Irwin Army Hospital
Fort Riley, KS

To the Editor:

I do not deny that VD is a problem to the Army, but isn't it wrong to suggest only women are possible sources?

The disease is not carried only by women as your cover implies.

SP4 Ester M. May, WAC
Edgewood Arsenal, MD

VD, like any widespread social ill that affects members of the Army family, deserves up-front treatment in SOLDIERS. *And that's what your official magazine has been doing for some time. We know and the million-plus readers of* SOLDIERS *know that it takes two to tango. Our point is, women can spread gonorrhea unknowingly. Short of increased vaginal discharge, gonorrhea progresses largely unnoticed in the female. There is, of course, no intent to label either sex as the sole carrier of VD.*

Baring the Bod

Sirs:

The efforts of . . . . civic organizations to stem the flow of smut materials into our various states sure are not helped by your magazine uncovering the female bod . . . I am not one of the greatest for the lib movement but at the same time let us not degrade the future mother, the woman who bears the children that will or will not make it in the next generation. . . . I believe in women in the home, looking after the children, the household, shopping, and up on a pedestal if you will. Surely not as merely a sex object to be held up in front of all mankind naked and only for sexual pleasure. . . . Excessive exposure in suggestive poses does not enhance the female bod nor the individual that poses for the picture.

John C. Boles
Director of Community Activities
Virginia State Council
Knights of Columbus
Hampton, VA 23363

Dear SOLDIERS:

. . . I found myself laughing out loud at PFC Briscoe and sneering at CPT Karen McKay [May 72 SOLDIERS]. PFC Briscoe's idea of equality is absurd. After all, why not a nude pinup of Marcus Welby? CPT McKay, are you really being exploited? If so, how did the bars get on your shoulders? You can be liberated, but leave SOLDIERS alone. They're doing a great job. . . there are plenty of muscle man magazines around for you to purchase. . . if CPT McKay doesn't appreciate [the SOLDIERS pinup] why does she bother to look every month? Here at Fort Ritchie your magazine is enjoyed by all so keep up the good work. RIGHT ON CHEESECAKE.

SSG Robert Avella
Hq and SVC Co
Fort Ritchie, MD

Dear SOLDIERS:

I think CPT Karen McKay is way off base. . . It seems to me she would be better off if she were out as a civilian with her sister chauvinist dingos burning her bra (if she wears one). I am PROUD to be a woman and like the feeling I get when I walk down the street and the men take a second look, open doors for me or say "Wow" and treat me like a woman. . . . Stay with what you have in your magazine.

Beth C. Gallagher, Dependent
APO New York

Dear SOLDIERS:

CPT McKay is definitely on-target about the use of "cheese-cake" photography. If readers want pin-ups they can find no end of variety and a much more revealing selection at the local post exchange. The inclusion of . . . . [pin-up] . . . . photos is out of place in a professional magazine and cheapens an otherwise high quality journal.

CW3 J. Richard Verduin
HQ., USATC
Fort Ord, CA

Dear SOLDIERS:

[CPT McKay's] radar must have been tuned in on the wrong target. Pin-ups were around before she was born. . . . Come on, Captain—as you said—this is the age of enlightenment. Do you want our military journals to go backwards in time to the dark ages or keep up with the times? . . . . Yes, Captain, the editor of SOLDIERS is a member of the Women's Army Corps and if she thought for one minute that pin-ups were demeaning to a female she would eliminate them from her magazine.

Joseph F. Sulkowsky
Third U.S. Army Publications Section
Atlanta, GA

At press time, reader mail on pin-ups was running about 60 percent (mixed guys and gals) in support of the color pin-up feature; 34 percent (both sexes included) against; and about 6 percent (all gals) who wanted an occasional male pin-up.

Hunters Return Fire

Dear SOLDIERS:

Mrs. Carpenter's blast at hunters and hunting in your April issue epitomized the well-meaning but totally uninformed attitude which is becoming the despair of hunters and conservationists alike. Since the near-elimination of non-migratory game in the United States, circa 1900, it has been hunters—their political efforts, excise taxes, monetary contributions and physical labors—who have preserved the sport and the various species with it. Destruction of habitat is what eliminates wildlife, not the gleaning of the surplus by controlled hunting. Hunters and fishermen are the great majority of those working for the preservation of wildlife in Alaska, and anywhere else you care to mention. Without them the continental U.S. would be an ecological desert and Alaska would be close to that status. Hunters are conservationists!

LTC James F. Rast
U.S. Army Combat Developments Command
Fort Belvoir, VA

Sir:

. . . . I venture that Blanche Carpenter and others of her opinion have never discussed the question with game management officials or with hunters and fishermen who demanded, sponsor and pay for the programs which have so far prevented the total destruction of wild America.

MAJ L. E. Lyons
Hq., 1st FASCOM
Fort Lee, VA

Letters have been running 6 to 1 in support of hunters. Almost all have pointed out the arguments cited above.

Headcounter

Dear SOLDIERS:

It has come to the attention of this office that the logo for your "Write On" column is seen as racially discriminatory and a product of institutional racism. This criticism is based on the fact that out of the 58 head sketches, only 6 are clearly identifiable as black or representative of minority group Americans, and of the 6 none is identifiable as an officer or representative of specific military occupations. . . .

MAJ Tyrone P. Fletcher
OIC, Race Relations Coordinating Group
HQ USA Infantry Center
Fort Benning, GA

Goofs

Dear SOLDIERS:

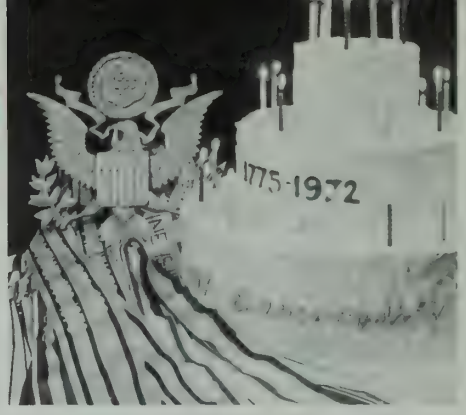
Your article on the winners of the 14th Interservice Photography Contest "Best of Show" and the section entitled "Editor's Choice" in the April issue is misleading. The picture "Siesta in Arms" was not Best of Show and not the only winner in the Military Life Category.

SSG Eddie E. Rawls
U. S. Army Armor and Engineer Board
Fort Knox, KY

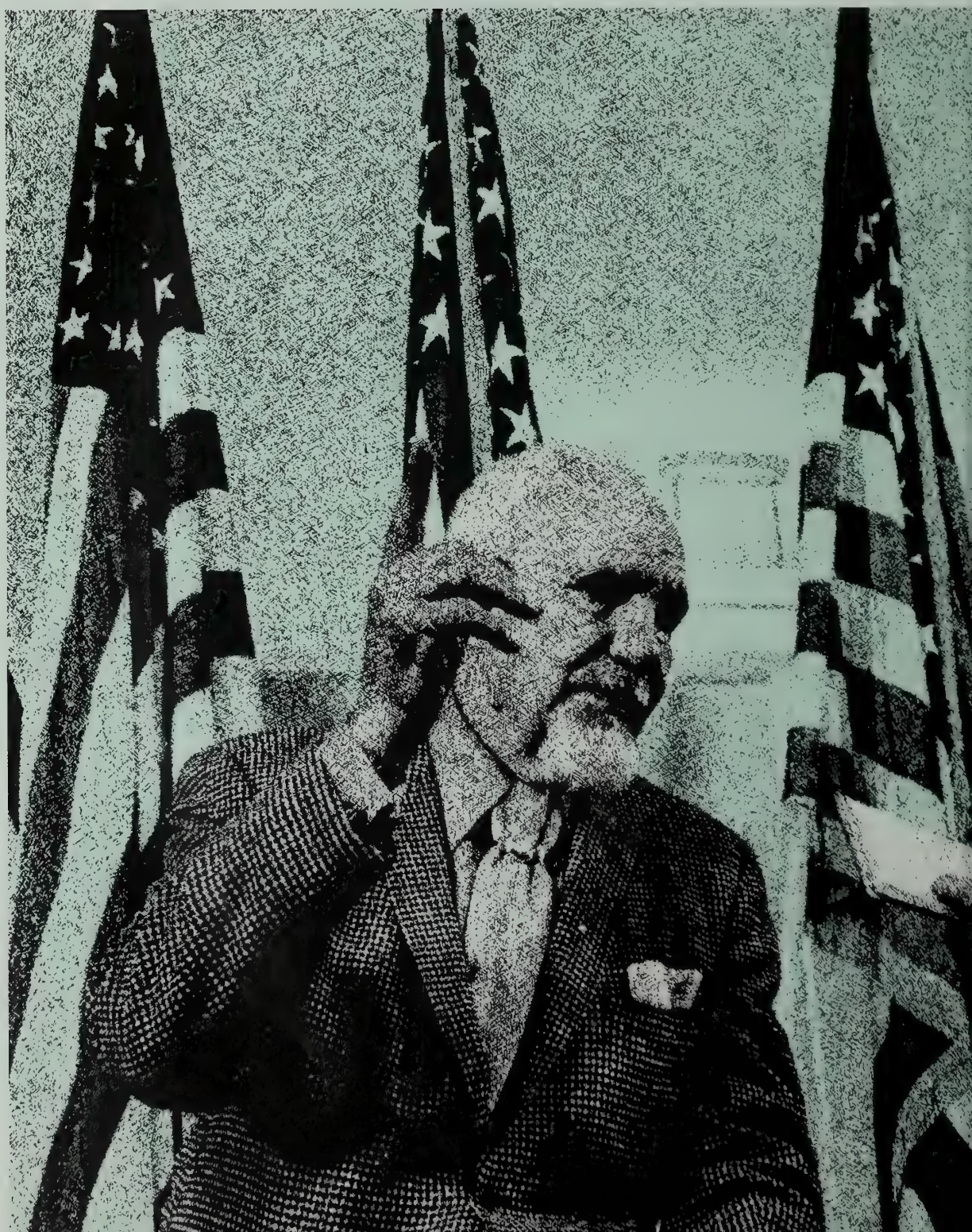
Correct. Our error. The contest is judged in three groups — Monochrome, Color Prints and Color Transparencies— and each group has eight categories. Best of Show is reserved for the best pic in each group. Best of Show in Monochrome was the photo by SP5 Jeff Varney. "Siesta in Arms" won a first prize in Mono, Military Life. It was only one of 13 Army prize winners in the Mono group. SSG Eddie Rawls also took a first in the Color Transparencies group—category, Military Life.

A birthday interview with Hugh S. Army

STILL SOLDIERIN'



Barney Halloran



THIS MONTH, on June 14, Mr. Hugh S. Army celebrates his 197th birthday. To commemorate the occasion, SOLDIERS interviewed Mr. Army in Washington.

SOLDIERS: *Well, Mr. Army, after being around for 197 years you certainly still seem spry. To what do you attribute your healthy appearance?*

ARMY: To good Army chow, son, and to PT and clean living. You have to keep looking good or you'll find yourself out of a job. S'matter of fact, just this year I started on a new diet; doctors told me I'd have to slim down or really be in trouble.

SOLDIERS: *Well, it isn't the first time is it?*

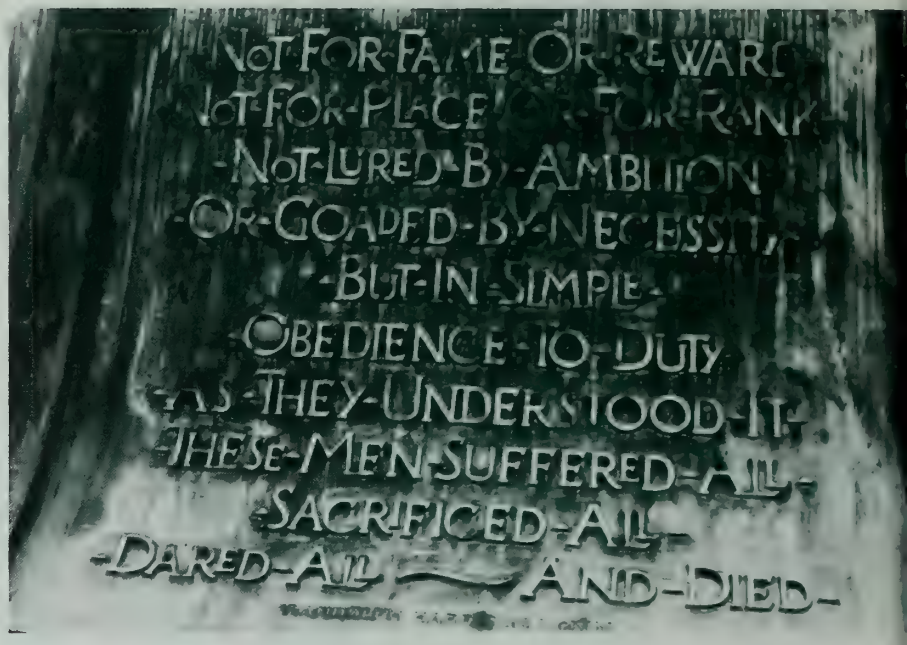
ARMY: Hell no, son, I've been in this fix before and done a lot worse. Why, I can remember any number of times when I slimmed down so much I just about vanished.

SOLDIERS: *Well actually, 10 years ago you weren't looking all that heavy.*

ARMY: Heavy? Well, 10 years ago I really got into this thing in Vietnam and that was heavy. The boss gave me a mission back in '62 and you know as well as I do,







laddie, we've been tradin' licks with 'em ever since. Ah, you've got to give 'em credit, lots of good men handling a tough job.

SOLDIERS: *Ten years before that you were working for the United Nations. Was the going any easier then?*

ARMY: Nope, I was working on the Korean job then. In '52 we had just started the Summer-Fall Campaign and I was getting my legs in shape on those Korean hills. It took awhile to get all the kinks out; we didn't have all that many helicopters then. Getting around in that cold and snow in Mickey Mouse boots really tires a fella out.

SOLDIERS: *But you certainly were in shape in '42?*

ARMY: You bet, that was some year. I had my own air forces then, you know, and even got some more girls into uniform that year. It was grim at first what with Bataan under siege and then some refineries were shelled on the California coast by an enemy submarine. It was kinda embarrassing and the first time since Pancho Villa that CONUS came under foreign fire. But by the end of the year, oh boy, we were givin' it to 'em—Guadalcanal, Papua, the Doolittle raids, the desert . . .

SOLDIERS: *Things were worse in '32, weren't they?*

ARMY: Sure were, those were depression times, son. We even had to send young Doug MacArthur into the Capital to put down the bonus marchers. But tight as things were, we flew our bombers full of food to the snowbound Navajos and that was the same year old Captain Al Hegenberger made the first all-instrument solo flight. Golly dong, almost forgot old Al!

SOLDIERS: *You mentioned the lean years when you almost vanished . . .*

ARMY: Well, '22 was bad but it was worse before that. Back in '22 Congress said to me, "Sir, no more than 12,000 officers and 125,000 enlisted men shall you hire." About the only thing we had worth a hoot were newer biplanes. In 1912 things weren't much better but we saw a little action on the Mexican border and in Cuba. And back in '02 it was the Philippines and those tough little guys on Mindanao. Those were days of really rough soldiering, son; the mails were slow and promotions slower. You could spend 6, 8 years a second lieutenant. A lot of men just quit.

SOLDIERS: *Being in your company was still exciting though, wasn't it?*

ARMY: Well, in '92 we put down a miners strike in Idaho and enforced martial law. Didn't like that. Lieutenant Jimmie B. Lockwood and Sergeant D. L. Brainard began the exploration of the north coast of Greenland in '82. Can you see headquarters doing that today with only two men? Ten years before that we were knee deep in Modoc Indians. Somebody got it into his head to move the tribe someplace and the Modocs didn't wanta go. A lot of leather slappin' before it was over.

SOLDIERS: *How about the War Between the States?*

ARMY: Glad you asked: '62 was a very important year. Lincoln relieved McClellan, then came Shiloh, the Valley Campaign, Manassas, Antietam, Murfreesboro. Halleck took charge; the President issued the Emancipation Proclamation; Congress created the Medal of Honor and Gatling patented his gun.

SOLDIERS: *A lot of action that year.*

ARMY: Yes, we've done both a lot of building and a lot of destroying. In '52 we were out exploring for the transcontinental railroads, building forts, roads and doing a lot of mapping. In '42 Lieutenant Charlie Wilkes had just come back from exploring the Pacific and Antarctic Oceans. In '32 it was the Black Hawk Campaign and Captain Ben Bonneville disguised as a fur trader was gathering intelligence on the Nez Perce and Flathead Indians.

SOLDIERS: *Now you're getting*

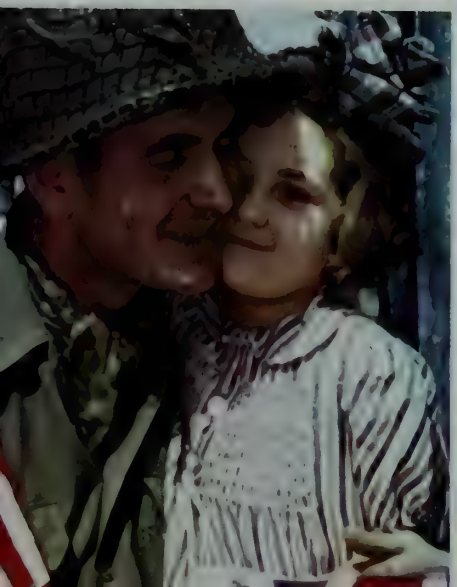







U.S. ARMY







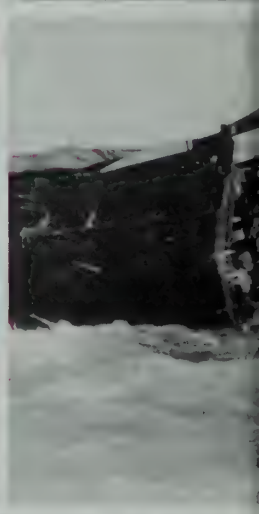




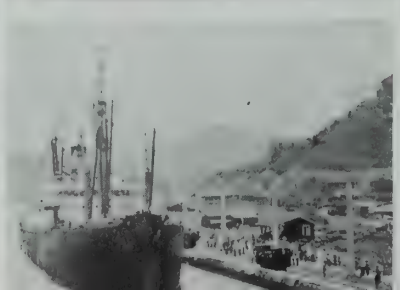


















back to your youth.

ARMY: A sweet flower I was too! Back in 1822 we had a peacetime establishment of four artillery regiments and seven infantry regiments. Old Man Congress does it to me soon as a war is over. We had declared war on Great Britain in June of 1812, just 4 days after my 37th birthday. Oh, impetuous youth! We even tried to capture Canada again. Things were quieter in '02. West Point became the official site of the U.S. Military Academy and we were shrunk to two regiments of infantry and one of artillery.

SOLDIERS: *It could have been worse.*









ARMY: It had been in '92. While I was still in knee britches they changed my name! Imagine being called the Legion of the United States! We had four sublegions each with eight companies of infantry, four companies of riflemen, a company—mind you—of artillery and one of cavalry. Some kettle of fish, why if there. . . .

SOLDIERS: *What about 1782?*

ARMY: Seven years old! Got my first bicycle and George Washington established the Badge of Military Merit. They later called it the Purple Heart. That was the year the British finally evacuated Charleston, SC—the Revolution was almost won.

SOLDIERS: *Pretty good story, Mr. Army. We'll be seeing you around, I guess, for a few more years.*

ARMY: Considering the way folks are, yup, I guess so. Got some more work to do—some buildin' and a big job of helpin' to clean up the air and water and stuff. Would you like a nip of home brew before you go?

SOLDIERS: *Sorry, sir, I can't do that on duty.*

ARMY: Gads, they get to 'em younger every year!



ACCLAIMED since its founding on January 25, 1922, The United States Army Band has led inaugural parades since the days of Cal Coolidge, won praise from Spanish kings and British queens, worn battle honors from "the Bulge," and been heard on radio, television and motion picture sound tracks for uncounted thousands of hours. In its 50th year, the band has reached the epitome of distinction as a military organization. With its own distinctive insignia reminiscent of Pershing's collar brass and its own traditional uniform blouses, the band meets more than 4,000 ceremonial commitments a year. To celebrate its birthday this year, the band, under the baton of its director, Colonel Samuel Loboda, gave a special performance at the Kennedy Center of "Jubilee," a piece written especially for the band by the eminent American composer Paul Creston.

Photos by MSG Leo B. Hurst
Bottom right by SP5 Tom Smoot









Since the days of
Calvin Coolidge
With Kings and Queens agreeing
We've heard half a century of

First Chair Stuff





Barney Halloran

I *Remember Clifford Irving* was moving the walls. *P. C. Wallbanger* followed by *Hey Jude* ended the set. "The Blues" cooled it with *One for Otis* and broke for a session at the University of Maryland.

Unless you've heard The United States Army Band at work you wouldn't believe the sound. It's powerful, clean, organic, nonplastic and gives you good feelings. It comes from first chair musicians who groove on sitting down together. You can feel it.

Blues, rock, pop, jazz, Chicago, Sousa, Brahms, Bartok, Martinu, improv, chamber, straight, sentimental and soul; they've got it for all occasions, sit-down or stand-up. And for good reason. The band's five ensembles are made up of professional musicians who can play anything. SP6 Mike Faulhaber, tall, lean, intent, is one of them.

"I'd been studying in Paris when my number came up; it was no surprise, I was going to be drafted. When the local board asked why I wanted an extension I told them because I wanted to play clarinet in The Army Band. I got the extension, auditioned for the band on tape and a year later reported for basic."

As Mike talks you can catch the effects of years of musical training —his voice picks up a meter to match the subject. His background is like that of many in the band.

"My folks ran a music store in Madison, WI. Music was in the family. My dad was a musician, a bandmaster and played in the local orchestra. My mother played clarinet and piano. It was in the family, in the blood. From the day I was born I can remember hearing classical music."

Mike started playing in kindergarten. In the summer he was packed off to National Music Camp at Interlochen, MI, and later graduated from Interlochen's first full-time class. As a freshman he toured South America for the State Department with the University of Illinois Symphony Orchestra and after getting his degree from the University of Houston, Mike was awarded a Fulbright grant to study in France.

"South America was really a great trip. I was lucky to make it. Then, I had to sit in an orchestra; I needed it like a lot of younger guys in the band do now but I got it out of my system. I still love symphony work but I don't need it like I used to."

That really isn't the kind of talk you'd expect to hear in the Army but musicians are an entirely different breed of cat. Their motivation comes from a drive and sense of self-discipline that would floor a DS. You don't have to look far to find it.

"As far as I'm concerned," says Mike, "there are only three, maybe four, really great things in life: music, women, baseball, good food."

That's the clue. It's what makes a professional musician different, it's what makes The Army Band different. Music comes first. Strange? No, not very.

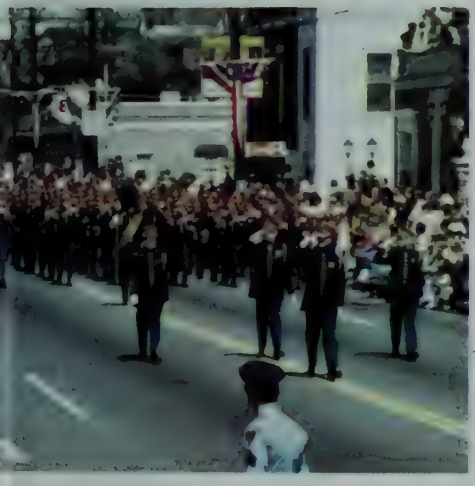
"There's something a lot of people can't understand; we're music freaks. When we go home at night, we go home and listen to more music. That's the kind of musicians you have in this organization—talented, really dedicated people. They're the finest musicians I've ever sat down with."

More people would agree if they could hear the band but The United States Army Band is heavily committed in the Washington area and seldom travels.

Ceremonies of state, VIP arrivals and departures, special occasions and scheduled concerts are covered by The Concert Band. These are the men who, like Mike, do the sit-down work — anything requiring a chair and a stand. In the summer they perform three scheduled evening concerts each week in Washington: Tuesdays at the Watergate, Wednes-









Clockwise from top left: A special performance of "Jubilee" at the John F. Kennedy Center marked the band's 50th birthday; a rare Main Street parade; the world famous Army Chorus; and The Herald Trumpets await the arrival of the President.

days at the Jefferson Memorial and Fridays on the east steps of the Capitol.

The Ceremonial Band handles stand-up work—arrivals, departures, changes of command, funerals and parades—or anything requiring two feet.

Music for dinners and receptions at the Departments of State and Defense or the White House is provided by The U. S. Army Strings. For special occasions, the strings can be grouped into quartets or combined with The Concert Band to form an orchestra.

The Herald Trumpets, playing on their own specially designed and built piston trumpets, add a colorful splash of pageantry to occasions of state and have frequently accompanied the President on trips at home and abroad.

The crew warming up for the University of Maryland concert was the stage band, more properly, The Army Blues. Originally created to perform for the younger generation, the Blues' sound reaches out to high schools, colleges and universities in the Washington metropolitan area to keep the word out that the Army thinks young.

For 50 years The United States Army Band has prided itself on producing the finest in military music —in keeping with the wishes of the man who ordered the band formed: General of the Armies John J. Pershing. There's little reason to expect less. Zero draft and an all-volunteer Army shouldn't have much of an effect on the already all-volunteer band; it leads the Washington, DC area in reenlistments now. It's just hard to keep good people out; the experience is too valuable.



For The Record

On side one, *Pay the Piper* was arranged by SP6 Jim Kessler and features a solo by SP7 Norm Brently.
The U.S. Army Band March was originally written for and dedicated to the band by the American composer A. L. Streeter.
On side two, Samuel A. Ward's *America the Beautiful* features a tenor solo by MSG Byron Corcoran.
Alex's Blues written by MSG Alex Smith features solos on sax by MSG Bob Shepard and on trumpet by SP7 Dave Nordland.

To remove record for playing, tear along perforation at fold. This stereo record can be played at 33 rpm speed on either monaural or stereo.

The Army Blues on a typical afternoon's assignment give Washington area children a chance to see that the Army's a lot more than grownups with guns.



KEEPS 'EM HOPPING

SP4 Chuck Noland

THE THIN GREEN line continued its mechanical sweep around the circle of the radar screen, disclosing nothing of interest. The weary GI at the console stretched, yawned and glanced out the door of the camouflaged tent.

The sky to the east of Anderson Mountain had lightened to a dull predawn gray. Early-rising birds chirped wake-up songs. A squirrel scampered to the door of the tent, paused to sniff the stale air inside and hopped disdainfully away.

Another nice day coming up, the GI thought to himself, and here I am stuck on this idiot mountain. Damn stupid war games, anyway. Five more days to go.

He took a last sip of coffee and shuddered as he swallowed the lukewarm dregs. He glanced at the clock. Five minutes to go. Where's my relief man?

He turned back to the screen, shook his head in disbelief and looked again. Near the top of the screen was a blip, then another, then two more. Heading his way—fast.

BULLETIN

Invading F-111 jets from the country of Lobo bombed a communications complex and Hawk missile sites on Anderson Mountain near the Marcos-Lobo border at dawn today.

Lobo ground forces, aided by F-100 jets flying close air support missions, crossed the border into Marcos at 7 a.m. and engaged elements of the U.S. Army's 91st Mechanized Infantry Division.

The invasion followed a two-week military buildup in southern Lobo during which U.S. Army and Air Force forces were deployed from the U.S. to Marcos to beef up the defenses of the allied Central Theater Command (CENTCOM).

With that mythical invasion—simulated last March on the military reservation at Fort Hood, TX—Army and Air Force personnel launched mock combat operations in the largest joint Army-Air Force training exercise to be conducted within the continental United States since 1965.



For 5 days it was the invaders from Lobo vs. the U.S. forces helping Marcos. About 23,000 troops plus equipment and aircraft from 20 U.S. military bases moved across and over the central Texas reservation in exercise Gallant Hand 72.

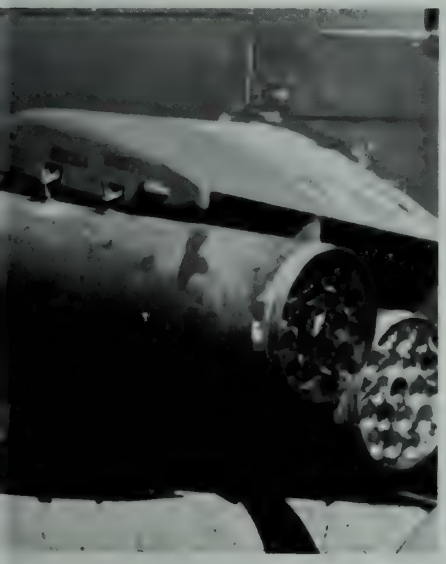
The exercise was conducted by the U.S. Readiness Command (formerly U.S. Strike Command with headquarters at MacDill Air Force Base, FL), which maintains operational command of all U.S.-based combat ready general-purpose Army and Air Force troops.

The last similar large-scale exercise, called Silver Hand, was also conducted at Fort Hood. That was in May 1965—before the Vietnam buildup postponed further such maneuvers.

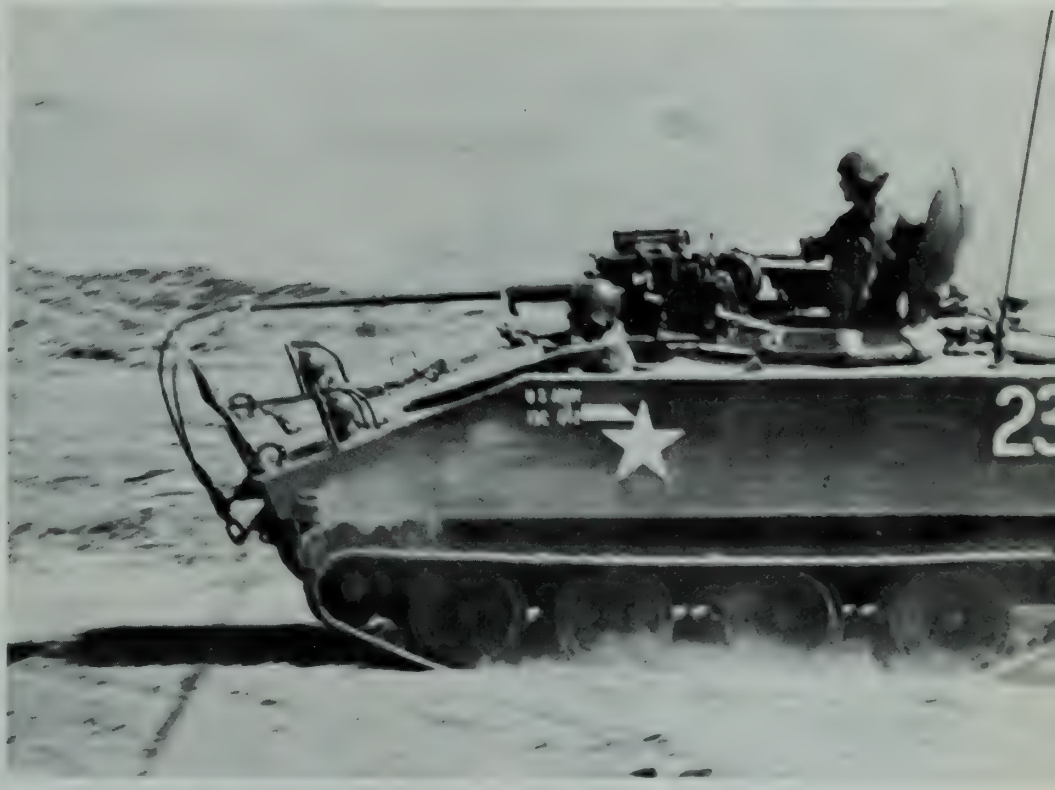
The Readiness Command conducts joint training and provides a general reserve of mobile, flexible, fast-reacting forces. The command is organized to deploy reinforcements to any unified command when so directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

That's what Gallant Hand 72, the first in a planned series of joint large-scale exercises, was all about. It involved reinforcement of a mythical "overseas" com-





ON THE RUN: Sprinting for cover, arming gunships, unloading the mammoth C-5 Galaxy or running flat out across the Texas plains, Gallant Hand 72 keeps the troops hopping.





This page: Friendly choppers and tanks mount counteroffensive, GI monitors fuel flow into storage tanks, prisoners get armed escort. Facing page: Special Forces underwater demolition teams cleared trees in Belton Lake so bridge could be built for counteroffensive.







mand, established at Fort Hood, with a U.S.-based armored division and Air Force aircraft.

Stateside "War Zone." During the exercise Fort Hood was transformed into a simulated war zone. Thousands of troops and tons of equipment dispersed across the 340-square-mile reservation. Tents and vehicles were carefully camouflaged. During darkness, lights were doused and noise was held to a minimum. Guards patrolled every camp.

During the day units searched for the enemy. On contact battles broke out.. Adding to the realism were grenade simulators, blank rifle and machine gun cartridges, smoke bombs and a full complement of tanks, armored personnel carriers, helicopters and jets.

Neutral battlefield controllers acted as field judges, assessing probable damage and casualties after each engagement and keeping activity within the bounds of the exercise scenario.

The bulk of friendly Army maneuver forces consisted of Fort Hood's 2d Armored Division under the command of Major General George G. Cantlay. Overall commander of Army forces was Lieutenant General George P. Seneff, commanding general of III Corps and Fort Hood.

Aggressor forces—mainly elements of Fort Hood's 1st Cavalry Division—followed an exercise scenario. It called for the invaders to push the defenders back for 3 days and then in turn be pushed back across the border into Lobo—and out of disputed territory occupied by Lobo since a mythical war in 1954.

Friendly forces were free to respond as they wished—though the scenario was designed, in the words of one planning officer, "so the actions of the aggressors will trigger the kind of response we'd like to see the friendlies make."

The FTX IQ Test

1. Gallant Hand 72:
   (a) is a figment of your imagination.
   (b) was devised by Milton-Bradley.
   (c) is a riot control exercise.
   (d) looks like a Boy Scout jamboree.

2. Gallant Hand 72 is being directed by:
   (a) Cecil B. DeMille.
   (b) Walt Disney.
   (c) an Army clerk-typist somewhere in the Pentagon.
   (d) Andy Warhol.

3. The purpose of the exercise is to:
   (a) test 23,000 troops on the proper methods of digging latrines.
   (b) let Air Force pilots log some extra flight time.
   (c) outdo the Six Flags Over Texas 4th of July fireworks display.
   (d) provide an audience for the Joint Forces Daily.

4. The arrival of so many additional officers on post is taxing:
   (a) the post golf course.
   (b) 23,000 elbows.
   (c) the bartender at the Officers' Club.
   (d) the patience of thousands of NCOs.

— From the Joint Forces Daily, published by the Gallant Hand '72 Joint Information Office.



A field training exercise like Gallant Hand 72 is a serious matter with a serious purpose: to make sure forces are prepared for combat. But it's not the real thing, after all, and most of the troops try to keep their sense of humor.

The mechanized infantry battalion commander was away from his jeep. His driver was monitoring radio traffic. Suddenly the radio crackled to life.

"I've only got one tank left here and there's a whole column of enemy tanks moving toward me," a company commander reported from a couple of miles away. "I'm just gonna sit here and do nothing, over."

The driver pondered the message for a moment, smiled and grabbed the mike.

"Roger," came the reply. "Just don't let 'em get by you."

For commanders it was a chance to exercise their units—honing training, finding strengths and weaknesses and trying out new ideas. For the troops it was a week or more in the field without warm bunks, hot showers, TV or the other comforts of garrison life.

Commanders, hopping around in helicopters to observe the action and studying huge maps covered with symbols representing the movement of thousands of troops, could speak knowledgeably of the tide of battle.

But, as always, the individual soldier had a strictly personal view of the entire exercise based on what he saw in his own little slice of the action. Ask a dozen troops in different places how it was going and you'd get a dozen different replies.

"It's a lot of fun if you can keep going," said one "Hell on Wheels" tanker of the 2d Armored Division.

"It gets kind of confusing, though," he continued. "Like this aircraft flies over you 10 dozen times and you're shooting it down every time it comes over and he's shooting you and killing you. They can't get down and argue about it so somebody has to say, 'Okay, I lost.'

"The way you win a battle out here," he quipped, "is when one controller outranks the other!"

A radio operator for a battalion commander: "Nobody knows what's going on. We've got the enemy and the friendlies talking to each other on the radio trying to figure it out."

A mechanized infantry battalion commander: "Well, we're getting a lot of fresh air and sunshine."

A machine-gunner on an armored personnel carrier: "I'm doing okay. I shot down two Chinooks a while ago."

A tank driver: "We're supposed to link up with some people in that treeline over there. I think they're still there. If we can't find 'em I'll just head on home, park the tank in the front yard and charge the kids a quarter to tour it. Hell, I figure by afternoon I ought to have 50 cents."

But beneath the troops' standard grumbles there was an undertone of acknowledgement that they were getting some good out of the exercise.

"We've been building bridges and tearing 'em down for 3 days," said one engineer, adding: "I think we could do it with our eyes closed."

Said a member of an aero rifle platoon, tense from staying ready to scramble into the choppers on a moment's notice: "It's kind of nerve-racking but what the hell—it's good practice."

A tank driver: "It's a lot of fun out there. Gives you a good workout."

In contrast to the generally unconventional warfare of Vietnam, Gallant Hand 72 focused on conventional

warfare in a mid-intensity environment—looking toward North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) commitments in Europe.

Joint Support. Though most of the men and machines were already at Fort Hood, the Military Airlift Command (MAC) airlifted more than 2,000 additional troops and 2,100 tons of equipment to Texas during the deployment phase of the exercise. The 116 missions by C-141 Starlifters and seven by the mammoth C-5 Galaxy, world's largest aircraft, originated at 13 bases around the United States.

In addition to Fort Hood-based units, Army troops included an air defense artillery battalion from Fort Bliss, TX; medical units from Fort Sam Houston, TX; psychological operations and civil affairs units from Fort Bragg, NC; an aviation company from Fort Rucker, AL; field artillery units from Fort Sill, OK; and elements of the 5th Special Forces Group from the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance at Fort Bragg.

Air Force units—including several from the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard—came from a score of bases around the country. Units from the Army National Guard had observers on the ground in anticipation of Gallant Hand 73 which is already being planned again at Fort Hood.

"The fact that we've got the National Guard and Reserves participating gives a good clue to the future in that they're part of the total force concept," said Air Force Major George Harrison, assistant project officer for the Readiness Command's Directorate of Operations. "They're part of the forces we'll be counting on if we have to mobilize."

Readiness Command's ma-





Military Airlift Command workhorses, the C-141 Starlifter and the C-5 Galaxy above, lifted troops and equipment into Fort Hood for the exercise. At left, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird greets tankers along with GEN John L. Throckmorton, Readiness Command commander-in-chief (soft cap) and LTC Raymond G. Cardillo (helmet), executive officer of the 2d Armored Division's 3d Brigade.

jor emphasis during the exercise, Harrison said, was on joint Army-Air Force operations.

"We don't tell the Air Force how they're going to fly their fighters and we don't tell the Army what tactics they'll use in their employment of armor," he said. "What we do emphasize, though, are things that impinge on both services where the services have interests that intermingle."

One of the biggest joint doctrine areas, he said, is air space management. During the exercise there were 113 Air Force and 184 Army aircraft operating at speeds varying from around 70 to 550 knots—plus simulated mortar and artillery fire, air defense missiles and drones designed to confuse radar—all crammed into the air space around Fort Hood.

"All this traffic has to be intermingled and we've got to give everybody some assurance that they're not going to interfere with each other," Harrison said. "This is one of the big joint doctrine areas we're concerned with. The problem isn't solved by any means but we think we've got a good start on it," he said.

Other key joint doctrine areas, Harrison said, include coordinating Air Force jets with Army helicopter gunships and artillery for maximum effect and getting Army loads on and off Air Force aircraft for rapid movement.

New Angles. The exercise also gave the individual services a chance to work on new ideas. For the 2d Armored Division's General Cantlay it meant a chance to work on defenses against the newest combat element, the helicopter.

"I'd say the beginning of a conception of anti-airmobile doctrine starts with this exercise," Cantlay said. "We thought about ways of coping with it before the exercise began and I think we've learned a lot.

"We start with an alert soldier who knows he's supposed to tell somebody if he sees helicopters and to shoot at them if they're close enough," he said. "The word gets passed to the mechanized battalions, the tanks use their automatic weapons, the air defense missiles get

Recondos —On Wheels



Members of the 1st Cav's experimental motorcycle recondo platoon check signals before moving out on a mission.

The huge Chinook helicopters cleared the treeline and dropped into the clearing, the wash from their twin rotors beating down the yellowed Central Texas grass as they settled.

Inside the birds battle-clad GIs tensed as the cargo doors whined open. Now they dashed for the trees, the noise of the Chinooks' turbine engines almost drowning out the angry roar of their motorcycles.

Motorcycles? Uh-huh. Three dozen of them.

It was another mission for the soldiers of an experimental platoon of the famed 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, TX. With all due respect for the horse, these latter-day cavalrymen are charging around the countryside these days on 1970s-style mounts that run on gasoline instead of oats.

Hell's Angels never looked so good—or so disciplined.

Though Lieutenant Angel (his real name) Delahaut wears neither a black leather jacket nor a shaggy mane, he commands one of the most unusual platoons in today's modern Army.

It's an experimental motorcycle reconnaissance platoon being tested by the combat support company of the 1st Cav's 2d Battalion, 7th Cavalry.

The idea of a motorcycle-

hot, even our conventional artillery fires air bursts at helicopters—it's discouraging.

"Our artillery batteries plot targets of possible landing sites in advance and as soon as they set down, boom. And a mobile force doesn't walk to respond to a helicopter, it rides," Cantlay said. "Plus there's an airborne surveillance system 24 hours a day over the whole division area . . . . It's very difficult for helicopters to move anywhere without being picked up."

The use of helicopters in mid- and high-intensity warfare, both in transporting troops and in an attack role, is now under study in the 1st Cavalry Division (Tricap) at Fort Hood (see "Triple Threat Team," May 1972 SOLDIERS).

"I'm not sure our experience is proof one way or the other of the military utility of the helicopter in a mid- to high intensity war," Cantlay said, "but helicopters haven't been successful in this operation. Of course there isn't a weapon or a weapons system we've got, starting with an infantryman, that isn't vulnerable somehow."

In the broadest sense Gallant Hand 72 was designed to test the readiness posture of U.S.-based combat forces—their ability to mobilize fast, deploy swiftly anywhere in the world and operate effectively once they arrive.

"It's only through exercises such as these," said General John L. Throckmorton, commander-in-chief of Readiness Command, "that we can determine the degree of training of our troops and the readiness posture they have attained."

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, visiting during the exercise, called Gallant Hand 72: " . . . an indication of the change of direction which the military forces of the United States are taking as we make the transition from war to peace . . . from confrontation to negotiations . . . from arms competition to arms limitation.

"If we are going to be successful in this area," Laird said, "we must maintain a ready, adequately trained peacetime deterrent force."

mounted recondo platoon isn't new. It was tried in World War II and has been used some in Vietnam.

The idea received serious consideration during World War II when motorcycles were used extensively—but mostly for special messenger duty and traffic control.

Reconnaissance missions were conducted on motorcycles but the machines of the 1940s were too heavy to be effective off-the-road and were often mechanically unreliable. World War II literature on the subject refers constantly to their inability to negotiate cross-country terrain.

Present-day cross-country motorcycles are another matter. They're lightweight and dependable and can negotiate rough terrain with ease.

"The motorcycle is ideally suited, in my opinion, for the reconnaissance platoon—both in route and area recon roles," says Major Joe L. Lewis, battalion operations officer.

To test that theory, the Army leased four 125-cc. and thirty-two 185-cc. trail bikes. The platoon started training last January.

Some of Dalahaut's men—including his platoon sergeant and four squad leaders—had never ridden motorcycles before, and about half the platoon had never ridden them cross-country. So the platoon spent several weeks learning to operate the bikes.

The only training needed, though, was in operating the cycles—the reconnaissance mission for which the men had trained remained the same.

The soldiers sustained a few minor injuries in early training. But, said Dalahaut in March, "considering the inexperience of the men, we expected more injuries than have occurred. We have a few minor spills every day but my men are in good shape and helmets have prevented several serious injuries."

The test program will weigh the motorcycle's advantages and disadvantages in tactical situations.

A strong plus is their transportability. Helicopters can drop the bikes well behind enemy lines to reconnoiter quickly then whisk them away.

A special consideration is cost. A platoon of 40 men could be mounted individually on motorcycles for less than it costs to mount a single squad on an armored personnel carrier. A suitable motorcycle costs about $750; an M114 Reconnaissance Vehicle goes for $35,000—minus communications and weapons systems.

The ultimate question, says Lewis, is this: "Can the motorcycle perform a useful role in a tactical environment?"

The current experiment should go a long way toward answering that question.

Experience Before All



Barney Halloran

"I COULD say black is beautiful all day long but it's just not convincing." And that's an understatement, especially coming from a white officer. CPT Chester Comstock certainly isn't trying to make points with the black community but he doesn't have to.

Comstock, a competent artist and a particularly sensitive sculptor, has felt the black experience and responded to it. Blacks seem to understand immediately what he's doing. It turns them on but then cultural barriers seldom stand in the way of art.

Raising his eyebrows, Comstock likes to ask people how they respond to his work. He's not fishing for compliments but wants to know if his message is getting across. That's an unusual and remarkably honest approach for a contemporary artist but it's typical for Chet Comstock.

One of his favorite works and one that's received considerable attention is on display at Headquarters, 4th Infantry Division. It's "The Negress," a stately, compelling bust of an Ife woman—the product of 2 years labor and his first work in bronze.

"The Negress" was inspired by study of eleventh century African culture in the city of Ife and by Chet Comstock's own experience as a witness to the suffering, dignity, sensuality and power of black women. "The Negress" proclaims that and more.

Why is a white man sculpting blacks? In Chet Comstock's case childhood curiosity was originally turned on by old copies of *National Geographic*. Appreciation of African beauty became more important as Chet's interest in art grew. His amusement and fascination with Picasso, for example, are based partly on his break with traditional painting after being influenced by African sculpture.

Chet feels the broad nose, thick lips, high cheekbones and dark skin, usually considered typical African features, represent a uniqueness when proportioned and balanced that challenges any other culture's concept of classic beauty. As Comstock explained, he set out to do—and did—"reaffirm the fact that Negro people can consider their culture as having standards of beauty that are not measurable by Western standards."

How does a white man come this close to what some

At left: "The Negress." Right: Chet Comstock at work on the artillery pack mule. The studio is an extension of his trailer home.

people call blackness? The answer comes by living black. Chet Comstock quit college. His grades were good but he needed something else; he had always wanted to be an artist. In 1964 he showed up in East Berkeley broke and discouraged. He moved into what he could afford—the black ghetto. It's part of that experience that's still alive in his sculptures.

"I began taking classes with a local artist" but there were differences of opinions, different values at work. "I had my own ideas and what I needed most were the techniques to express those ideas, not someone else's principles." After a few months Comstock left and spent 2½ years at the San Francisco Art Foundry learning those techniques.

That's where "The Negress" was done and where "Black Torso" began.

There's a quiet communication going on between the sculptor and the bodies of people who are his subjects. Comstock feels that blacks don't get full credit for their blackness and they know he's giving it to them. There's a dignity that blacks can draw from Comstock's work and they've told him so. But compliments from one quarter have been countered by opposite reactions. Other people have called him a "nigger-lover" because of some of his best work.

Although his black castings have drawn the most attention, Comstock's work is not limited to black subjects. Other pieces are the results of other experiences. "Millie," for example, is a hauntingly ravaged young white woman who sits, crossed with the anguish and pain of her addiction, staring out at a world she's deserted.

Comstock also ennobles humble creatures. Since coming to Fort Carson he has done a mountain-howitzer pack mule model which was to have been used as a monument. However, because funds were needed for another project, the mule is looking for a home. But he is a fine beast and carries the unmistakable aura of stubbornness and determination with sturdy dignity.





"Black Torso" and "Millie" give no hint of Comstock the fisherman—a man who would rather tie his own flies and fish than anything else.



"Aieeeee . . . thud!"

Barney Halloran

TRADITIONAL oriental sports definitely discriminate against women, no question about it. For instance, *judo-ka* means a man who plays judo; there's no feminine equivalent—in Japanese.

In the States though, it's a different story. It's not the least bit unusual to find women at a local *dojo,* or gym, practicing *te-waza, koshi-waza, ashi-waza* or *sute-mi-waza.*

As a matter of fact, women enjoy an advantage when matched with men. Hip throws and hip tricks—*koshi-waza*—are easier for women, because they usually are shorter. The taller male is usually forced into using only *te-waza* and *ashi-waza*—hand and leg throws. And his ferocity is, hmmmmm, watered down.

Much as the American *judo-ka* will grant women equality, even on the mat, the sound of "*aieeeeee . . .* thud" followed by giggles shivers the timbers of some men who deep inside can still hear the lonesome oink of their male chauvinist piglet.

And giggles we had at the Fort Carson, CO, Judo Club. SP4 Rich Novack, a *sho-dan* or 1st grade black belt and club president, was absent but SP4 Al Rodriguez and CPT Tony Arnold, both brown belts, were running *uchikomi* or what's known as practice.

The old masters of the sport teach that judo's ultimate aim is to promote harmony through systematic training of the mind and body. That's certainly a worthwhile idea so to see how popular that philosophy is, SOLDIERS spoke with a few of the judo-playing wives and daughters of Fort Carson personnel.

Debbie Lake, a tall, cute giggler, started playing judo just 4 months ago. Her dad is with the 1/10 Infantry.

"How come I started?" was followed by a face-full of blushing. "Well, I got into this fight at school and lost. I guess this girl just felt like beating me up and she did. I thought maybe judo would help."

"Good thinking, Deb," said the man from SOLDIERS.

Judo was originally refined from jujitsu, the ancient



method of attack, by Mr. Jigoro Kano in 1882. Judo, which means "gentle way," is practiced now as an art, sport and means of both attack and self defense. Mr. Kano's followers disapprove of demonstrations showing how judo compares with other attack methods.

Part of judo's philosophy simply states: "with proper practice the old will become healthier and the weak stronger." It's a sport requiring a great deal of practice, traditional manners and humility.

Still panting from 3 minutes of *randori,* or free practice, Linda Lavigne gasped, "Oh, I started playing years ago at LSU. But that was before three kids." Linda's husband is executive officer of Charlie 1/11 and also a *judo-ka.* "I'm trying to get back in shape after baby number three."

Paula Martinez, whose dad is stationed at Carson, is playing for some of the same reasons as Linda. "Well, there's not a lot to do at night on post so some of my girl friends and I decided to play judo. It's really great to stay in shape and it's something I can always use."

Judo is recommended by the masters to develop the body but it's very doubtful that Mr. Kano ever thought it might be used to develop women's bodies. The closest a judo master came to that was a statement made by the respected Mr. Shinzo Takagi, a ninth grade black belt. "It is not to think that judo is only for the mature young man. There can be found in judo a curriculum suitable to both the very young, whose bodies are not yet developed, and for the elderly who wish to retain their flexibility."

In spite of feminine exclusion by the masters, Veronica Taylor grinned and admitted, "I love it. I always wanted to play judo but I never had the chance before."

Veronica started playing several months ago when her husband went overseas to join the 196th Brigade. She's into it 3 nights a week now. Does Veronica think she has a competitive nature?

"Oh, yes, I want to compete very much. I guess I do have a very competitive nature."

And that's what judo thrives on. Game play is rugged. A match is won with only one point that can be awarded four ways.

A clean *tachi-waza* or standing throw is good for a point. A sloppy throw may be awarded only half a point or none at all. *Ne-waza* or a hold-down for 30 seconds with one player in complete control is good for one point but if the low man—or lady—manages a leg coil the clock is stopped.

There are other ways to win. A strangle or a quick choke usually brings on a surrender within seconds. The same is true of the arm lock technique (usually limited to use by brown belts and above) that twists up the shoulder joint and means immediate surrender — a point.

Judo is one sport in which women can compete equally with men, where size and strength mean less. Harmony may not be at stake but understanding and developing concentration, form, coordination and humility are worth the wear and tear.

What Is This Belt Business?

Ju-dan	**10th grade**	**red or black**
Kyu-dan	**9th grade**	**red or black**
Hachi-dan	**8th grade**	**red & white or black**
Shichi-dan	**7th grade**	**red & white or black**
Roku-dan	**6th grade**	**red & white or black**
Go-dan	**5th grade**	**black**
Yon-dan	**4th grade**	**black**
San-dan	**3d grade**	**black**
Ni-dan	**2d grade**	**black**
Sho-dan	**1st grade**	**black**
Ik-kyu	**1st class**	**brown**
Ni-kyu	**2d class**	**brown**
San-kyu	**3d class**	**brown**
Yon-kyu	**4th class**	**white or green**
Go-kyu	**5th class**	**white**

Promotion in judo is based on performance in contests, special examinations, conduct and knowledge of the sport. In Japan a player is a beginner until he is graded for his first black belt. The highest grade, ju-dan, was held only by Mr. Kano—promoted on his deathbed.



It could be *ippon-soi-nage*, one arm shoulder throw, but bets are off it'll work. First balance must be broken—*kuzushi!*



In the equipment test business it pays to

TRY IT... YOU'LL NEED IT

SP4 Anthony Morrell

AN INFANTRYMAN crouches behind a tree stump, weapon at ready, awaiting an encounter with the "enemy." Cautiously he leaves his position to stalk a heavily wooded area nearby. His movement triggers a photocell. A moving target suddenly appears at his left. Specially camouflaged television cameras record his actions as he fires the strange-looking experimental weapon in the direction of the "enemy." Now he hits the dirt as a weapons firing simulator "returns fire." The "enemy" is hit. As it falls the hit score is transmitted to a computer several hundred meters away.

In this test at the U.S. Army Infantry Board, Fort Benning, GA, neither the soldier nor his equipment is ordinary. He is a "test soldier."

In all, 144 enlisted specialists—including computer operators, chemical and electrical engineers, statisticians and psychologists—are testing items proposed for use by the infantry.

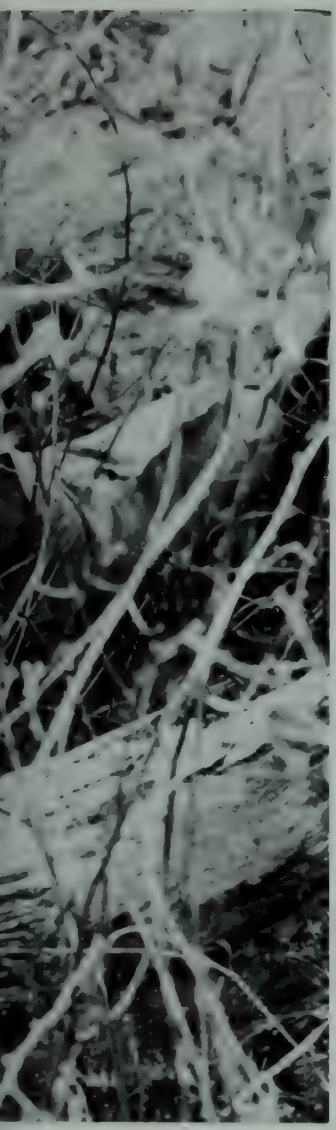
SPECIALIST 4 ANTHONY MORRELL is assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Infantry Board, Fort Benning, GA.

The test soldier must be an actor, a director, an engineer, a scientist and in some instances a guinea pig. Working under tight security and in unusual surroundings, he tries to simulate actual combat conditions. In exacting detail, he acts out every possible situation in which the experimental equipment will be used in combat. Working on automated test ranges, he collects data on the strange-looking equipment and measures it against control items of the same type. He is at home in a combat environment of hit-sensitive pop-up targets, high speed photography and computers.

Realism is the primary objective. Many tests call for operation in total darkness or under low light conditions. The Chattahoochee River is used to test the swim capacity of vehicles, and the jungle-like Georgia forests and swamps to evaluate field equipment.

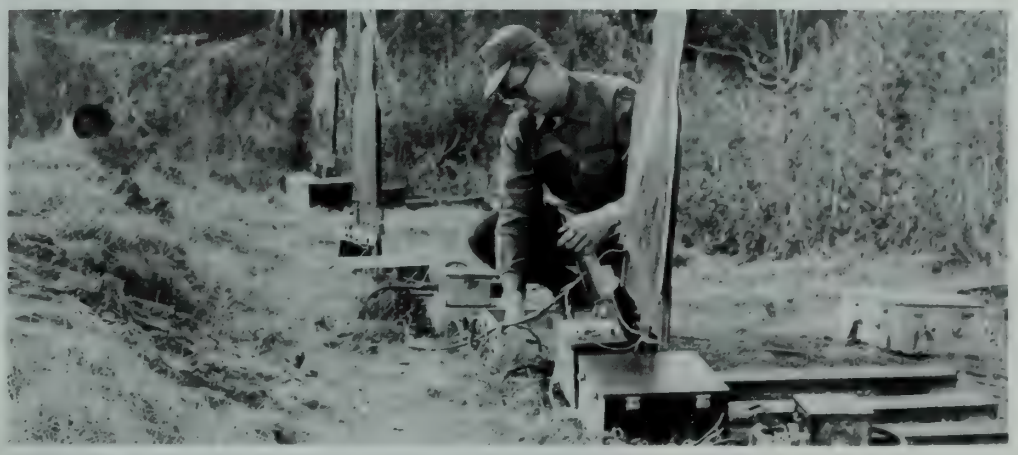
During a typical test of a weapons prototype the men might airdrop the item during a portability test and then put it through fully instrumented Quick-fire, Attack and Defense Ranges.

Specialist 4 Jimmie Thomas of Syracuse, NY, a





Electronic sensors and test soldiers are used to evaluate SPIW, the XM19 weapons prototype, at Fort Benning, GA.





Vietnam combat veteran, has participated in more than 20 tests, principally with small arms.

"In training," says Thomas, "they told us that if we took care of our gear it would take care of us. What we do here is to make sure this equipment is worth taking care of. Some dude's life, maybe even a buddy's, might depend on how well we test this stuff."

Another test soldier, Specialist 5 Roger Anderson, an engineer assistant and a graduate of Oregon State University in engineering management, exemplifies the MOS specialists working at the board. He averages 10 hours a day at his duties and finds his role as a test soldier "challenging, especially my recent work in constructing the Clothing and Equipment Test Facility which gave me a good deal of experience in field engineering. While doing this I've also attended special Army schools and several conferences and symposiums so I've been able to keep abreast of my colleagues in civilian life."

transpo 72



TRANSPO 72, first of its kind in the world, is the total transportation show. And the US Army has been in on its development since Army engineers from Fort Meade, MD, began erecting Bailey bridges to aid in moving thousands of cars and more than a million spectators visiting the 9-day affair. In all, the Army built six bridges for vehicles and another 17 to handle pedestrian traffic. Once at the exposition grounds at Dulles Airport near Washington, DC, it's Army again with dozens of exhibits, displays, demonstrations and shows of equipment. TRANSPO 72 is a show of things that move on land, in the air or on the water and the Army's presence is everywhere. One exhibit shows the legendary Army mule as one of the earliest modes of transportation contrasting with the most advanced equipment in the Army inventory. Another display shows the latest in ship-to-shore loading and unloading operations. And there's a display showing new developments in airfield and road building. There's a scale model of the Vertical Assembly Building at Cape Kennedy to show an Army contribution to the space program plus an array of Army helicopters, various types of wheeled surface vehicles, an Army MUST hospital complete with two air ambulances to handle emergencies. There's also a chopper flight demonstration and performances by the Golden Knights, The US Army Band, US Army Field Band and other Army ceremonial units. TRANSPO 72 closes June 4.









"The lure of the distant and the difficult is deceptive. Opportunity is where you are."
—John Burroughs

SKILLS FOR THE ASKING

GETTING OUT SOON? Need a job skill? They're yours for the asking at any of the Army's ten new skill centers located on Army posts throughout the United States.

Skill center and job opportunity are synonymous.

"Anyone who graduates and is willing to travel will be hired," Dr. John Menozzi of DA's Project Transition branch predicts. "A person who puts location limitations on his hiring tends to cut down his chances."

Each center is receiving microfilm feed-in of Department of Labor reports on current job conditions in specific cities and state areas. Whenever an appropriate job and skill match up, a call goes out requesting the employer to hold it for the applicant.

Many of the courses are taught by professionals who are also recruiting for their specific companies. Trainees are watched



SFC D. Mallicoat









closely during the course and may be hired immediately upon graduation.

Anyone wishing to attend needs only report to his Project Transition office. Priority is given those returning from overseas or who don't have marketable civilian skills.

An applicant entering the program receives professional counseling followed by tests to determine interests, aptitude and abilities.

Once a course is selected, it's on to school at the skill center closest to your home station or, in case you're returning from overseas, nearest your home of record where the course is offered.

Each course lasts 6 weeks, 8 hours a day. There's no guard duty or KP. Learning a skill has top priority.

TELEPHONE REFERRAL

Got a problem? Don't know where to turn? Need some help? Vets, soon-to-be vets, widows, dependents and relatives of veterans in 13 major U.S. cities now have an answer courtesy of Manpower Foundation Inc., a charitable organization. It's known as the Veterans Referral Switchboard—and it's free! (About 50 cities will be covered by the end of this year.)

Phones are manned by trained veterans who serve as volunteers. They refer callers to specific agencies or organizations that can help individuals find answers to their problems, no matter how complex. It's all done without red tape or confusion.

Some of the assistance areas include: employment and job training, disability claims, housing and business loans, survivor benefits, medical and dental treatment, drug counselling and legal advice.

Concerned citizens have also called the switchboard to provide information about new or little known programs for veterans or to offer jobs to qualified vets.

Cities and telephone numbers now operating are:

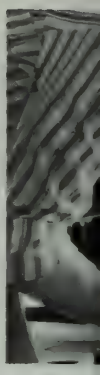
Boston	(617) 426-2050
Cincinnati	(513) 621-7250
Dallas	(214) 651-8387
Louisville	(502) 583-1674
Milwaukee	(414) 224-1090
Newark	(201) 624-1840
New Orleans	(504) 581-7690
Oklahoma City	(405) 236-0967
Philadelphia	(215) 568-4050
Pittsburgh	(412) 391-1175
St. Louis	(314) 621-6639
Seattle	(206) 682-5220
Washington, DC	(202) 393-8484

● *Additional cities and numbers will be published in* SOLDIERS *as they become known.*

There may be further counseling during the course plus referral counseling upon completion. Unions and trade associations may furnish prospective employers with credentials or letters of introduction.

How good are the courses?

"This is my fourth or fifth trip to Fort Belvoir, VA, and we've hired 15 men from the center there," reports Tom Johnson, a municipal patrolman for the state of New Jersey. "In New Jersey all police officers must take a 240-hour course. That's a lot of waiting. Those we hire from a center can be put right to work. This saves the state money and the quality of men we get is excellent."





"I've only been in the course a week now," SP5 Lynn Cosper explained. "But from what I've seen so far, it's gonna' be a big advantage for those men who do have to go to a police academy. For those who don't, they'll be able to pick things up much faster on the job."

What about pay and earnings for the skilled graduate? Depending on the part of the country, telephone linemen average from $2.47 to $4 an hour; cable splicers, $2.50 to $4.14 an hour—plus fringe benefits equal to another 20 to 25 percent of their salary if they're working for a utility company.

SGT Kenneth Warren and SP4s Larry Holden and Tony D. Gilard got jobs the day they graduated from the Line and Cable Splicing course.

"I wanted to get into police management but my eyesight kept me out," Gilard related. "I've been a supply clerk overseas and a staff duty driver since I came back last year. I wanted something with a challenge. So when they told me this course was hard I figured I'd try it. It was outta sight. I dig it. If I had it to do again I'd take the same course."













Variety marks job training scene at skill centers —from police training to carpentry, claim adjustment to offset printing.



Holden returned from Germany in February. "I've been in cable splicin' ever since I've been in. I just enjoy getting up in the air," he quipped. "But the Army course wasn't nothin'. I had to learn on my own. Here our instructor explained everything in great detail."

"Like him," Warren interrupted, "I came in as a signal lineman. But our Army training pushed us too fast. You come here and they teach you everything. The instructor knows what he's talkin' about and you know you can trust him. I'd sure like to be his kinda' workman."

About 140,000 skilled construction workers must be added to the Nation's manpower pool each year until 1975. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor reports only 40,000 apprentices are trained each year. Journeymen wages for cement finishers range from $5 to $8.75 an hour and apprentices are paid an average of 65 percent of that figure to start.

And then there's plumbing.

"Most people think of toilets and sinks when they think of plumbing," one instructor pointed out. "But the plumber's friend is long gone. True, some may work all their lives fixing faucets and unstopping drains. Others work on construction projects where they're in the weather all day. Then there are those who work for a plumbing contractor and spend most of their time making drawings in a comfortable room. But one thing is sure—they all get paid well!"

Refrigeration and air conditioning is a career field more extensive than many would imagine. There are foreign and U.S. makes of refrigerators, car and window air conditioners, large central heating and air conditioning plants and contract design work.

"There are at least 14 job openings in the Washington, DC, area each day," said an air conditioning-refrigeration instructor at one of the centers. "And some property managers offer my grads a good salary, a three-bedroom furnished apartment and a 6½-hour day/40-hour week with time and a half for overtime just to be maintenance men."

But there are other reasons for learning a

JOB MARKET

By Richard A. Stewart

There's a strategy to job hunting. Four words sum up those things that will be of most benefit to you as you approach the job market: aggressiveness, alertness, realism and flexibility.

1. BE AGGRESSIVE. Don't wait for the job to come to you. Don't be discouraged by being turned down because of the nature of the job market.

2. BE ALERT. This means not only taking advantage of on- and off-post interviews but seeking out advice from your Project Transition officer, the U.S. Employment Office, friends and family as to where jobs might be.

3. BE REALISTIC . . . about yourself and the job market. While it may be difficult to be objective about your abilities, your Project Transition officer can assist you in recognizing your interests and help you assess your marketability.

4. BE FLEXIBLE . . . regarding the type of work, the location or the conditions of employment. This does not mean that you must take the first job offered or must accept something less than you hoped to find. It does mean being aware that first order preferences may not always be readily available. *Only you can sell yourself and your abilities to a prospective employer.*

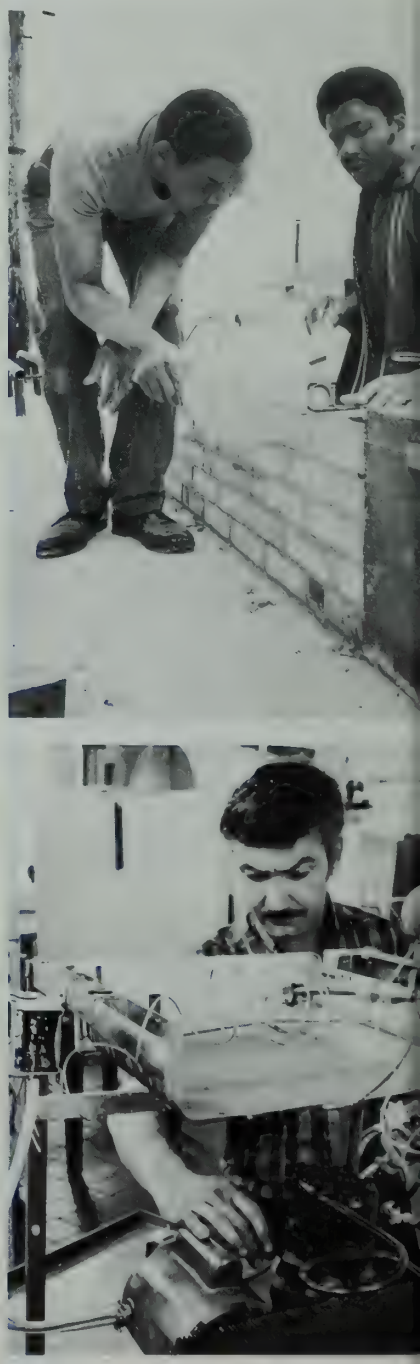
WOMEN IN BUSINESS

By Jean C. Hayes

In business, a female is in a male kingdom. She must learn how to interact with people who believe that she can, as a woman, be easily hoodwinked. And that she can, again as a woman, be easily dismissed. She must be able to discriminate between using charm as means to an end and as the end itself. She must also learn that to be heard one must do more than speak.

The secret lies in meticulously and painstakingly developing a thoroughly individualized manner that cannot be discounted as the "typical woman" of the past or as the "liberated woman" of the present. To be successful, a woman must develop her own ever-flexible method of presenting her opinion. She must anticipate situations before they arise. She must be prepared to encounter difficulties but not to the extent that she brings them upon herself.

These excerpts were adapted for SOLDIERS courtesy of "Business World" magazine. A free copy of the magazine will be sent on request to servicemen or women retiring or separating from the Army. Write: Business World, 310 Madison Avenue, New York, NY, 10017.







Practical training in classroom, at workbench and construction site brings the soldier up to the entry level of his chosen trade. And for many there's a job offer at the end of the 6-week course.

Know about the National Urban League? It's another way to find a job.

Within 90 to 120 days of ETS, a serviceman or woman may fill out Form 3663-R which is supplied by his unit. The completed form is forwarded to the league's national office in New York City. A questionnaire seeking information on the soldier's future educational, occupational and housing needs is then sent to the service member.

Each case is assigned to one of the league's Military and Veteran's Affairs counselors in an office near the applicant's home.

How successful is this activity? Of 22,856 requests for employment assistance through March, 10,260 were helped—approximately 45 percent since the start of the program.

Army Reg 608-6 states that service members will be told personally or by handout about the program so the form can be returned no later than 90 days before ETS. The regulation also states that National Urban League service is voluntary and no information can be released to the agency without the individual's consent.

skill. One Army SFC who is retiring after 26 years wants to remodel his home so he's taking carpentry. SP4 Keith Ebbeskotte is taking the auto mechanics course "as a refresher and a chance to work on my own car."

Courses currently offered at the skill centers include auto body repair, auto mechanics, bricklaying, cable-TV installation, carpentry, cement masonry, claim adjustment, drafting, electric-appliance repair, electrician, heating and air-conditioning, hotel - motel management, lineman - cable splicer, office machine repair, offset pressman, painting, plumbing, police training, small engine repair, service station operation, TV repair and welding.

The skill training centers are located at Forts Benning, GA; Belvoir, VA; Bliss, TX; Bragg, NC; Carson, CO; Knox, KY; Dix, NJ; Leonard Wood, MO; Lewis, WA; and Ord, CA.

Job Prospects: More Than Fair



"With your husband a doctor, why don't you study nursing . . ." American Hospital Association representative James Hague tells a couple at the Nuremberg Job Fair.

It's fair day—job fair, that is! No sawdust or cotton candy but plenty of information for the man or woman waiting to "rejoin the world."

Because employers are fast discovering the vast untapped pool of military talent that can be quickly adapted to the needs of commerce and industry, the job fair idea is flourishing throughout the country and overseas. It offers soldiers, regardless of race or sex, the chance to choose a career field and to compare companies within that field. They can see what they like—and what they don't like!

Nearly 6,000 servicemen and women, officers and enlisted, were counseled at 22 3-hour sessions held in four German cities—Frankfurt, Kaiserslautern, Stuttgart and Nuremberg—during the "European Job Information Fair." It was sponsored jointly by the Jobs for Veterans National Committee and the Department of Defense. An overwhelming majority of participants indicated they would like the counseling effort expanded and scheduled regularly.

The purpose of any job fair is to show those attending where they stand in the job market. Business representatives make it clear that for many soldiers the best route to a civilian job involves additional education or skill training. For those needing more education, a VA representative is there to talk about GI Bill schooling benefits.

In Beaumont, TX, a city of 115,000, a job was offered to every veteran who walked through the door during its "Vietnam Veterans Information Fair." Most of the 300 vets accepted on the spot. The Billings, MT fair attracted 185 vets who met 38 employers offering a total of 200 jobs ranging from chemist to ranch hand. Many hirings could not be confirmed until employers screened applicants the following week but 30 men did leave with specific job commitments.

The state of Washington, Fort Lewis and the city of Tacoma sponsored a 2-day job fair in April. Nearly 150 employer-representatives recruited for jobs from "blue collar" to executive, from bus drivers and detectives to teachers and data processing technicians. There was even a representative from a local doughnut establishment.

Although many fairs aren't designed to offer jobs the minute you arrive, most of your questions concerning various career fields can be answered. There, too, you may be able to establish a contact who would be useful when you resettle in the city of your choice.

Information on job fairs is available through your local Project Transition office or education center. While you're there, take a look at "The JFV Report" published by Jobs For Veterans.

When a flash flood wiped out a dozen coal-mining communities in a West Virginia hollow, the Mountain State's Army National Guard moved in to help the victims.



IN THE RUGGEDLY PICTURESQUE hills of southwestern West Virginia, made famous decades ago by the feuding Hatfields and McCoys, coal miners earn their living in strip mining operations. Fiercely independent, they seldom call for help from the outside.

But outside help was welcomed in late February when a raging wall of water and muck roared through the Logan County hollow named after its Buffalo Creek—taking a toll of more than 100 dead, scores injured and more than 1,000 homes damaged or destroyed.

Some of the first outside help to reach the mountain hollow came in uniform—the West Virginia Army National Guard. Elements of the 3d Squadron, 107th Armored Cavalry were the first guardsmen on the scene hours after the devastating flood struck. Operating out of Logan, the county seat, guardsmen moved in with medicine and water, and acted fast to get survivors out. By noon, more than 380 guardsmen were on state active duty for search and rescue operations in 16 flooded communities. By Monday night the

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FIRST LIEUTENANT LUTHER L. WALKER, a member of the District of Columbia Air National Guard, wrote this article while on a special tour of duty with the Office of Public Affairs, National Guard Bureau.

PICK UP THE PIECES

LT Luther L. Walker





Retrieving crushed vehicles, burning debris, scooping up wreckage were some National Guard tasks in wake of the Buffalo Creek disaster.



total of guardsmen had swelled to about 750.

The Cav troops evacuated survivors, then began the task of removing bodies to a temporary morgue. They searched through abandoned buildings and crushed automobiles to locate victims.

With almost 400 men, the 3/107th was the largest single unit involved. Additional support came from the 1092d Engineer Battalion (CBT) (Army), Detachment 1, 157th MP Company (Guard), the 146th Medical Detachment (Hel Amb) and the 254th Transportation Company (Light Truck).

One 254th member, Sergeant Randall B. Harvey, almost didn't make the Sunday formation. He worked in Lundale along Buffalo Creek and barely escaped the rampaging water.

The disaster was unleashed Saturday morning when an earth and slag dam across a small hollow off Buffalo Creek gave away, spilling tons of water and coal-dust slush into the hollow.

"A 20-foot wall of water gushed out of there," said 17-year-old Herbert Trent. "Water, mud and boards—it was just too fast to get any warning. We just ran up the hillside and watched it go."

Said another resident, "It wasn't water and it wasn't mud. It was boards and junk and cars and railroad ties and even rails. It just came down on us and took us away."

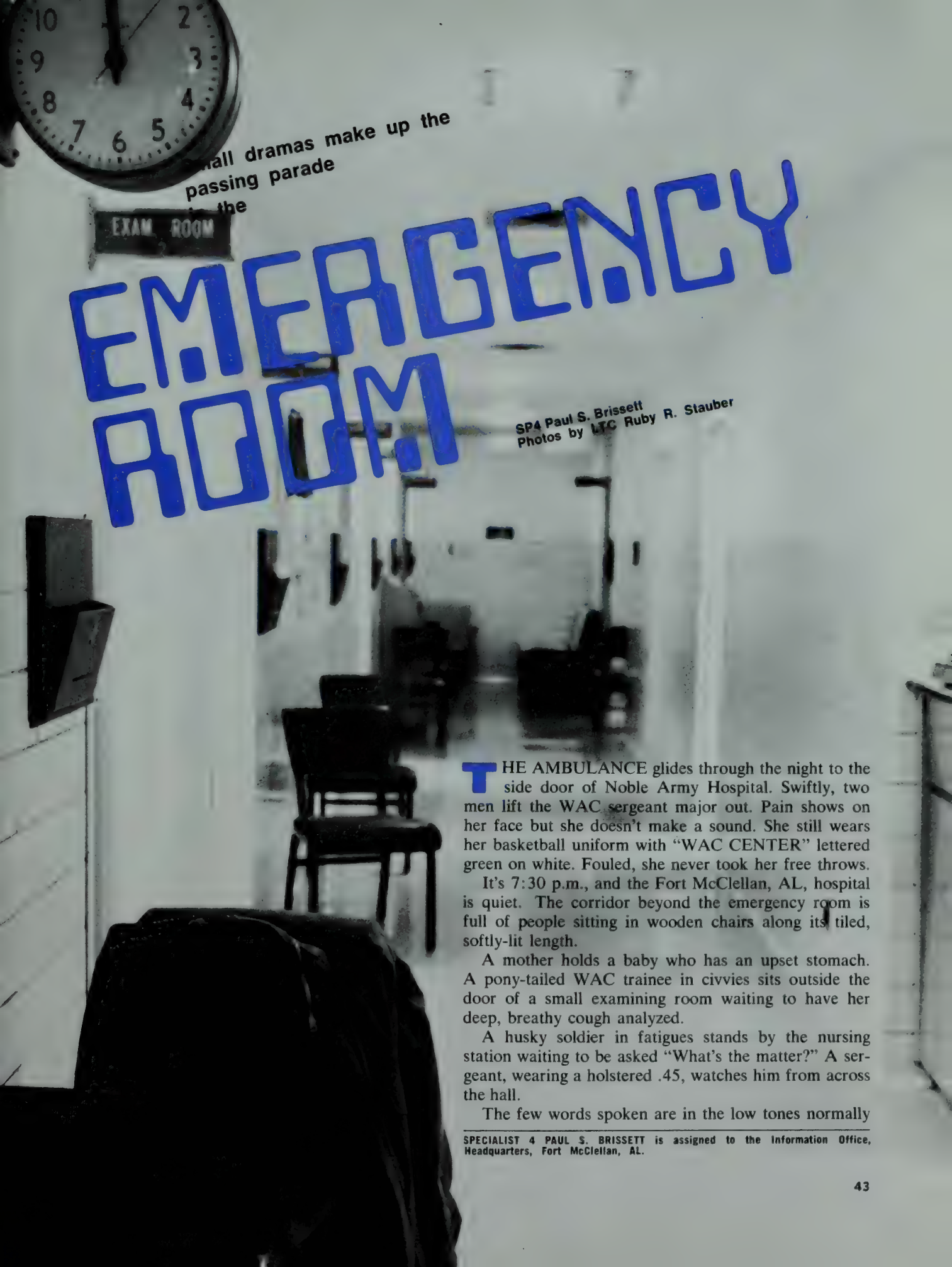
Gathering momentum and debris as it went, the flood wall smashed through the community of Lorado, leaving it "swept clean like right down to the bedrock," according to one observer. Continuing its 90-minute rampage through about 17 miles of the hollow, the sea of water, muck and debris churned through the mining camps below. After sweeping Craneco, Lundale, Stowe, Crites, Latrobe, Robinette, Amherstdale, Becco, Fanco, Braeholm, Accoville, Crown and Kistler it disgorged itself into the Guyandot River at the town of Man. Of the 5,000 residents in Buffalo Creek Hollow, 4,000 were left homeless.

Throughout the hollow, cars and houses were tossed about and crushed, trees uprooted, railroad tracks and bridges destroyed. A layer of black slime etched the flood's line of march down the hollow, dotted here and there with piles of splintered debris that once had been homes.

Survivors were marshalled into the Man Senior High School across from the hospital where kitchens were put into operation and cots set up for a temporary barracks. Across town, the State Police established a morgue at the grade school.

Men of the 146th Medical Detachment (Hel Amb) operated a makeshift landing zone on the ballfields behind the high school. Because of the weather, only one UH-1D was operating Sunday, evacuating survivors, bringing out bodies and supplying food, water and medicine. Monday brought better weather and about a half-dozen helicopters, some on loan from Fort Knox, KY. Army Guard aviators continued to fly support missions throughout the week. They were joined in the effort by several Air Guard members from West Virginia's 130th Special Operations Group at Charleston.

To head off the possibility of further damage from the runoff of another settling pond dam up the hollow, Guard engineer troops worked alongside civilian contractor volunteers and Army Corps of Engineer crews to clear debris from around the remaining bridge structures.



...all dramas make up the passing parade ... the

EMERGENCY ROOM

SP4 Paul S. Brissett
Photos by LTC Ruby R. Stauber

THE AMBULANCE glides through the night to the side door of Noble Army Hospital. Swiftly, two men lift the WAC sergeant major out. Pain shows on her face but she doesn't make a sound. She still wears her basketball uniform with "WAC CENTER" lettered green on white. Fouled, she never took her free throws.

It's 7:30 p.m., and the Fort McClellan, AL, hospital is quiet. The corridor beyond the emergency room is full of people sitting in wooden chairs along its tiled, softly-lit length.

A mother holds a baby who has an upset stomach. A pony-tailed WAC trainee in civvies sits outside the door of a small examining room waiting to have her deep, breathy cough analyzed.

A husky soldier in fatigues stands by the nursing station waiting to be asked "What's the matter?" A sergeant, wearing a holstered .45, watches him from across the hall.

The few words spoken are in the low tones normally

SPECIALIST 4 PAUL S. BRISSETT is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, Fort McClellan, AL.

reserved for church or library. But mostly the people don't talk. Each concentrates on his personal portion of pain, fear or worry.

Back in the emergency room SFC Doris Soden, NCO in charge, inspects the sergeant major's right ankle. No swelling, she notes, but it'll have to be X-rayed. She puts a cold pack on it.

PFC Julie Summer, medic, stands by the table. "Name? Rank? Social Security account number? Permanent party?" She writes them down.

The PFC wears GI pajamas, robe and paper slippers. She is recovering from a wisdom tooth extraction but she remembered that SFC Soden was the only woman on duty "so I came down to help."

The sergeant major is wheeled out and SFC Soden prods a fat, crimson-faced man into the emergency room. His eyes are bleary, half-closed. He's smashed.

He has cirrhosis of the liver, he says. He's been drinking for 4 weeks and now there's blood in his urine.

He says he has vomited up some blood. His stomach might be full of blood. SFC Soden is instructed by the physician to run a tube down and find out.

She tries to slide it in through a nostril. It won't work so she decides to try the mouth.

"You hurt me. You're not gonna hurt me again, are you?"

He pushes her hand away, stalls.

"Whadaya think I been drinking? I been drinking moonshine," he says somewhat proudly.

He keeps pushing the tube away. But finally she gets the tip into his mouth. He sits with the remainder of the tube hanging out, looking like a gigantic, calmly-defiant fish.

"You'd swallow a glass of liquor if I put it there. Now swallow that tube," she says. Then, to the doctor just entering, "This man is giving me trouble, sir."

"I know there's blood in my stomach, sir," the man says. "You don't have to find that out."

The doctor takes over from the sergeant.

"You must be a mean doctor. Are you Fort McClellan's meanest-they-got? That HURTS."

"Swallow it. Swallow it," the doctor says calmly.

Sounds of gagging. Then a thin, liquid splattering.

"I'm sorry, sir."

A woman, elegantly dressed in black, has been waiting in an examining room, holding one hand gingerly in the other. Her finger's infected, she says.

SFC Soden gives her a steel bowl full of solution to soak it in. But she keeps pulling it out.

"Is it hot? Does it feel hot to you?" she asks others, holding out the red, angry-looking finger.

A dentist arrives in sports clothes. He examines the jagged remains of a little girl's front tooth. She fell at the roller skating rink. He'll take out the broken end and snip the exposed nerve, he tells her mother. It'll be hurting bad by morning if he doesn't.

Another doctor in civvies strolls in, sucking on a large pipe. He's the internist here to check the drunk.

The orthopedist arrives to look at the sergeant major's X-rays. They show a tiny line—as long and thin as an eyelash where there should only be milky white. Fracture. He'll have to apply a cast.

The staff has been expecting a civilian ambulance, bringing in a woman from Piedmont.

She's wheeled in, crying and moaning, her stomach convulsing visibly under the yellow blanket. A small, wizened woman and a plump, yellow-haired little girl, face swollen and eyes red, follow the stretcher.

The two MPs who escorted the civilian ambulance from the gate stay for coffee and small talk with SFC Soden and the medics.

The woman who came in with the "gall bladder" victim asks for a sedative for the little girl. She's too young, a medic tells her. As she leaves, the MP sergeant says softly, "Tell her everything's all right, ma'am. They've got some good doctors here."

A technician pushes back the yellow blanket and takes a few drops of blood. Back in the lab she is just finishing her tests when the drunk is rolled in in a wheelchair.

"You ain't gonna get no blood from me, ma'am. I ain't gonna give you none."

The doctors read the test results and tell SFC Soden the "gall bladder case" from Piedmont can go home. She's lying in a small examining room, her cries audible through the closed door.

Nothing wrong?

The doctor makes a drinking motion. "Not as far as the doctor's concerned."

A young woman in plaid slacks and red jacket bursts in. She tries to speak but can barely catch her breath.

"We just . . . brought . . . inagirl . . . from our . . . company. She's had . . . cramps . . .since . . . sixthiseveneing . . . and she's . . . passedout . . . several times."

The girl is lying across four chairs in the lobby, covered with an Army blanket, three young girls huddling over her.

A sergeant scoops her up and hustles her into an examining room. A doctor follows.

By 11 p.m., the pace has slowed. The drunk has been admitted for observation. The sergeant major has been given a bottle of pain-killers and been sent home. The woman with the infected finger got some antibiotics and left. So has the little girl with the broken tooth, the coughing child, the trainee, the guard and the baby.

The girl who fainted, the doctor says, might—just might—be having an attack of appendicitis. She's been hyperventilating—breathing fast and shallow—making herself faint. It doesn't make diagnosing what's really wrong any easier. He's called in a surgeon.

Another woman, also holding one finger, comes in. She had a nail extracted from it days before. Tonight, she ran a chicken bone into the injured finger. SFC Soden cleans and bandages it.

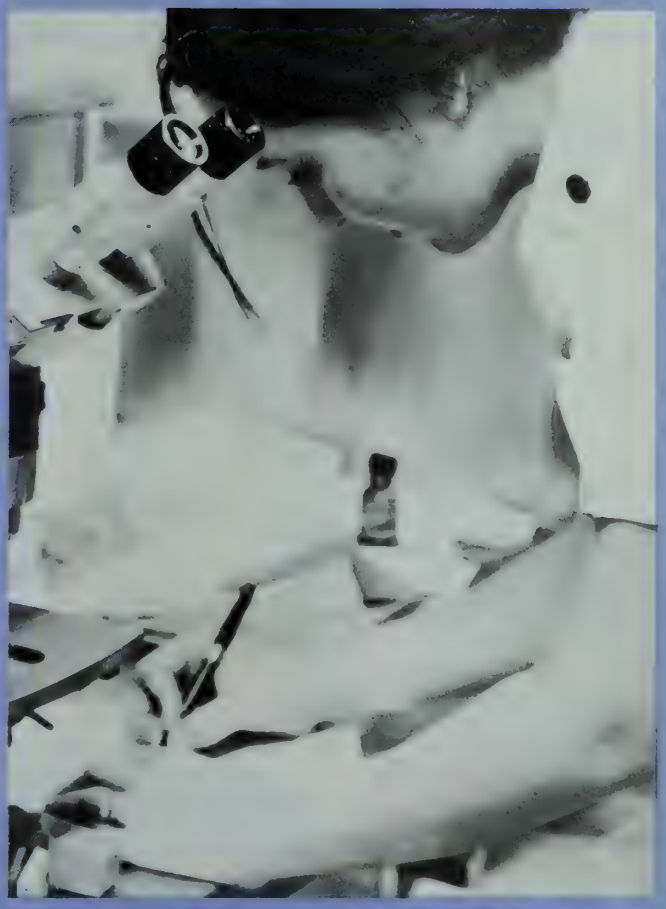
At midnight the surgeon has come, examined the Wac and has admitted her for observation. Now he sits and puffs his pipe as he fills out records.

The corridor is empty, quiet.













MANY MOODS AND EMOTIONS: Checking up on a 3-year-old's cough . . . microscope and X-ray tell their stories . . . "we'll have to snip the nerve" . . . "he's doing pretty well . . ." Later, there's time for quiet conversation.

Problem Stopper —

KONTAKT!

SFC D. Mallicoat

TWO German boys lean over the bridge railing, idly skipping stones across the stream as they wait to catch a glimpse of U.S. soldiers on maneuvers. The clanking of an approaching tank catches their attention. They watch intently as the massive monster lumbers onto the narrow bridge. Then suddenly it lurches toward them . . . out of control. Fear freezes their hearts and feet . . . and then it's too late. The bridge shivers as the tank smashes into the rail. One boy injured, the other—dead!

Within hours the squadron commander visits the dead child's parents. To his amazement, the grieving couple expresses concern for the tank driver. They fear the tragedy will mar him for life and they invite the young soldier to spend Christmas with them.

This sympathetic response marks a high in German-American relations, one of the major "people problems" facing U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) today. Language barriers and cultural misunderstandings have caused deteriorating relationships with local nationals throughout the European command.

But they're not the only reasons. "The house was vacant until they saw I was black," related a young staff sergeant who'd been house-hunting in Frankfurt.

"I met this chick who knew this swinging place but when we got there a sign said, 'No GIs Allowed.' I nearly lost my cool," a Specialist 4 angrily stated.

"They try to get your bread anyway they can . . . " went the tale of a private in the Mainz area.

Out of this disillusionment came "Project Kontakt." Young American and German men and women 18 to 25 were invited to get-it-all-together. Binational youth councils were set up throughout USAREUR wherever the need existed. Programs and activities were started. The aim: mutual benefit and understanding.

German and American youth leaders, university and high school students, trade and technical school representatives, young people from business, industry and the services were invited to join.

"The results are more than promising," PFC Francis Lee, a Kontakt



Soldiers in the Neuhaus/ Crailsheim area help a retarded child with his studies.

youth coordinator in Fulda, optimistically reports. Lee, 19, speaks German fluently.

"A main problem," he asserts, "is that all the guys are interested in is frauleins and more frauleins. They don't wanta learn the language. It's too tough. All too often they act like we're the hosts and the Germans are our guests."

But Kontakt is working. Take the Dorndorf area . . .

Engines scream to make up lost time. Magnifying glass, map and watch in hand, navigators lean out of their cars and ask in German and English whether they are doing well as the racers speed down the 58 kilometers of dirt, pebble and paved roads—its rallye driving German style. It's also Project Kontakt at work.

At Neuhaus/Crailsheim . . .

German and American youths help a young man struggling to complete his new jigsaw puzzle, a present received during a party given by the Project Kontakt group at a local school for retarded children. The children need companionship—and they've found it.

Heilbronn . . .

The black ball speeds down the alley. The kegler holds his breath. An eight count will win the game. The ball rips through the standing pins, one wavers then falls—victory! Squeals go up from all sides. The only thing different from good old American bowling is the name—kegling. Kontakt strikes again.

Mannheim . . .

A group of American and German young people rock away to the latest top ten discs on the German sound scene. For some of the soldiers it's the first time they've visited a German home and they're beginning to find out it's not too much different from their own. There's a pause for hot chocolate. A long-haired German student picks up his guitar and strums an American folk tune. Requests?

Together, Kontakt groups are having fun helping others and learning more about themselves. Each group conducts an English-German language class as well as classes on local culture.

"I guess I enjoy Kontakt because it gives me a chance to speak English," one young lady notes. "There's much fun but there is also much good."

Most Kontakt programs are now moving away from the strictly social aspect to community assistance projects such as grape harvesting or teaching agricultural techniques. But the aim is the same: togetherness.

Common interests are beginning to surface. Special interest groups are doing their own thing—bowling, photography, car rallies, theater and dining out.

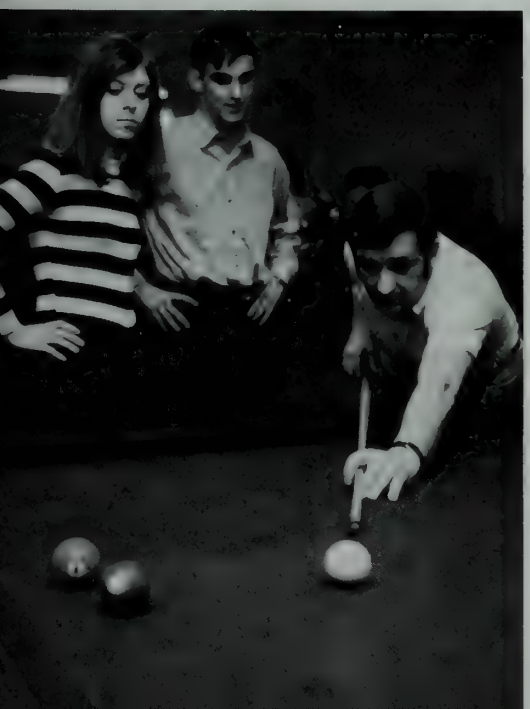
But drugs are definitely out. The word went out—no drug users can continue in Kontakt activities. Coordinators report that many users are finding Kontakt involvement interesting enough to warrant kicking the habit and are doing just that.

Talk is an essential part of Kontakt communications. To help it along, a newsletter is in the mill to give the groups one more way to exchange ideas. It will also help newcomers get acquainted with the program. The Federal Republic of Germany's Ministry of Family, Youth and Health—helpful since the start—will pay the paper's way.

Future plans call for Kontakt rugby teams, German-American choruses, pantomime theater groups, variety talent shows, more voluntary work groups and live-in seminars.

Each group hopes to pay its own way after an initial grant from unit collateral or nonappropriated funds. Other funding can come from community relations appropriated and nonappropriated funds, local national youth agencies and self-generated funds.

The local civilian community leader and the senior military commander or his delegate are responsible for monitoring a council's development. A project officer is next in line followed by a full-time youth coordinator, usually an 18- to 25-year-old enlisted member attached to a public affairs or personnel office. It's his job to develop and maintain the council. No formal organization is prescribed. After all—it's people interacting spontaneously that makes Kontakt click.





A German miss studies "a new American sport—pool." A Kontakt group joins in discussion over refreshments at the Officers' Club in Fulda.

NAM

BEEN CROSS THE POND!

DIPLOMATS and politicians have a different name for it. They call it the Republic of Vietnam. Newsmen who talk to the world call it Vietnam or South Vietnam but to the millions of GIs who've been there, it's the Nam.
toy cum gap? . . . sure, sure, sure . . . rog. . . .

And it seems to the grunts they've been there forever. They all saw the Nam. The same Nam. And what they saw became a part of them and left with them lasting imprints that will never be published.
break, break . . . oh, fast man . . . pop it, pop it! . . . green. . . .

Back in the world the tube brought Vietnam to everybody and the Nam to nobody. Numbers and counts, yeagh. Paddies, hills, the plains, the canopy, the PFs, RFs, noisy flares, H&Is, warm sodas—no, none of that, another world.
Hell in the jungle, ain't it son? . . .

easy there . . . steady . . . okay babysan? . . . doc, doc . . . gently . . . doc!

Although the diagram depicted shows a party cell in each section, this may not always be the case. However, to insure rigid control of crucial decision making, a communist cell is found in the executive and military affairs committee. . . .
. . . where, where? . . . there again, see? . . . him again . . . stubborn. . . .

Hey, look at that! Ribbons all over. You been to Nam, man? How long you do? Yeagh? You musta loved it. . . . Where's that? No kiddin' . . . then you must be *dinky-dow* outta your head. How you stand a place like that, man. . . .?
HOLDCOMB, HOLD, HOLDERMAN, turn your samples in to the counter. . . .

And after they came back, each one saw things differently. The head with the jungle boots, the kid staff sergeant with three tours, the medics, the doctors, the pilots, the generals, the Red Cross chicks in endless tours —what did they see . . . *not the same thing, man, not the same thing. . . .*





In 1963, above, and 1967, below, U.S. advisors were on the scene with Vietnamese soldiers in training and on patrol.

Campaigns in Vietnam

15 Mar 1962—7 Mar 1965	Advisory
8 Mar—24 Dec 1965	Defense
25 Dec 1965—30 Jun 1966	Counteroffensive
1 Jul 1966—31 May 1967	Counteroffensive, Phase II
1 Jun 1967—29 Jan 1968	Counteroffensive, Phase III
30 Jan—1 Apr 1968	Tet Counteroffensive
2 Apr—30 Jun 1968	Counteroffensive, Phase IV
1 Jul—1 Nov 1968	Counteroffensive, Phase V
2 Nov 1968—22 Feb 1969	Counteroffensive, Phase VI
23 Feb—8 Jun 1969	Tet 69/Counteroffensive
9 Jun—31 Oct 1969	Summer-Fall 1969
1 Nov 1969—30 Apr 1970	Winter-Spring 1970
1 May 1970—30 Jun 1970	Sanctuary Counteroffensive
1 Jul 1970—30 Jun 1971	Counteroffensive Phase VII
1 Jul 1971—	



"Street Scene, Vietnam," a 1967 painting by Ken Scowcraft.



"Perimeter Patrol," an acrylic by SP4 Mike Crook, 1967.



"Landing Troops," by LT Augustine Acuna, 1966.

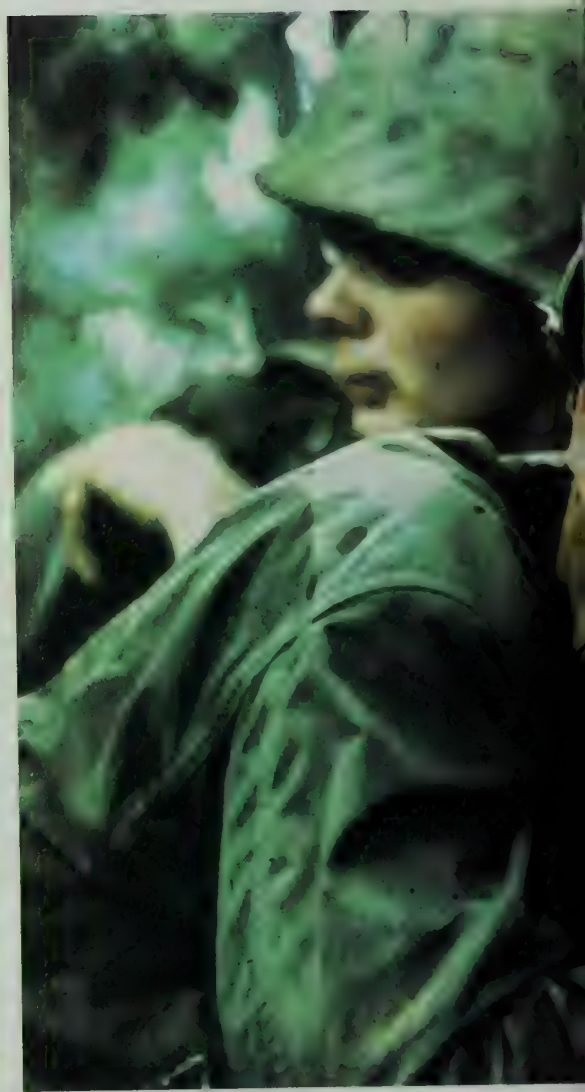


"Route Red Clearance," acrylic by SP4 Dave Lavender, 1967.

NAM



A million million times, caught . . .



. . . from in front and behind . . .



. . . needing a little help . . .

SOLDIERS



. . . or big hand . . .





. . . to reach in and . . .

. . . get you out.



NAM

Nature does small favors for the people of Vietnam. She gives them breathtaking morning skies, the most delicate of sunrises, mountain mists and rain to green the hills and make the rice grow. She gives them moments to forget the war and the wars before that.



UNEARNED UNREELED

SP5 Bill Brady

IT'S DIFFICULT to find a better soldier than the man who wears his regiment's crest with pride and can cite its battle honors.

To quote one of last year's lieutenants, "The outfit that cites together, fights together."

Trouble is, following some outfits through the swirl of activations, inactivations, redesignations and mergers is too much.

Military strength that goes up and down like the stock market and a compulsive urge to change division shapes — square, triangular, five-sided, even ROAD-shaped — has boggled all but the computers.

Chances are, the next wind that sweeps from the East is just the swish of another guidon being furled.

Happily, for harried historical clerks, relief is on the way. Unit History Branch, it's reported, is setting up an Instant Lineage Department where a hot line call can trace deeds and designations of any organization in just minutes.

Say Captain Dipstick, CO of the 133d Petroleum Pumper Company (HVY Syphon) (40 Wght) calls in. He explains there are a few gaps in his unit history narrative.

"One moment, sir," says a clerk, flicking a computer button. "Yes, here's the read-out . . .

"OK . . . 133d Petroleum Pumper . . . first organized Fort Drumhead, KS, 1864, as the 13th Swing String Band . . . hmmm, inactivated after first performance. Played 'Dixie' to New York volunteers . . .

"Disbanded but reorganized 1872 as Scout Platoon, 7th Cavalry. Something strange seems to have occurred in 1876 . . . all it says is 'Little Big Horn, returned to zero strength.'

"Well, anyway . . . 1898 is the next entry. Reactivated as 33d Engineer Brigade (Stonewall). Later reconstituted as 69th Quartermaster (Sup) (Spt) (Shoes) (Horse). Inactivated 1912 but reformed as 22d Field Artillery (People Propelled).

"Reorganized 1917 as the 1298th Infantry (Chargers) Division, fought in France with distinction. Returned CONUS 1919, mustered out, later reactivated as 77th Squad (All Purpose). Redesignated 1936 as 1st Comtom Truck Bde. (Wheeled) (Round). Attached to 3d Balloon Sqdn. 1939, retrained 1942 as airborne, first trucks to parachute into Normandy.

"Inactivated 1946 but recalled in 1950 as 21st Clothing Repair Bn (Prov), two troops of seamstresses attached. Reformed in 1957 as 116th Armored Infantry Regt . . . 1961, per General Orders No. 144, reorganized as 1st Desert Depot Arsenal (Mobile) but in 1964 became 8th Construction Det (Flagpole), merging in 1967 with the 1st Special Actions Brigade."

By now, Dipstick is getting worried.

"Where the devil," he demands, "does the 133d begin?"

"I was getting to that," says the clerk. "Bit of confusion about it, though. Evidently in Vietnam in 1968. Something here about armored vehicles out of fuel.

"Apparently the brigade reorganized on the spot . . . yes, it did.

"Well, that's the story, sir. Must be great to be able to follow your unit's history right back to the Civil War.

"Sir, sir? Are you still there?"



SPECIALIST 5 BILL BRADY is a staff writer on the Fort Lewis, WA, Ranger. This spoof appeared in his feature "Column Half-Write."

Weddings West Point Style

The Groom Wore Blue

To the ladies who come up in June,
We'll bid a fond adieu.
Here's hoping they be married soon,
And join the Army too

"Army Blues"—1865

CPT John Karl Swensson
Photos by Almar



GRADUATION from the United States Military Academy not only marries the graduate to a profession but, in many cases, to a wife as well. Many of the young ladies who come up for June Week arrive as fiancees of cadets of the graduating class and depart as wives

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CAPTAIN JOHN KARL SWENSSON is an instructor in the Department of English, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY.



Catholic Chapel, left, is one of three available for West Point weddings. Below, newly married LT and Mrs. Bruce Erion leave chapel under traditional arch of sabers formed by classmates. Bottom, candlelight enhances reception ceremony of LT and Mrs. Jerry Thompson after wedding in Cadet Chapel.





of newly commissioned second lieutenants.

In recent years—and 1972 is no exception—West Point becomes the scene of approximately 100 June Week weddings. Like the cadets, the brides come from all over the country. Some are childhood sweethearts from the cadets' hometowns; some are Army "brats" whom the cadets have met on leave at far flung posts and stations. One year the cadet-in-charge of the Chapel Choir met his bride while on a tour with the choir. Another, a cadet Sunday School teacher, married a New Jersey Sunday School teacher whose class he had visited. Other brides are secretaries or teachers, and more than a few are graduates of Ladycliff College, located just outside the gates of West Point.

Father Robert F. McCormick, the Catholic chaplain, says, "There's a

. . . every ceremony is a personal affai

lot of romance about West Point, about graduation and a June Week wedding. Since the men cannot marry as cadets [wives, horses and mustaches are all prohibited] they all become eligible bachelors on the same day—graduation.

"They and their brides share many certainties about life which other couples do not have. They have an exciting military career ahead which brings with it a certain social and financial solvency."

Chaplain James Ford, the Protestant chaplain, agrees. "Many of the Firstclassmen [seniors] have known their intended wives for years and have dated at the Academy. The girls and cadets attend chapel together on Sundays and it becomes their church. Together they wait for that magic day when they can be married. There's a great attraction in going off to the first duty station as husband and wife."

In December, just prior to Christmas leave, wedding preparations at the Academy begin in earnest. Firstclassmen meet with their respective chaplains to draw lots for wedding ceremony times scheduled throughout June Week. Three chapels are available—the Cadet Chapel (Protestant), the Chapel of the Most Holy Trinity (Catholic), and the Old Cadet Chapel (Jewish) which is one of West Point's oldest buildings, having been constructed in 1836. Weddings are held every half-hour in the Cadet Chapel and every hour in the Catholic Chapel. The receptions which follow are scheduled with the Cadet Brigade Activities Officer.

Throughout the spring, the cadets and their brides-to-be attend weekend counseling sessions on the responsibilities of marriage and retreats (pre-Cana instruction for Catholic cadets) conducted by chaplains and married couples. As Father McCormick points out, "The focus is not on the wedding but on the marriage itself."



After ceremony in the Academy's Catholic Chapel, LT and Mrs. Erion pause on way to reception to smile for photographers.

Cadet hostesses serve as wedding consultants for the distaff side. These volunteers are experienced social directors, well qualified to advise the girls and their families on invitations, dress, etiquette and receptions. The West Point chapter of the Daughters of the United States Army arranges functions where Army officers and their wives meet with engaged couples to discuss marriage, Army posts and Army life in general. The group also gives a coffee during June Week for the brides and mothers of the brides and bridegrooms.

As June Week approaches, the pace quickens. Invitations go out, individual arrangements are completed and honeymoons are planned.

Each couple selects attendants and the music to be played. The music is usually traditional but in recent years several weddings have featured guitar folk numbers. A cadet normally selects ushers from his family or friends and his best man and saber bearers from among his classmates. The bride selects her dress and those of her attendants; the bridegroom's wardrobe tasks are simpler. He wears the Army Dress Blue uniform and selects a black tie based on the time of day—four-in-hand before 6 p.m., bow tie for evening.

Chapel staffs are also involved.

ith its own special personality.



Pedalling in unison, LT and Mrs. Kevin Brennan leave wedding reception on the first leg of their honeymoon. Below, the author and his wife Sharon visit the Cadet Chapel, scene of their marriage, with children Samantha, 20 months, and Kimberly, 4½.



U. S. Army Photo

Floor runners are laid, brass polished and flowers ordered. A committee of post women assists the bride from the moment she arrives at the chapel until she starts down the aisle on her father's arm. On the Sunday evening preceding graduation day mass wedding rehearsals are held at the chapels, usually attended by the more than 600 persons who will be participating. Because no two weddings are alike, only general outlines of the services are rehearsed.

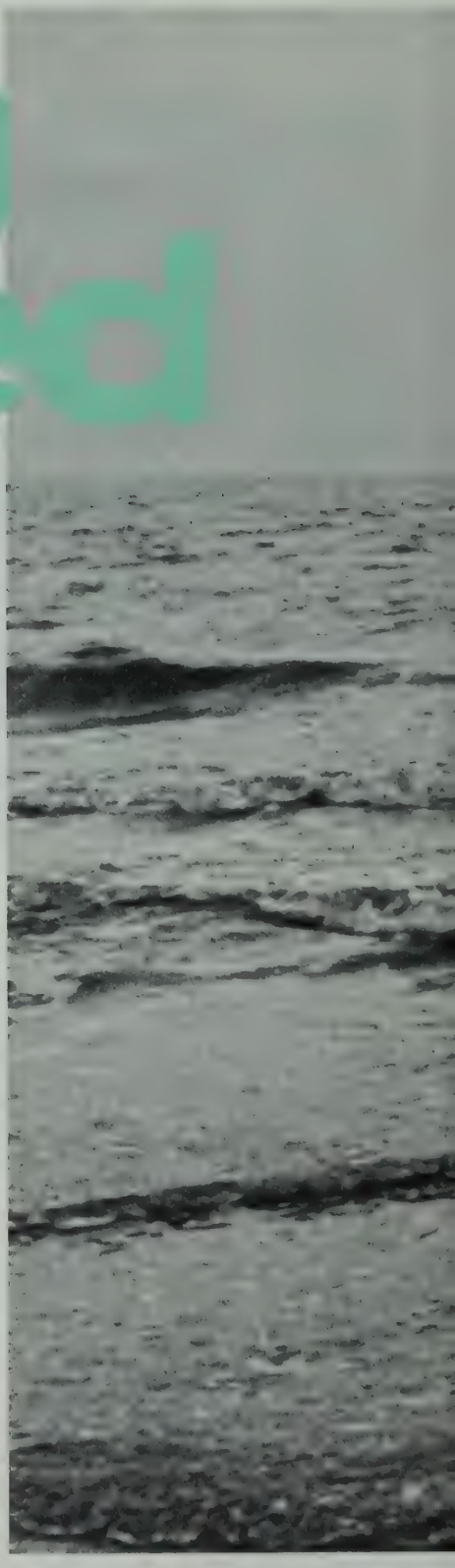
Even though a great number of weddings are held, every ceremony is a personal affair with its own special personality. Chapel personnel and ushers handle the proceedings so smoothly that humorous incidents are few, although Father McCormick does recall one over-relaxed bridegroom who fell asleep in the rectory but awoke when he heard the wedding music. And some years ago one bride had to clomp down the aisle with her foot in a cast.

After the marriage ceremony the couple passes under the traditional arch of sabers and into a waiting car for the short trip to Trophy Point for pictures. The scene overlooking the Hudson River is so impressive that last year two couples chose to be married in the adjacent amphitheater which serves as an open air chapel during the summer.

After picture taking, the couple and guests go to the West Point Army Mess or the Hotel Thayer for a reception. And then, it's off on a honeymoon and 60 days' graduation leave for the new second lieutenant and his wife. Many couples remain—usually incommunicado—in the West Point area to attend weddings of the bridegroom's classmates. And several make the trip to Niagara Falls for a sojourn as old and traditional as the West Point wedding itself.

getting rafted

Story and photos by SFC D. Mallicoat



GUTS ACHING, muscles straining, ten men desperately fight off the torrents as mighty waves rise, crest and spill fury over their tiny craft. Winds chill their bones and currents tear at the rubber dinghy, forcing it off course.

That very morning nature beckoned, her waters rippling gently. Even the weatherman fell under her spell. Now, after five torturous hours the men realize it is her victory. They would have to turn back. Tomorrow they would try again.

More disappointment awaits them that evening as these men of 3d Armored Division's 2d Battalion, 48th Infantry, finally lug their craft onto French soil. They're back on the beach—5 miles north of their launching point.

Exhausted, they pause to gulp down a hot meal, then it's back to their hotel to rest, hopeful that dawn will bear better things.

As they relax, minds drift back to how the experience all began.

"Cross the English Channel . . . in a 264-pound rubber raft . . . man, you're crazy," thought one of the men when he first heard Lieutenant Terry Winterboer's idea. But he quickly added, "I'd sure like to go!"

Adventure was the name of the game. Initially, the idea was just four men in a small raft but there was a need for more muscle power so here they were, 10 men with a 15-man engineer inflatable assault raft.

"Six days . . . from Gelnhausen to Frankfurt, Germany, then Paris and Calais, France, and finally Walmer, England . . . wow, sign me on," exclaimed a young black.

The plan was that from Walmer the men would go to London where Winterboer would begin a week of schooling on the British Army's ad-

As dawn breaks, the crew of "Winterboer's Ark" sets out on its ill-fated 21-mile journey.





Heading across the beach for a second try, crew spirits are high. Crew members are SGTs Guy French and Trinidad Cruz, SP4 Frederick Prado, PFCs Jose Delobel, Jerrold Lake, Gary Keeney, Robert Guttierriz, Johnnie Moore and James Burton

venture training program. The crew would have two nights in the big city before returning to its unit.

A month before, Winterboer had laid the groundwork, making arrangements with the American Embassy and the English coast guard. Finally the project moved into the action stage.

"We trained for 2 weeks, including 2 days paddling up and down a river for 12 miles each day," one recalled. "We were all volunteers."

Only one minor problem remained. How to get the train conductor to allow a rubber raft aboard.

"Changing trains in Paris for Calais was a real hassle," Winterboer reminisced. "First we had to drag all our stuff and that rubber monster several blocks to the station. When we got there the conductor wasn't going to let us take the raft with us. Luckily, Jose knew the language."

PFC Jose Delobel, who spent the first 11 years of his life in France, worked that problem out with the French train officials.

When they got to Calais they discovered the hotel closest to the beach was still a mile away from it and public transportation didn't start until 7 a.m., an hour after they should be underway. That meant raft and equipment would have to be man-carried.

* * *

Reds, yellows and purples slashed the cool gray sky as dawn came to the beach at Calais. The time: nearly 6 a.m.

Silhouetted in the half-light, 10 men carefully stowed gear in "Winterboer's Ark," the name they gave their inflated craft. This was the second attempt at what they thought would be an 8-hour crossing.

Half-carrying, half-dragging the "ark" to the water, six men grabbed oars and knelt in position. Winterboer took the helm. The remaining three would rest the first leg.

At last it was all systems go!

Throughout the morning all went well. The crew used wakes of passing ships to gain momentum. Then the currents hit.

The men strained to keep the craft on course but slowly she was driven northward. They pulled relentlessly at the oars but quickly lost strength. By 5 p.m. they were 7 miles from the English coast but their speed was reduced to one knot an hour. Nature was having her way.

* * *

On the Beach. At a small lifeboat house at Walmer (about 10 miles north of Dover), two men dash out and fire two flares into the overcast sky. Walmer's residents know its meaning. Someone off the coast is in trouble.

Volunteers from the small seacoast community hurry to the lifeboat house where a 42-foot rescue craft waits to be launched into the sea. An excited cry rings out, "Some blokes tryin' to cross the channel in a rubber dinghy run inta' trouble!"

The rescue craft slips through the water in a northeasterly direction. Its destination: the lightship *East Goodwin*, permanently anchored some 8 miles off the coast.

As they approach the lightship, the lifeboat crew spots a small rubber raft tied alongside and a group of 10 weary sailing soldiers peering over the rail. Once again the troopers had fallen victim to the ever changing channel currents.

With the lifeboat cutting through the swells, the 10 soon were back on solid ground and, though more than slightly disappointed, glad to be there. Even so, seven of the men still wanted to try again. But this time a few things would be different. The hot food they received from their hosts only increased that desire.

"I know the channel can be crossed in a small raft," Winterboer exclaimed. "—if you just know how to use the currents and have enough time to wait for the right day to make the 21-mile voyage."

The "ark" had traveled 18 miles before being pushed northward. If there had been more daylight the men felt they could have made it by riding the currents.

"I've nothing but praise for this kind of adventure training," Winterboer summed up. "It's a sure way of getting out of garrison and it shows officers and NCOs that they can do something imaginative and exciting with training."

Dear Mr. President:

I am 19 years old and serving in the U.S. Army in Vietnam. I want to ask you why I'm old enough to lay my life on the line and even die for my country but I'm not old enough to have the right and privilege to vote.

I feel that since the Army treats all soldiers as men, and since my fellow citizens from 18 to 20 are capable of making sound decisions, we are unjustly being denied the right to vote.

A reply to this letter would be appreciated.

Sincerely,
SP4 ——

UNTIL a couple of years ago, hundreds of such letters were written to the White House and members of Congress by GIs like you. The letters didn't go unanswered, and most of them fell on sympathetic ears.

In 1969 18- to 20-year-old servicemen and women almost got the right to vote in national elections under a bill introduced in the House of Representatives. The proposed legislation—H.R. 8828—never made it to the President's desk because passage would have infringed upon the states' rights to set their own voting requirements, which is empowered by the Constitution.

The only way out appeared to be a Constitutional amendment. Congressional supporters formally proposed such an amendment but it was left up to the states to ratify. Even though 38 state legislatures had to approve the amendment, it was a shoo-in. Passed in record time, the 26th Amendment to the Constitution became law on June 30, 1971 when the Ohio legislature ratified it.

EMIL S. NAZZARO is Assistant Department of the Army Voting Officer, 1972.

"The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age."

With these words, the 26th Amendment enables an additional 11 million young men and women to exercise the privilege of voting. Of that number, about 700,000 are members of the Armed Forces. Those votes could decide a lot of local, state and national elections, and they *do* count (even if your buddy says they don't).

The vote is yours. You've finally got what you wanted —full-fledged citizenship and the rights that go with it. Now it's up to you. Use it and make believers of your supporters.

AND DON'T WAIT until the last minute. Many of you should be doing something *right now* to insure that your vote will be counted in November. Starting here and continuing in "What's New" each month until the election, SOLDIERS will bring you information you need on voting. So let's get with it. Here's what you can do in JUNE about the November general election:

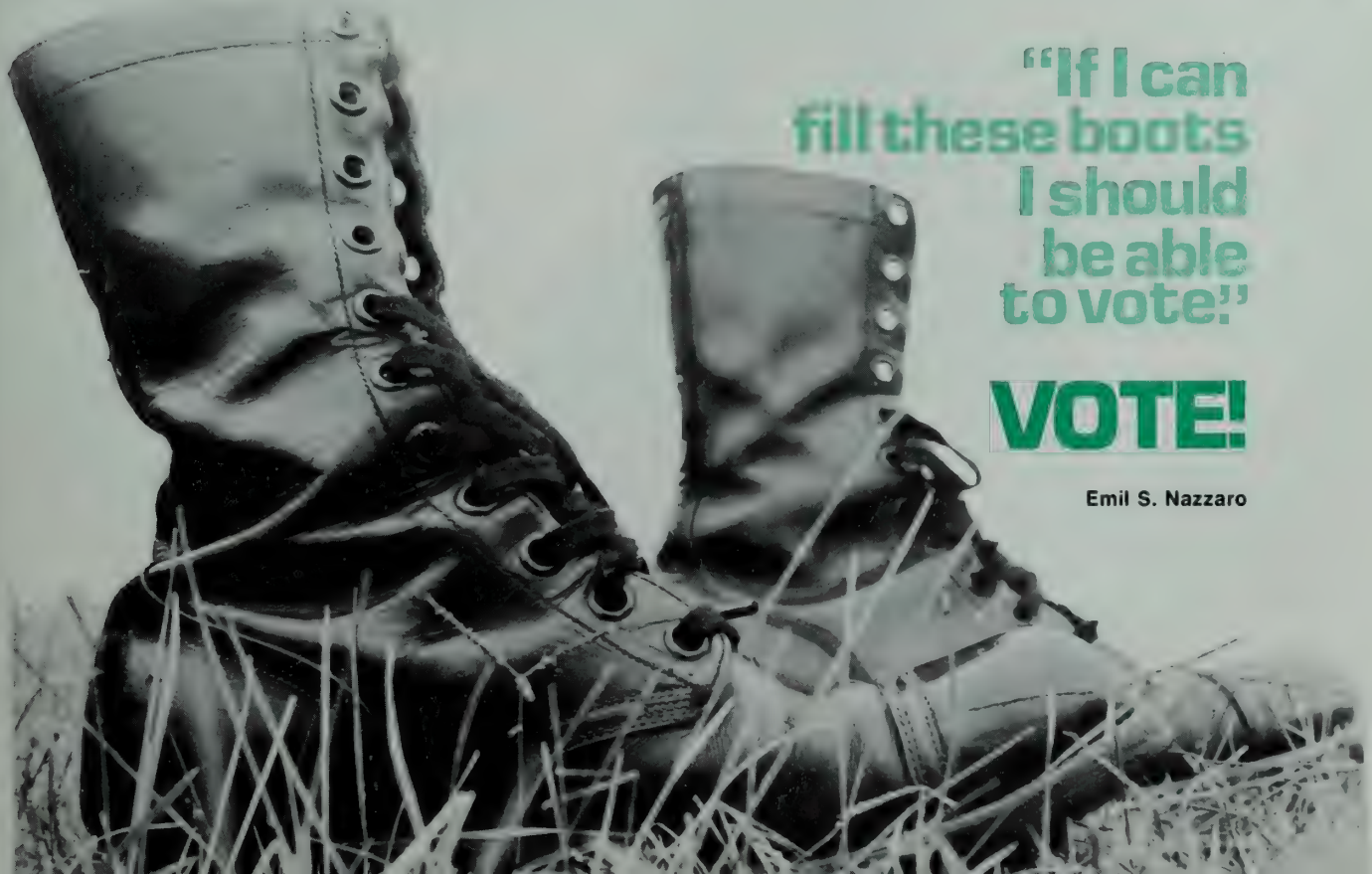
1. You can apply for an absentee mail ballot from—

Alaska	Missouri	Pennsylvania
California	Nevada	Puerto Rico
Connecticut	New Hampshire	Rhode Island
Delaware	New Jersey	South Carolina
District of Columbia	New Mexico	South Dakota
Kentucky	New York	Texas
Maine	North Carolina	Vermont
Maryland	Ohio	Wisconsin
Massachusetts	Oklahoma	Wyoming
Minnesota	Oregon	

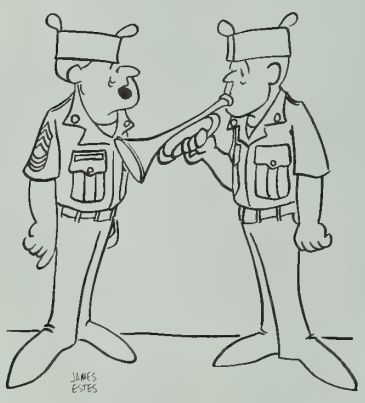
2. You can take steps to be registered In—

Alabama	Louisiana	Nevada
Alaska	Maine	South Carolina
Delaware	Mississippi	South Dakota

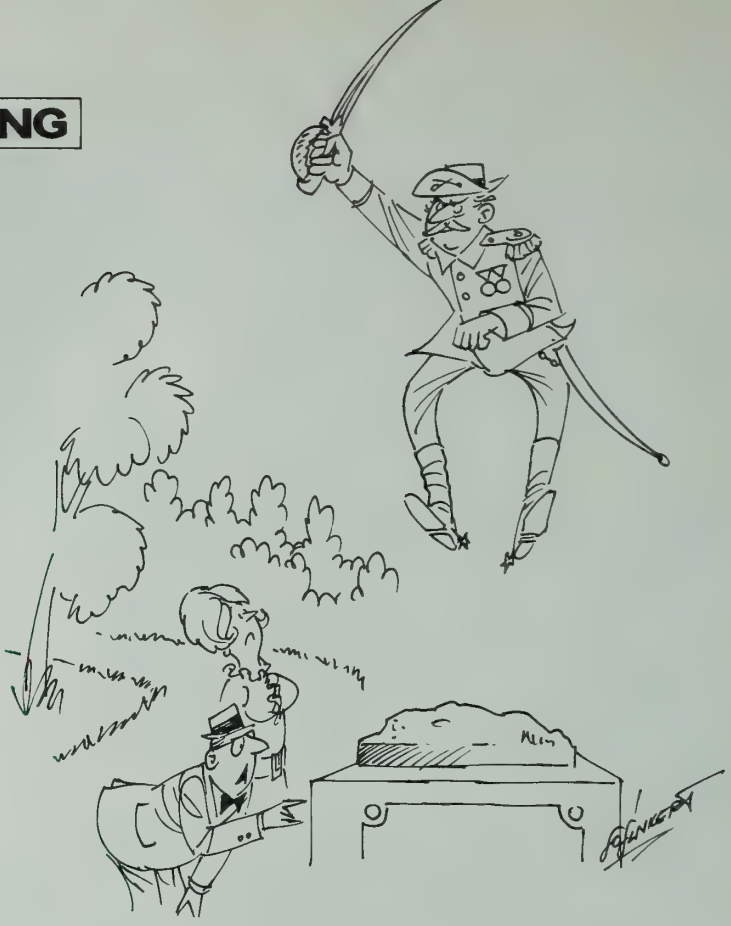
For more information, consult your voting officer—and be sure to keep reading SOLDIERS.



UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"I like 'Bridge Over Troubled Waters', too, but you're supposed to be playing 'Reveille'."



"His horse was shot from under him at Shiloh."



"You took your own sweet time reporting here, didn't you . . . This draft notice is signed by President Wilson."



"Of course you can still get into your old uniform . . . You were just as fat in 1945 as you are now."

OFFICER CAREERS

A new concept in officer career management--the Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS)--is being implemented to increase professional competence, improve productive competition and provide greater career satisfaction. Army Medical Department, Chaplain Corps and Judge Advocate Corps officers are not included in OPMS because they have their own programs. Four major areas of OPMS are ● Centralized designation of officers for command and specialist development at LTC and COL levels. DA boards annually will review records of officers selected for promotion to those grades and designate those officers for continued command, functional or specialized development. Officers will be advised of their status. ● Career progression is under a dual track concept to acquire proficiency in a primary and a secondary skill area. In most cases an officer's primary skill will be in his basic branch and his secondary in a staff functional or specialty area. ● The promotion system is unchanged but there will be modifications in instructions to promotion boards and an expansion of board memberships. ● MOS proponency--MOSs which are clearly branch material will be designated exclusively to the branch concerned. For instance, Infantry Branch will be the sole proponent for MOS 1542--infantry unit commander. There will be joint proponency by the branch of the unit concerned and the career branch primarily concerned with the staff functional area. Example: The infantry battalion S/2 would be designated to both infantry and military intelligence. Implementation of OPMS is being carried out in stages. Goal is to make better use of individual skills, aptitudes, interests and desires of commissioned officers.

FLASH ADAPTER



If you don't like the way something works, try to make it better. That beats knocking something and doing nothing. LT Herbert Williamson of the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii did just that and got a free trip to the Pentagon to demonstrate his flash adapter for the M16 for the Chief of Staff and others. Whether the gadget is adopted after testing is secondary to the Army's interest in getting ideas from users in the field.

OBV TOURS

The 4-month early release program for certain officers on initial obligated tour of active service ends June 30. Beginning November 1, OBV officers will be required to serve their normal obligated tour.

WHAT'S NEW

HIT RECORDS

Heard the latest? Top records at press time: (1) I'll Take You There, (2) The First Time I Ever Saw Your Face, (3) Look What You Done For Me, (4) Oh Girl, (5) Rockin' Robin, (6) I Gotcha, (7) Me and Julio Down by the School Yard, (8) Hot Rod Lincoln, (9) Little Bitty Pretty One, (10) Back Off Boogaloo. (Cash Box Ratings, May 20)

CHOPPER RECORD

Maybe the CH-54B helicopter looks awkward but don't sell the big bird short--it just took a payload world record away from a larger Russian chopper. The Flying Crane lifted 33,075 pounds to an altitude of 10,850 feet and that's enough to swell the chest of any chopper fan.

BUILDING JOBS

Veterans who are experienced carpenters, brickmasons, electricians, plumbers, engineers and heavy equipment operators are needed by the construction trade. Vets with any of those construction skills may call toll-free (800) 424-8533 for job referral assistance in home-town areas. When calling the number be ready to list your skill level, experience, certification of training and the area where you want to work. (See also page 34.)

ARMY SLUGGERS

Army sluggers punched their way to National Team Championship status in the Amateur Athletic Union boxing meet in Las Vegas, NV. The Army team dominated 305 boxers from across the country, including men from the other services, to place five men in the finals. Three took championships: Carlos Palomino, light welterweight (139 lbs); Freddie Washington, welterweight (147 lbs) and Henry Johnson, light middleweight (156 lbs). They're good bets to make the U.S. Olympic team competing in Munich in August.

NEW HAT



Latest in headgear for women who successfully complete the Drill Sergeant course at Fort Jackson, SC, is the WAC Drill Sergeant hat. The beige hat, selected by BG Mildred C. Bailey, Director, Women's Army Corps, features a chin strap and soft brim which is swept up and fixed to the crown on the left side. SGT Diana Oppedal, who finished first in a class of 46 men and women students, models the new distaff chapeau.

X-RAY MAIL

The U.S. Air Force Postal and Courier Service has placed X-ray machines in locations overseas to detect contraband and drugs passing through the system. All airmail going to or coming from service personnel overseas goes through the terminals.

TECHNICIANS

Looking for a job? Check with the nearest Army Reserve unit needing civilian technicians. If you are a member of the unit you put on your uniform for training periods and work as a civilian the remainder of the time. About 1,350 technician vacancies are expected to open July 1.



SOLDIERS

Donnice Parnell

Photo by SFC Joe Wesley

In This Issue:
THE GROOM WORE BLUE



SOLDIERS

JULY 1972

Mini, Maxi, Muscle cars.. Which for you?

Army cook to consumer champion:

RALPH NADER

talks to

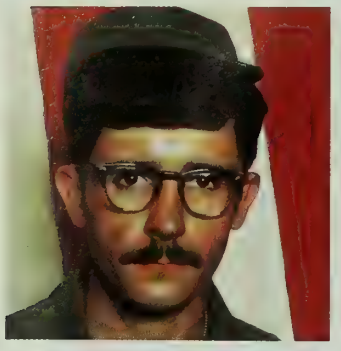
SOLDIERS and Soldiers



How to get out of the credit hole

Also in this issue:

'Nam Revisited
Ranger Adventure
Clownin' Around







CLOWNIN' AROUND

CLOWNIN' AROUND is a workaday business for a basic trainee at Fort Jackson, SC. Private Joseph T. Sullivan is an honest-to-goodness, school-trained clown.

In 1969 the 17-year-old Ohio native became one of 30 persons chosen for the annual Clown College run by Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Circus at their winter home in Venice, FL. There were 1,800 applicants.

Dedication wasn't all that was needed to win admission. Joe feels his outstanding scholastic record, skill on the unicycle and acting tips picked up from his Uncle Joe earned him his chance. Uncle Joe is the bumbling Captain Binghamton on TV's "McHale's Navy"—Joe Flynn.

A faculty of professional clowns taught the 6-week course which proved more strenuous than Joe and his classmates anticipated. Classes started with yoga exercises at 9 a.m. and lasted till 5 p.m. 6 days a week. Extra practice sessions ran from 7 to 9:30 each evening.

Subjects taught included the history of clowns, makeup and costumes; tumbling; juggling; trapeze; riding elephants, camels and other circus animals; and visual comedy.

Joe created his own clown character and makeup for acts which he developed singly and other ones for the class graduation performance.

"The antics of a professional clown require skill and a lot of practice to achieve correct exaggeration and perfect timing," Joe noted. "There are six elements to clowning: blows, falls, knavery, stupidity, mimicry and surprise. These elements, often used in combination to make the act look extremely complicated, plus a few props are all a good clown needs."

It takes Joe nearly 25 minutes to put on costume and makeup with a face to suit his mood. Athletic ability and his wiry body enable him to perform gymnastics with ease. Deep concentration helps with juggling and magic.

Joe graduated but returned to Youngstown, OH, to complete his junior and senior years in high school. Then in the summer of 1970 he performed with the Ringling Circus on a tour of midwestern cities. A low draft lottery number brought a change of plans and he decided to volunteer for a 2-year Army commitment before beginning his clown career in earnest.

Joe hopes to be assigned to Special Services after basic. He'd be happy just to work in the entertainment field. Proficient at juggling and magic, the young entertainer is out "to make it big." He has a future job offer from an entertainment center in Florida.

"I want to keep all my skills intact and learn more if possible while in the Army," Joe explained. "The more I can do, the better my chances are in the circus or in any line of show business."

PFC Pat Rogers
Photos by SSG Cleo Brown

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

JULY 1972
VOLUME 27, NO. 7

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVER: The soldier is also customer, consumer and family man beset by all the problems of credit and cost of living that engross his civilian contemporaries. In this issue SOLDIERS explores the world of consumerism including guidance on budgeting and car purchasing. In "Your Personal Legal Eagles" and "You Owe It To Yourself," there's ample evidence the Army cares when it comes to your personal affairs.

BACK COVER: Photo by SP5 Michael Reilly.

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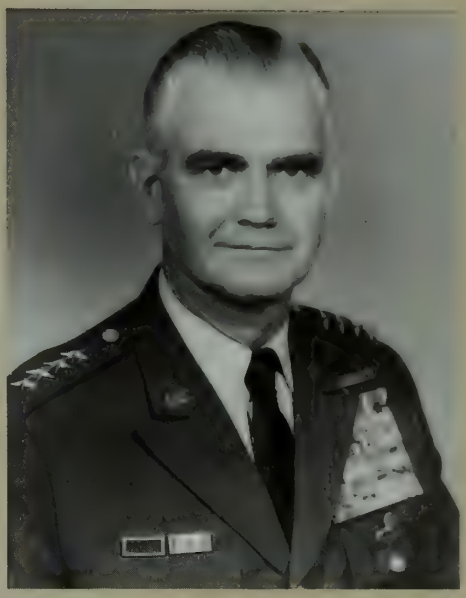
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NEW CHIEF

GEN Creighton W. Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam the past 4 years, has been nominated by the President to become Army Chief of Staff replacing GEN William C. Westmoreland who has retired. GEN Abrams is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy. His nomination requires Congressional approval.

E-8 BOARD

E-7s looking for master sergeant stripes are getting another chance in September. DA will convene a promotion board to consider certain E-7s with a minimum of 8 years active enlisted service. The primary zone of consideration will be those with a date-of-rank (DOR) of December 31, 1967 or earlier. Those with DOR of January 1, 1968 to March 31, 1968 (inclusive) will be considered in the secondary zone. Personnel who do not have at least a high school education or GED equivalency will not be considered. A DA circular will be published this month listing those in the primary zone.

E-4, E-5 TIS

Time-in-service (TIS) for promotion to grades E-4 and E-5 is being extended. TIS to these grades will be 21 and 33 months respectively by the first of next year. DA announces the current early promotion policy will continue for soldiers with outstanding potential to provide career motivation and incentive. Up to 35% of E-4 and 25% of E-5 annual promotions may be made as an exception to the TIS minimum criteria.

PAYCHECKS

The Postal Service will no longer forward Army JUMPS paychecks to a change of home address; the checks are being returned to the Finance Center. This could create a bind if you haven't taken proper steps to have your check mailed to your new address. If you anticipate a change of station contact your local Finance and Accounting office to make the necessary input to JUMPS so your check will be sent to your new address promptly. If your check is being sent to your military address it will be forwarded if you are transferred to another unit at the same installation but not if you go to another post.

$1,500 BONUS

DA has launched a test program offering a $1,500 bonus to persons enlisting in designated combat arms MOSs. The test period ends this August 31. The enlistee incurs a 4-year obligation to receive the extra pay. The amount of bonus and terms of enlistment may be subject to change. Because enlistments under this program are controlled by quota, the program may be stopped from time to time as manpower needs dictate. Details are in DA Msg DAPE-MPD-C 271403Z May 72.

VRB LUMP PAY

Troops reenlisting who are qualified for a Variable Reenlistment Bonus (VRB) are due for a break if they want lump sum payment. DA is decentralizing the authority for approval of lump sum payment of the VRB which should reduce the amount of time for reenlistees to get their money. Further questions about VRB may be answered by your local Career Counselor.

RA OFFICERS

DA is placing controls on Regular Army commissioned officer strength to remain within the ceilings prescribed by Congress. In order to stay within currently prescribed limits, DA has instituted the following policy changes: ● no appointments in overstrength branches except for newly commissioned officers ● no appointments in overstrength year groups except for Army Medical Department (less Medical Service Corps), Judge Advocate General and Chaplains Corps ● no appointments in overstrength year groups within a branch ● no tender of RA appointments to in-service officers with less than 3 years active Federal commissioned service except for Army Medical Department (less Medical Service Corps), Judge Advocate and Chaplains Corps. DA Msg DAPE-PDC 061235Z June 72 has details.

VOTING

Have you taken the steps to be eligible to vote in November? If not, there's still time to get with the program and make your voice heard at election time. You can apply for an absentee ballot from Illinois after July 30; Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska and Tennessee after August 9; Michigan after August 24. And, if you haven't done it already you may apply for an absentee ballot from these states and areas: Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Dist. of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In addition you may take action to register in these states: Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, South Dakota. For more info see your Voting Officer and keep reading SOLDIERS.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Non-Metallic Cartridge Case

The pat on the back in your May issue for the work by Picatinny Arsenal on the non-metallic cartridge case cannot possibly have helped your credibility much with those soldiers who have had combat experience with the non-metallic cartridge case . . . The combustible case idea certainly has merit and we should continue development and troop testing, but laboratory and climatic condition testing is no substitute for an RPG round into the crew compartment or a mine under the track.

Unfortunately, on more than one occasion during 1969-70 our experience in the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment was that fire destroyed the crew compartment within 15 seconds after a cartridge case was ignited outside the gun tube . . .

COL JAMES B. REED
Armor, Office, Chief of Information
Department of the Army

Passing Interest

. . . . Though SFC Farash stated [April "Write On"] that "we are all in some way concerned with drugs, race, etc. . . ." the true feeling that I receive . . . is that his is, at best, a passing interest. I think it's about time that he and many of our other "professionals" start becoming involved *all* of the way instead of *some* of the way in both the drug and race issues. From over 2 years of personal experience in both fields, both in CONUS and Nam, I have found no subject which warrants more attention, or has such a potentially damaging effect on accomplishment of the mission. It was because of the "in some way concerned" attitudes of many of our "professionals" that the problem reached the levels which it did.

CPT DANIEL B. HARVEY
Inf, HQ, MACV
APO San Francisco

Unemployed Income

Ref: "Unemployed Insurance for Exservicemen" (April '72 SOLDIERS) . . . you state, "Benefits will not be paid in any state while receiving certain assistance from the VA."

We have a lot of veterans drawing unemployment benefits for time served in the Armed Forces, and . . . drawing VA educational assistance. I contacted Sacramento and was informed that if a veteran attends night school and night school only, then he can draw both benefits . . . If the vet is seeking work which will require him to work a normal day (8:00 to 5:00), then he will not be cut off from unemployment insurance simply because he is receiving VA assistance . . .

MICHAEL D. SHERMAN
Assistant Veterans Service Office
County of Nevada
State of California

Take note. VA states that it has nothing to do with unemployment benefits. That's up to each state. Check with your state officials for further information.

Minorities Speak

Congratulations for the outstanding humanitarian coverage in your magazine (May '72). . . . You covered with great sensitivity some of the problems still confronting our minority citizens. This . . . is a tremendous persuasion for *all* citizens toward thoughtful consideration of those who are "different" in skin color and home background. . . .

VERNON W. LANGE
DAC, Communications-Electronics
1st Signal Group
Fort Lewis, WA

Being a fellow Puerto Rican, I was very interested in reading your article ["The Caribbean Calls," May '72 SOLDIERS] . . . I firmly believe that many persons . . . don't realize that Puerto Ricans are United States citizens.

. . . I will never forget the time when I went for my first job. I had to get a job permit. . . . After filling out all the necessary papers the young lady . . . asked me if I was an alien.

. . . The English language is a problem with many Puerto Ricans. (It) is taught in all the Puerto Rican schools (through) college. (It) cannot really be practiced by the Puerto Ricans since Spanish is their native tongue and . . . is spoken all the time in their homes. . . .

We are high-spirited people. . . . Our way of expressing ourselves is by using our hands and talking loudly. . . . We were raised that way. . . .

LETICIA A. PARKS
Civilian Employee
Army and Air Force Exchange Service
Arlington, VA

I wondered if you are going to publish an article on so called minority groups such as Mexican-Americans, Niseis, or Japanese-Americans? I am . . . a Japanese-American . . . proudly serving in the U.S. Army and planning to make a career of it. . . .

PFC GEORGE S. NILES
HHC, 4th AIT Bde (MP)
USATC
Fort Gordon, GA

I have read so many good things in previous editions of your magazine about American Indians, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and even Cubans. . . . Please, when are you going to get some facts and information with regard to Central and South American soldiers? They are also serving in the U.S. Army and . . . some of them have died fighting for this country (You might remember the battalion from Colombia, S.A., during the Korean War). . . .

SFC TONIO M. ZAMORA
USACSC Spt Gp (PSF)
Presidio of San Francisco
San Francisco, CA

Thanks for the reminders. We have in the mill stories on Japanese-American and Central and South American soldiers. Keep reading SOLDIERS.

Direct Action

I am writing to express my dismay at . . . "Direct Action" (May '72 SOLDIERS) [the yarn about the soldier who threw dirt under the front wheels instead of the back ones of the colonel's bogged

down sedan]. . . . Not only is it not funny, but it is demeaning to every enlisted man in the Army. . . .

CPT MICHAEL E. KLINGLER
FA, USAR
San Francisco, CA

SOLDIERS' *editors are dismayed that one of its million-plus readers doesn't have a sense of humor.*

VD Scores Again

. . . MSG Joyce ["Write On," May '72] states that he wouldn't take this issue home and implies the reason is that his two teen-aged sons might read it. I have two teen-aged sons and a teen-aged daughter who I was glad to see reading the issue. (I was also glad to answer some of the questions they asked about VD.) If those boys of MSG Joyce's don't know about VD yet, it's time they learned about it. VD is running rampant among teen-agers today.

If this isn't worthwhile publishing and you're on the wrong track, why is there a VD epidemic in the U.S. today? . . .

SSG JIM MUSSER
HHT, 2d Armored Cav Regt
APO New York

. . . It seems that it isn't enough that Wacs have to put up with hassle from GIs pertaining to our morals, for the plain and simple reason that we happen to be in the Army, without magazine articles that put women down such as the article in question did.

. . . In the future, could you please try and give us women a break and perhaps give us some favorable publicity, as well as equal representation? We don't seem to see very much about the accomplishments of Wacs in your magazine. . . .

SP4 PATRICIA R. ATKINS
WAC Company
Fort McPherson. GA

For starters, try "Aieeeeeee . . . Thud" (June 72); "Sugar 'n Spice 'n DS Stripes" (May 72) "Heal That Burn" (Feb 72); "Recruiting Is A Family Affair" (Dec. 71).

Getting It On

Ref: "Getting With It" (April '72 SOLDIERS) . . . excellent . . . inspiring . . .

MRS R. B. COMBES
APO New York

Beards Are . . .

. . . Apparently the good lieutenant [May '72 SOLDIERS] assumes . . . that long means dirty . . . that a beard will bug you if it's on your face . . . If it does, the dude will cut it off, right?

[At first] hair was cut off in order to control the spread of lice and disease among soldiers. With our improved living conditions and sanitation levels kept up by inspection, can't we get past all the half-truths and lies about hair? . . . .

SP4 MICHAEL E. TURNER
The Castle
Fort Belvoir, VA

. . . long hair can be cleaned and washed in the same way and situation that a "burr" head can. If the Army won't liberalize their haircut policy because of tradition, regulations and simply a stubborn resistance toward change, then let's not color the situation with fallacies of Hairy Mask and Sandy Mud.

. . . let's "tell it like it is." If the Army designates short hair, and they do, then let us speak the truth with our white sidewalls.

1LT. RICHARD L. DODD
ADA, Btry B, 6th Bn, 67th ADA
Fort Riley, KS

. . . The Danish army, which at last look still uses helmets, allows long hair. . . . A moderate Afro hairstyle takes up more volume than the longest straight hairstyle. Therefore, the wearing of the helmet is not a compelling reason.

. . . The British Army allows beards and has protective masks which are effective with a beard. Fitting a mask over a beard would depend on the length of the beard . . . not an insurmountable problem.

. . . On the issue of uniformity . . . the Navy allows beards and the Army allows mustaches and neither of the services have fallen apart . . .

. . . I am not necessarily advocating the acceptance of beards nor of longer hair. I just want to see the Army be professional.

CPT ROBERT K. PRUD'HOMME
US Army Ammunition Procurement
& Supply Agency
Joliet, IL

. . . how artificial the official Army position is. Maybe with a new chief of staff . . .

MAJ J. RONALD CAREY
USAR
Austin, TX

Dateline Dentists

. . . regarding Fort Dix, NJ, Dental Clinic program with dental assistants in nearby schools and community colleges [May '72 Dateline].

This program [began] in 1964 at Stone Dental Clinic, Ford Ord, CA, with . . . students from Monterey Peninsula College, Monterey, CA, and is still in progress . . . dental hygienists from Cabrillo Jr. College, Santa Cruz, CA [were added] in 1967. This program also still exists . . .

MRS. FRANCES R. TRULSON
San Francisco, CA

Square?

Ref: "Everybody's Do-Si-Doing It" (May '72 SOLDIERS) . . . thank you on giving square dancing a plug . . .

SSG GERALD M. RICHIE
HQ & LEM, 703d Main Bn
APO New York

Pin Up Or Down

. . . if you do change, change for the better—put a pin-up inside the front and back covers.

LOWELL A. MAY
3d CTU. 1st CTB, USACTF
Fort Riley, KA

. . . Perhaps I am merely a male chauvinist but the monthly addition (of) your back cover certainly brightens the offices at this installation . . .

SP4 GENE WOJDYLA
HHB, 8th Bn, 7th ADA
Fort Bliss, TX

. . . If pictures of pretty girls are a threat to morals or womenfolk, then maybe an occasional picture of Charles Atlas or Burt Reynolds (demurely clothed in OD shorts, of course) will even up things It'll no doubt double your readership on the distaff side . . .

SSG L. R. HAWKINS
Hq Co. USATC-1
Fort Ord, CA

After years of seeing nude or semi-nude females in nearly *every* publication I pick up I say only—ENOUGH IS ENOUGH! . . .

SP5 F. WASHINGTON
HHC, 1st Bn, 14th of the
25th Div.
APO San Francisco

And that's about the way they're running at press time: 66 percent for; 28 percent against; and 6 percent on the fence. Keep those cards and letters coming.

Final Note

Ref: Cover photo and "A Lot of Mickey Mouse" (April '72 SOLDIERS).

. . . We have instituted an office pool on the number of irate letters you will undoubtedly receive . . . We are starting the pool . . . at a minimum of 500 . . . Is that too conservative?

2LT RUSTY VAN TYDEGRAF
HQ, USAREC
Hampton, VA

A bit much. Total so far: 43.



This Man Can't Do It All For

YOU··
THE CONSUMER

Barney Halloran

WHEN SOLDIERS decided to tackle consumer education, plans were laid to seek the advice of one of the Nation's best informed consumer experts. But getting in touch with Ralph Nader is easier said than done. The man is famous for his 18 hour days and 7 day work week. Nader's staff is just as famous for its downfield blocking—long used to keep reporters away from the boss.

The whereabouts of Nader's residence might be one of Washington's better kept secrets but SOLDIERS discovered the house, passed through its iron gates, got past a hound chasing birds in the garden and went through the front door. But that didn't guarantee an interview. Nader just rooms and collects his mail there. It wasn't until SOLDIERS ambushed Ralph Nader weeks later at Fort Carson, CO, that something like an interview took place.

One of the first questions always asked of Nader is why he does what he does. In Colorado, he had this answer:

"It's very difficult to answer that sort of question. I know as a young boy I didn't like to see bullies stomping on weaker people. I had a fairly fortunate choice of parents and I had an opportunity to go to Harvard Law School and see the callousness of that kind of legal education. It made me more aware of the need for lawyers to represent the people. . . ."

Nader went to Harvard Law School after graduating from Princeton but not because he was a rich kid. He was a scholarship winner from a workman's family. Ralph's father immigrated to the United States from Lebanon in 1925 to open a small bakery and restaurant in Winsted, CT, where Ralph was born in 1934.

His father once explained that all of his four children had been reared to "understand that working for justice in the country is a safeguard of our democracy." That might help explain why after hearing Nader speak a lot of people are surprised. They expect to hear something other than a call for a "new citizenship" which Nader wants to see measured by concern for others and the time and energy spent in defense of personal beliefs.

According to Nader, the individual consumer is the biggest wheel in the consumer movement. Without each individual's effort to combat what he calls a nationwide scandal, the growing effort to protect you—the consumer—will fail.

Ten years ago there was no organized effort to protect and give voice to the angry buyer. True, there was the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Act but that was about it. There were corporation lawyers to protect big businesses from the Government and Government lawyers to fence with the corporation lawyers but there was nobody to champion the little guy—nobody, that is, until Nader.

What Nader is calling for is citizen action. He began his own program of citizen action while at Harvard. It was there he became convinced manufacturers' design failures and not driver errors were responsible for more auto accidents than were being reported.

After a short tour in the Army as a cook at Fort Dix, NJ, Nader returned home to begin work on legislative reform of Connecticut and Massachusetts auto safety laws. Initially his crusade had little effect other than getting him invited to Washington, DC in 1964 as a consultant.

A year later Nader published a book, *Unsafe at Any*

Speed, a documented blast at car manufacturers. The auto industry leaned on him hard. Nader came out clean. Newspapers gave him publicity and editorialized that his one-man lobby had pushed through the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Act in 1966. The act insures that auto manufacturers will install seat belts, remove sharp objects from car interiors, install steering columns that collapse in a crash, pad dashboards, install dual braking systems and provide other safety features.

Because success brought more help, broader investigative research was possible. Next the fish and meat packing industries were hit for poor sanitary conditions. Nader proved that 25 percent of all meat in the U.S. is not inspected. Tales of flies, maggots and general filth forced action in Congress. Volunteers climbed aboard and Nader's Raiders set to work to expose more consumer and pollution dangers.

Since 1968 Nader has come down on drug safety, employment of the aged, mine safety, corporate food and soil contamination and corporate control of state, local and Federal agencies. He has attacked oil depletion rates, misallocation of national resources and corporate air and water pollution. Nader says he will be satisfied with "nothing less than the qualitative reform of the industrial revolution."

With a few foundation grants and money from lectures and sale of his books and articles, Nader has formed the Center for Responsive Law in Washington, DC. Its purpose is to insure that citizen complaints are transmitted to the agencies of Government that can do something about them.

SOLDIERS: *In 1967 you outlined tactics for concerned consumers. Some things have changed since then. For the benefit of soldiers, would you now outline the kinds of tactics which will be of the most assistance to concerned consumers?*

NADER: First, they have to know they have certain rights. Next, they have to know about the quality of the product they're buying and the nature of the guarantee. There's a whole range of things they have to know. In order to learn they have to be less susceptible to deceptive advertising appeals that try to divert their attention to style and gimmicks, slogans and packages—away from the real guts of the product or service.

"It takes effort. The rights that do exist can only be exercised by the consumer.

"The consumer can do some things individually. He can avoid buying non-nutritious bread or products that are obviously defective. But when it comes to a lot of things—like chemical additives and the strength of vehicle tie-rods—there is a need for consumers to organize.

"All over the country there's a need for volunteer staffs in consumer complaint centers. We're setting them up in Cleveland, Hartford and the Washington area so complaints can be processed by people who really know how certain retailers, auto dealers and finance firms operate—how they try to sidestep answering complaints. Finally, consumers have got to appreciate the fact that they will get strong consumer laws that will stamp out frauds and prosecute business crimes that cheapen their income and pose health and safety habits *if they get behind the effort!*

"It's a question of getting behind congressmen and senators—pushing, demanding. Good laws will get through, some of them have in the past few years but they've got to be laws with teeth in them."

In his Consumer Message to Congress, President Nixon outlined consumers' rights and asked for legislation to support them. The President asserted that:

"The buyer in America has the right to make an intelligent choice among products and services. . . .

"The buyer has the right to accurate information. . . .

"The buyer has the right to expect that his health and safety have been taken into account by those who seek his patronage. . . .

"The buyer has the right to register his dissatisfaction, have his complaint heard and weighed when served badly. . . ."

What does all that mean to soldiers and their families? When purchasing a product, consumers should be able to buy on an open competitive market uncorrupted by price-fixing and monopolies. It means they should get accurate information from labels, advertising and promotional campaigns and from Government agencies. It means that manufacturers should be responsible for the safety aspects of the products they put on the market and that existing safety laws be enforced.

It means there should be complaint centers, departments and bureaus supported by businesses and local, state and Federal governments. It means the courts should be responsive to the needs of the consumer.

Laws must insure fairness in the marketplace. And laws designed to eliminate fraud and deception must be enforced. Manufacturers must make adjustments for products that fall short of promised performance.

SOLDIERS: *There are claims that hexachlorophene soaps enter the skins of infants and adults and soak through to finally damage the central nervous system. You suggested some months ago that stores should get rid of hexachlorophene soaps.*

NADER: I think we should avoid them. First of all they don't work—in terms of their antibacterial qualities. They're vastly overrated and there's no use for them. In hospitals it's a different situation. There infants are bathed in a 3 percent hex solution. A staph infection is another problem but there are substitutes that can be used to keep that kind of disease down. When you're dealing with soaps and cosmetics, thrills and frills should be avoided."

SOLDIERS: *Hex soaps, cosmetics and deodorants are readily available on commissary and PX shelves. . . .*

NADER: There needs to be a very strong focus on the kinds of products in the PXs and commissaries. . . . This should lead the Pentagon toward having a consumer testing laboratory to find products that have the best quality, the best durability, the most efficiency and give the best nutrition to the serviceman and his family. If that were done, the information that surfaced would not only save the taxpayer money, the serviceman money and the servicewoman money but it would also be available to civilian consumers all around the country who buy the same brand-name products and services throughout the 50 states."

Government Helps. The Government recognizes it has an opportunity to help the consuming public by sharing its experience with products bought for Government use. To do that the Consumer Product Information Coordinating Center was established in the General Services Administration. The center was organized to provide an outlet for consumer product information that is collected as the result of the Government's buying, research and testing.

The center's voice is a publication called the *Consumer Product Information Index*. The index is revised about four times a year so new information can be included. Each edition lists about 200 selected consumer publications representing the output of more than a dozen Federal agencies. A great number of the publications listed are free and the rest usually cost less than 20 cents. Subjects include appliances, automobiles, clothing, fabrics, food, housing, landscaping and a wide range of other items.

Copies of the index are available free in many exchanges and commissaries, through normal publications channels or by writing to Consumer Product Information, Washington, DC 20407.

One of the most popular publications available from GSA (write to the same address) is called the *Brand Name List*. For two bits you can judge for yourself if the products described meet your needs and specifications; they have met the Government's. But expect some dry language. Although all the products listed have been found satisfactory, the kind of comparative information in privately published consumer journals is not included in the *Brand Name List* reports.

It works something like this. The Government sets certain product specifications, tests are run on samples and if the GSA is satisfied the product is purchased. If a manufacturer didn't submit a sample, there's nothing to warn you and if a manufacturer has changed his product the Government information no longer applies.

GSA's efforts to provide consumers with useful information are coordinated through the office of the President's Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs.

The Office of Consumer Affairs was created by Executive Order in 1971. The President's Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs, Mrs. Virginia Knauer, probably gets more mail than Santa Claus. Complaints arrive by the bagful.

Mrs. Knauer's office is responsible for transmitting to appropriate agencies all complaints that might involve violation of a Federal law. If a Federal law isn't involved, her office forwards the complaint to the state or local agency that can best take action. Each letter that's sent to Mrs. Knauer is reduced to a computer message that keeps track of who's complaining about whom and about what. And everybody gets a reply; it's not one of those dead end services that never says, "Thanks, here's what we're doing about it." If you have a complaint, write to Mrs. Virginia Knauer, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20506.

Her office is also responsible for keeping the President informed on consumer affairs, coordinating with other agencies, conducting investigations, settling disputes, providing information and recommending ways to make the Government more responsive to the needs of the consumer. That's a mighty big order considering the growth of Government services in the consumer field.

Unfortunately, a lot of soldiers and their families just aren't aware of all the programs and services available. If they're serious about being informed consumers they need a guide and there is one. It's called—of all things—*Guide to Federal Consumer Services* and it costs a buck.

Since the first edition of the *Guide* was printed 4 years ago the number of services has increased. Environmental problems and the need for consumer product information have led to new Government programs. Toy safety, nutrition, credit abuses plus a variety of other issues have led to new legislation providing additional consumer safeguards.

What are those services and where can the consumer find how to get them? It's all in the *Guide*. Updated and revised, the *Guide* lists the consumer services of every Federal agency or bureau that is either directly or indirectly concerned with consumer affairs. It's available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

It's all part of a continuing expanding program of consumer education. Mrs. Knauer puts it this way:

"A vital part of the reform we all seek must be the inclusion of consumer education at every level of the educational process. Every effort should be made to help our young citizens become alert, responsive and responsible consumers.

"Consumer education is not merely a rhetorical exercise in buymanship. It is a continuing lifetime learning experience. . . .

"As America's marketplace becomes more technologically sophisticated, consumer problems grow in number and complexity. Consumer education provides a useful frame of reference not only for the future but also for the difficult, sometimes perplexing present."



How to Get Out of the Credit Hole

You Owe It To Yourself

Barney Halloran

TWO years ago a guy in Philadelphia won the Charlie Tuna award for being the biggest fish on the East Coast. He bought a 3-year-old car for a cash price of $1,995 plus "easy" credit charges. That brought the price to $2,700. After paying more than $1,000 back on the loan he found he couldn't keep up with his payments.

The friendly finance company repossessed his car and sold it at auction for $500—a year after he bought it for $1,995. The $500 was subtracted from his debt but he still owed the rest—$1,189.

To get its money the finance company had his house put up for sheriff's sale. The house was sold to the finance company for $475.

The whole deal was completely legal. It was just another case of a compulsive credit buyer signing on the line for what he couldn't afford.

The Set Up. How do people get so strung out on credit that they lose everything? They're hooked on little doses at a time. Think about it. It's almost impossible to buy the Sunday paper and a pack of cigarettes without the little girl behind the counter asking, "Cash or charge?"

It's just the way things are. Take an E-5 with a wife and two kids. He's got a steady job, he watches television, reads a few magazines, noses through the paper and listens to the car radio on his way to work.

This same E-5 in a month's time will be bombarded with offers to "charge it," "pay nothing down" or "walk away clean with just 36 'easy' monthly payments." Wow!

Many economists believe there is too much credit available to too many people. But only a head count could determine that and the first people to fall out would be E-4s and below.

Many reputable companies just don't consider the lower enlisted grades good credit risks. They're the soldiers usually denied credit cards and the ones most often taken in by illegal schemes, loan sharks and unethical businessmen.

It's the E-5 who's usually eligible for "good" credit and an easy-to-use plastic money card. The E-5 suddenly finds people are willing to extend him credit. He's prime for getting into financial trouble.

According to statistics compiled by the Budget Counseling Service at Fort Carson, CO, a profile of the most common victim of excessive debt looks like this:

NCO in grade E-5.
Average age—27.
Average size of family—3.6 persons.
Average education—12.1 years.
Average debt—$4,700.

Reasons for a pile-up of E-5 family debts vary. They include: advance pay being deducted by finance, nonsupport by a sponsor who is overseas, poor judgment in the use of credit, poorly planned or no family budget, extension of credit on a double income (that is, both husband and wife working and running up

bills based on two salaries until the wife stops working), overwithholding by finance, marital or social problems and the belief that one more loan can pay off the entire debt.

Credit is fine—in its place. After all, most governments, businesses and people owe someone money. Government operations are budgeted and financed on the basis of uncollected taxes, cities build schools on bonded indebtedness, families buy cars, homes, TV sets, furniture and lots of other things on credit—or with loans.

Using credit cards and charge accounts is, in fact, just another way of making a short-term loan. You can usually pay your bill in 30 days without the service costing a cent extra but if the bill slips for a month you'll be paying for using someone else's money. After all, that's what loans are all about.

Used wisely, credit can make life a lot better. For example, there's no reason to risk a long trip on bald tires if you're a week from payday. Get your new tires, charge them and drive safely. But realize what the risk is if something happens and you can't pay.

No Family Decisions. Doctors have been warning people about the seven danger signs of cancer for years now but it's only recently that enough information has been put together to warn people about chronic inclination toward heavy debt. Dr. Milton Huber at the University of Wisconsin studied the buying habits of heavily overburdened families and found the great majority of those families possessed two dominant personal characteristics: they were impulsive and had a generally complacent, carefree outlook. On the average 54 percent of each family's income was committed each month to paying off installment purchases of furniture or appliances.

Impulsive buying and complacency about debt are a powerful combination. Most people interviewed stated they couldn't resist buying anything they really wanted. And the majority declared their financial problems began shortly after they were married. Dr. Huber found half of the couples he interviewed didn't share in family decision-making or planning. One husband expressed it this way: "We don't argue about it. If either one of us wants something, we buy it."

And what happens to the serviceman who can't pay his debts? The Army has no authority to make a soldier pay his creditors or to garnish (withhold part of his pay) to settle debts. But there are penalties for abuse of credit. Failure to pay a just debt can lead to administrative discharge, not being allowed to reenlist or other administrative or criminal actions.

The Army recognizes the soldier in debt is a poor security risk and a soldier's inability to hold an assignment requiring a security clearance will affect promotion and probably seriously damage his career.

In Too Deep. Once lost, a good credit standing is hard to get back. It can't be restored until all creditors are paid in full.

When a soldier finds himself in too deep the first person to see should be his CO. Under DOD Standards of Fairness, the Army won't act as a collection agency but it will forward businessmen's complaints to men who won't or can't pay what they rightfully owe.

Because serious debt represents a true legal problem, one of the places to ask for help is at the post legal assistance office. The advice you get from a military lawyer is free. A legal assistance officer can explain what your rights are and possibly suggest a workable plan for getting you out of debt. He may also advise you on the possibility of bankruptcy proceedings.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, in most cases, is not going to help. It was designed only to provide relief for persons who acquired large debts before entering the service and who now, because of a decline in pay, can't meet their payments. Only a draftee or newly enlisted soldier can seek relief under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act. There are other solutions however.

The Way Out. A soldier with too many debts has several courses open to him.

He can apply for a consolidation loan at a bank or credit union but the chances are the loan will not be granted if his credit rating has fallen badly and his finances are out of control.

He can request the help of a credit counselor at his credit union and, if his creditors agree, make arrangements to pay off his debts by allotments prorated among all creditors by his credit union.

If he owns a home he can take a second mortgage. However the interest costs will be greater than what he's currently paying and he must be sure he can afford the extra payments.

There's still another way. It's not the same as having someone else do it for you but it's more satisfying—and it works. It means learning how to manage and settle your own financial problems.

Free Budget Counseling. There are posts now offering budget counseling through Army Community Services offices. The budget counseling service is interested in doing three things: preventing debt, liquidating standing debts and helping servicemen avoid personal bankruptcy.

Counselors work with active and retired servicemen and their families to set up budgets, encourage consumer awareness and counsel clients in formal debt liquidation programs.

Ron Mitchell explained how his three-man full-time staff at Fort Carson, CO, arranges for a family's debt repayment program.

"The first thing the counselor tries to do is get an accurate picture of the individual's financial situation and screen him for other marital, family or personal problems which can be referred to other ACS counselors. We then explain how the formal debt repayment program works and ask the client to return with a full breakdown of his debts, a family budget — and his wife."

In the first session the counselor explains to the

SOLDIERS

TRIAL BUDGET

Figure what you spend on each line under trial, then keep an accurate list of all your expenses on a handy note book and make sure the rest of the family does the same. At the end of the month, record it all. Use your check book stubs for help. Then compare what you hoped for and what happened.

MONTHLY LIVING EXPENSES	ACTUAL	TRIAL ESTIMATE
Rent or mortgage payment	$	$
Property taxes and insurance if not included above	$	$
Groceries and milk	$	$
Out of house food cost, hot lunch program, mess hall, etc.	$	$
Utilities: gas, light, water, garbage, sewer, phone	$	$
Insurance: auto, life, hospital and children's costs	$	$
Medical and dental costs	$	$
Car payment	$	$
Transportation expenses: gas, oil, lube, car pool, etc.	$	$
School costs: tuition, books, dancing/piano lessons	$	$
Family clothing costs	$	$
Laundry and dry cleaning costs	$	$
Club/union dues not deducted from pay check	$	$
Subscriptions: newspapers, magazines, book/record/tape of month	$	$
Haircuts and beauty shop costs	$	$
Entertainment of friends and relatives	$	$
Alimony/child support payments	$	$
Other regular costs: smokes, movies, hobbies, beer, sports	$	$
Other expenses: allowances, gifts, house repairs, donations, baby sitting, garden needs, etc.	$	$
TOTAL MONTHLY EXPENSES (subtract from total income)	$	

Cut on Dotted Line

couple that the program does not have money to loan, that the goal is to meet the family's monthly expenses and then pay off all creditors with the remaining money. That may take as much as 3 years and a good deal of discipline but it's worth it.

As each creditor is paid off, the amount allocated to each of the others is increased.

"A large number of families have no idea just how indebted they are. A couple came in for help soon after the program started; they realized they were in trouble but weren't sure of their financial condition. At first they thought they had eight creditors but after 2½ days of searching their accounts they discovered they had 45 creditors and 27 of them were credit card companies. Their total debt amounted to $8,592, not including house or car payments."

At the second session, the debtor comes up with a list of all his creditors and the amounts he owes each. He writes to each and explains that he can't repay them all, shows all the amounts he owes and requests that the creditors accept his proposal to repay all of them through a formal program. He states that each will be paid an equal share each month until all debts are paid. Full disclosure is essential. Participation in the program is impossible without it.

The Budget. During the in-depth interview that follows, the client is given detailed assistance in making a workable budget. The best way to do that is to keep a detailed account of every cent spent for a 2- or 3-month period.

Here's what you do: Make a trial budget, then carry a notebook and write down each amount as it's spent daily. Compare what you actually spend with your trial budget. *(See sample.)*

You'll notice there's a difference between what you thought you'd spend and what really went out of your pocket. When dealing with a small salary, it's those little unnoticed amounts that really upset things.

Income from part-time jobs shouldn't be included in the trial budget. Take that money and use it only to repay bills. It'll help reduce your debt faster and prevent you from depending on extra income that can lead again to overextension if the job falls through.

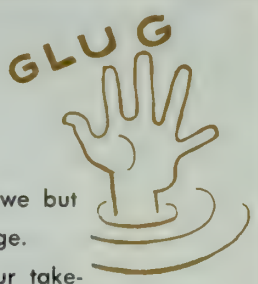
The difference between your budget and take-home pay becomes the amount you'll try to distribute among your creditors.

Ron is careful to point out that a budget is not meant to restrict a family but it's really the only way to let the family achieve its goals while living within its income.

"If the creditors accept the plan, and they usually do when it's sponsored by a post counseling service, the client signs an agreement that authorizes the counseling service to work with the creditors.

"The client then returns all his credit cards and agrees not to seek any new or additional credit as long as he's enrolled in the program. A notice signed by the client is sent to the local off-post credit bureaus. It warns any new creditors to first call the Budget Service before signing up their new customer.

Sliding Into Debt, Pal . . . Or Already There?



Take a quick look . . . add up all the dough you owe but don't include rent or mortgage. If it's more than 20% of your take-home, get help.

"A special checking account is then opened for the client at the post bank and he agrees to deposit a specified amount in that account before the fifth of each month. The service keeps the checkbook and the client agrees to come in and balance his book each month.

"Every check the client writes to his creditors is stamped and initialed by a counselor before it is sent. That helps to reinforce the creditors' reliance and confidence in the service. If a check appears at the bank without these marks, the service is notified."

Ron explained that the post's budget counseling services are free. The client pays only a nominal fee for printing the checks but receives the other bank services at no cost.

At every step the client is involved to the maximum. He's not allowed to shuffle his responsibility to the counselor. The client drafts his own letters, writes his own checks, stuffs his own envelopes and does it all on schedule. He learns how to handle his own money and how important it is to balance his checkbook.

Ron Mitchell is proud of the program at Carson. He and his staff are professionals; all have degrees in business administration and feel confident in their ability to help. (A similar program was recently instituted at Fort Bragg, NC.)

Fort Carson's premarital budget counseling program and short term budget counseling have made a dent in the area's economy. In the first 13 months of operation, 748 persons requested assistance and 127 clients enrolled in the formal debt liquidation program. Within a year the "pay back rate" increased from zero to 2.7 percent.

"A 3 percent 'pay back rate' represents a satisfactory dollar amount on the national average," explained Ron. "We distributed $56,689 to creditors in 1971 and at the rate we're going we'll easily exceed $96,000 within the next 12 months. While the national rate of personal bankruptcies increased some 13 percent last year, our rate *decreased* 4.5."

Money problems can be solved. Even if you think you're safe because your head is still above water, don't argue about it. Get a professional opinion. It's free.

The payoff is peace of mind.

Getting Into College

Last month SOLDIERS told the story of the Army's skill centers where troops can acquire marketable job and trade training before returning to civilian life. (See "Skills for the Asking.")

For those considering entering college this fall, openings are plentiful for all kinds of students but you need to know where to look. Here's a current situation report.



"VIRTUALLY ANY HIGH SCHOOL graduate, no matter how poor his grades, can get into some college somewhere."

"If you can pay your way, you're in."

"The question isn't whether you can get in but where."

The quotes are from professional admissions people, typical of what most of them are saying. Clearly, getting into college these days is nothing like the traumatic experience it was for students a scant half dozen years ago.

Sure, the highly selective colleges—Harvard, Yale, Stanford, Amherst, Brandeis, Bryn Mawr, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Harvey Mudd—are still tough to get into, though some are not so choosy as they used to be. And some places that were once fairly easy to get into—a number of state colleges and universities, for instance—may now be more difficult. But generally across the country openings are plentiful, even at this late date, and chances are this is the way things will be for some years to come.

What accounts for the change? Money, for one thing. Hundreds of private colleges have about priced themselves out of the market. Fewer families can spend the $3,500 to $4,000 a year that it frequently takes nowadays to send a child to a private college away from home. And why do so if there is a new or expanding public college nearby—as is more and more often the case—that is cheaper, offers a wider selection of programs and courses, and has a good reputation?

There are other reasons, too. Boys don't feel the draft breathing down their neck. Hundreds of students want to take a break between high school and college. Many, with an eye on the tight job market, choose occupational training instead of a liberal arts education. And more and more are losing faith, as one admissions official puts it, "in the value of higher education as the way to a good life or a good job."

Nevertheless, for many students college remains the best way to prepare for the future.

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Colleges with openings

These colleges have informed *Changing Times* that they have room, though in some cases there may be only a few places. They are a small sampling of the hundreds of colleges with space. Before you apply to a school, be sure it fills your requirements—you have plenty of choices.

Arizona: Cochise.
Arkansas: John Brown; College of the Ozarks.
California: Pepperdine (Los Angeles campus); West Hills Community College; University of Southern California (computer sciences, engineering, business, architecture, fine arts); Chapman.
Colorado: University of Denver (engineering, physical sciences, business); Trinidad State Junior College.
Connecticut: University of Bridgeport and Junior College of Connecticut (liberal arts, engineering, business, education, nursing); Post Junior College; University of Hartford.
District of Columbia: George Washington; American.
Florida: Fort Lauderdale; Marymount.
Illinois: Illinois College; Knox; Shimer; Rockford; Roosevelt (arts and sciences, business, music); Parks College of Aeronautical Technology (aeronautics, meteorology, transportation, travel and tourism), Monmouth; MacMurray (special program for weak students).
Indiana: Goshen; Bethel; Manchester; Huntington; St. Joseph's (Rensselaer).
Iowa: Coe (summer session for weak students); Waldorf.
Kansas: Ottawa; Baker; McPherson; College of Emporia.
Kentucky: Campbellsville.
Louisiana: Tulane (engineering freshmen; transfers); Centenary.
Maryland: Washington (sciences, languages, art, music); Peabody (music, music education).
Massachusetts: Bentley; Central New England College of Technology (engineering, industrial distribution); Babson (transfers and a few women freshmen); Worcester Junior College.
Michigan: Aquinas; Adrian; Michigan State; Calvin; Olivet.
Minnesota: University of Minnesota (Duluth).
Mississippi: Millsaps.
Missouri: Tarkio; Westminster; Culver-Stockton; Missouri Valley.
Nebraska: Western Nebraska Technical College.
New Hampshire: Nathaniel Hawthorne.
New York: Long Island University (Brooklyn Center and Southampton College); Utica College of Syracuse University; Pratt (engineering science, fashion, food science and management, building science, art and design, architecture); New York University (special programs for disadvantaged students and for weak students); Eisenhower.
North Carolina: Pfeiffer; University of North Carolina (Greensboro).
North Dakota: Dickinson State; Jamestown.
Ohio: Western; Ashland; Walsh; Muskingum (prelaw, premed, predentistry, pretheology, education).
Oklahoma: Oklahoma State University (engineering).
Pennsylvania: Wilson, Duquesne (summer program for underachieving students); Geneva; Waynesburg; Villa Maria (all majors except nursing).
Tennessee: Christian Brothers.
Texas: Baylor; Mary Hardin-Baylor.
Vermont: Marlboro (sciences probably, humanities and fine arts possibly).
Washington: Gonzaga.
West Virginia: Wheeling; Davis and Elkins.
Wisconsin: Marquette (excluding nursing, physical therapy, dental-hygiene); Northland (needs band and choir participants; music scholarships available, not based on need); Ripon (biology, chemistry, physics); Milwaukee School of Engineering (engineering and engineering technology).

Locating a college that will take you for the autumn shouldn't be difficult, even though it's late. Here are your choices.

Highly Selective Colleges. One of the good things that has happened in admissions, according to an experienced observer, is "the arrival of common sense." Students and parents are no longer as bewitched by "prestige" institutions. Result: Some famous colleges are receiving fewer applications. In certain cases that may mean nothing more than a drop from, say, eight candidates for each slot to maybe five or six. But it's a softening, and an applicant with high scores and high marks might more easily find an opening now.

"Highly selective" schools are pretty close-mouthed about whether they'll consider late candidates. Best technique is to have your high school counselor phone a few—that is, if he's willing to go strong in recommending you, and you're really anxious to get in.

Smaller Private Colleges. Your choices are almost unlimited. As noted earlier, higher fees have turned many applicants away from private colleges and this is especially true of church-related colleges and small schools—say under a thousand enrollment.

"Our applications are down 18 per cent," says the admissions dean of a well-known college in the Midwest, "and the same is true of many others like us. . . . Parents look at our price tag and don't bother to look again." Says another: "Although our deposit deadline is May 1, we anticipate openings well beyond then and possibly into June. Applications to Ohio private colleges seem to be running anywhere from 8 percent to 20 percent behind last year."

A worrisome trend is the growing number of students who are accepted but decide at the last minute not to come. This leaves many institutions with empty spots they have to fill.

Where to find these colleges? Just about anywhere, but mostly in the Midwest and South and outside large urban centers.

State Colleges and Universities. As attendance at private colleges began to fall off, it boomed at public colleges. They're cheaper, to be sure. But that isn't the only reason. Listen to an official of one of the large admissions testing organizations: "The state schools have gained real strength and prestige. They're getting the best faculty—because they can pay—as well as the lab equipment and other facilities. Private colleges used to be able to claim academic superiority, greater prestige and the promise of a better economic return for the investment. Not any more. The balance is shifting even in the East."

One result of this is a growing selectivity at some public institutions — for example, state universities in Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Out-of-state applicants are especially affected.

Nevertheless, there is still plenty of room at scores of state colleges and universities, many of which have expanded facilities, established branch campuses and even, in some cases, taken over financially weak private colleges. Furthermore, many feel the same letup in

applications as private colleges and for similar reasons.

A Michigan educator says, "Next fall's freshman class could well be the smallest in years among Michigan's state colleges and universities. Applications . . . have declined throughout the state." Even the prestigious University of Michigan experienced a dramatic drop in out-of-state applications—13 percent this year on top of a 20 percent decline last year.

A Minnesota state college admissions dean adds: "From our perspective the national economy is generally responsible for the present slump. . . . High school counselors . . . have felt all along that more students should be going to vocational schools and they're stressing it this year. Not only are students not going to college, there are many who are not doing *anything*. . . . Student disillusionment with education in general is a factor."

If public colleges in your area are full, broaden your search; conditions vary school by school, region by region.

Two-Year Colleges. Probably no single development has had as great an impact on college attendance in recent years as the rapid spread of the two-year community college. For hundreds of thousands of youngsters it is the cheapest, easiest and, indeed, may be the best place to go. About 50 percent of all freshmen now enroll at community colleges.

The kind of student who attends has been changing rapidly, too. "A few years ago," says the executive director of a national organization of admissions officials, "the community college was considered to be the place for the below-average or economically poor student. Now . . . they are enrolling a cross section of all types of students, including some of the brightest youngsters. . . . [In Illinois] it was quite a surprise last year to discover that, in a single year, the number of scholarship winners electing to use their scholarship at a . . . community college had jumped from a handful to over 10 percent."

For admission to a 2-year college your best bet, obviously, is the one in your own community. But you do have a choice. Many welcome applications from outside their own locality or even from outside the state. Shopping around may be well worth your while since the range of courses offered by 2-year colleges is highly varied.

Will you be able to continue on afterward? Very likely, because there's lots of room for transfers in 4-year colleges. Besides, in many states—California, for example—public colleges reserve room for community college transfers at the junior level.

Do they really want you? Most colleges are after good students. The higher your scores and grades and the stronger your high school, the better your prospect of late admission. If you can pay your way, so much the better; aid is limited.

Chances are improved if you want to major in a particular field for which a college is seeking more students. "We have very strong biology, chemistry and physics majors," says Ripon College, for example, "and need more students in these areas." Or Muskingum: "We have a special interest in students in . . . the preprofessional areas of law, medicine, dentistry, theology."

It works the other way, too. Some fields are crowded. Schools of nursing and the allied health professions are under pressure by applicants at some colleges. Western Michigan reports that its admissions are closed in special education, social work, occupational therapy, aircraft and aviation engineering technology. Most Illinois state universities are cutting down acceptances to their education programs.

But what's overcrowded at one school may be open at another. A simple way to find out what a college is looking for is to ask. Many, fully aware that students have varied and shifting interests, will be glad to tell you in the hope you will apply.

But what if you are only a fair student—say C average—or maybe just passing? There's still room for you. More and more colleges are willing to open their doors to any student interested enough to want to go, though they may advise you to take one of their easier programs or suggest some summer work.

If you lack confidence in your academic standing but do expect to graduate from high school and want to go to college, visit local 2-year and 4-year colleges. . . . You will probably be surprised at how many colleges will welcome your application.

Youngsters from poor families, especially those from minority groups, have many new opportunities open to them. Hundreds of institutions offer special help—financial, academic or both — to "disadvantaged" students. Query all local schools and visit a counselor's office or the library for a look at the book, *A Chance to Go to College,* listed in the box.

Openings are also plentiful these days for high school graduates who have been out of school for a while, for women, for veterans and for transfers. According to one well-informed observer: "When school starts next fall, at least half the Nation's colleges will still be accepting applications."

See these books at your library

American Junior Colleges, ed. by E. J. Gleazer Jr. American Council on Education. Descriptions of 2-year colleges and a list of 2-year programs at 4-year institutions.

A Chance to Go to College. College Entrance Examination Board. A directory of 829 colleges offering help to minority and low-income students.

Comparative Guide to American Colleges, by James Cass and Max Birnbaum. Harper & Row. Descriptions of 4-year colleges.

Complete Planning for College, by Sidney Sulkin. Harper & Row. Information about choosing a college, financial aid, types of students colleges take.

Lovejoy's College Guide, by C. E. Lovejoy. Simon and Schuster. Brief descriptions of 4-year and 2-year colleges, technical institutes, specialized schools.



Spartan Pathfinder builds strength under pressure with adventure training that's

"Wild, Man, Wild"

SP4 Chuck Noland

THE ICY VERDE RIVER churns dizzily through the canyon, foaming angrily as it races around and over boulders blocking its path.

Upriver, 25 GIs brace for another sickening plunge—and at least half of them wonder once again just what the hell they're doing out here shooting the rapids in rubber boats.

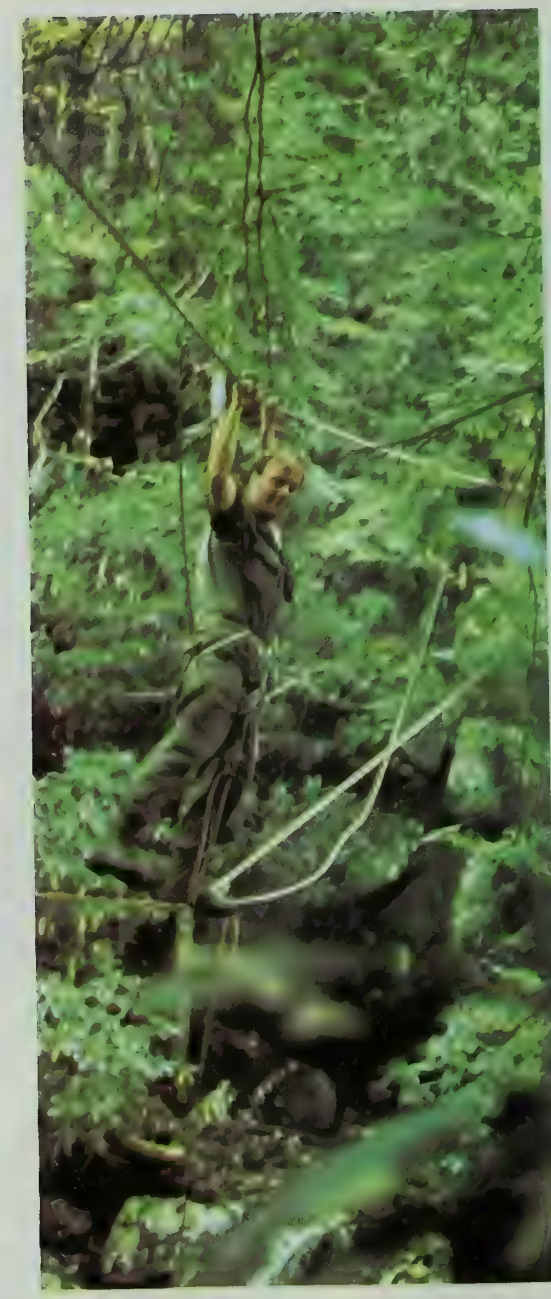
They're a pretty unlikely looking crew: drug users, disciplinary problem guys and a stockade prisoner sprinkled among other soldiers and guided by a group of Special Forces members.

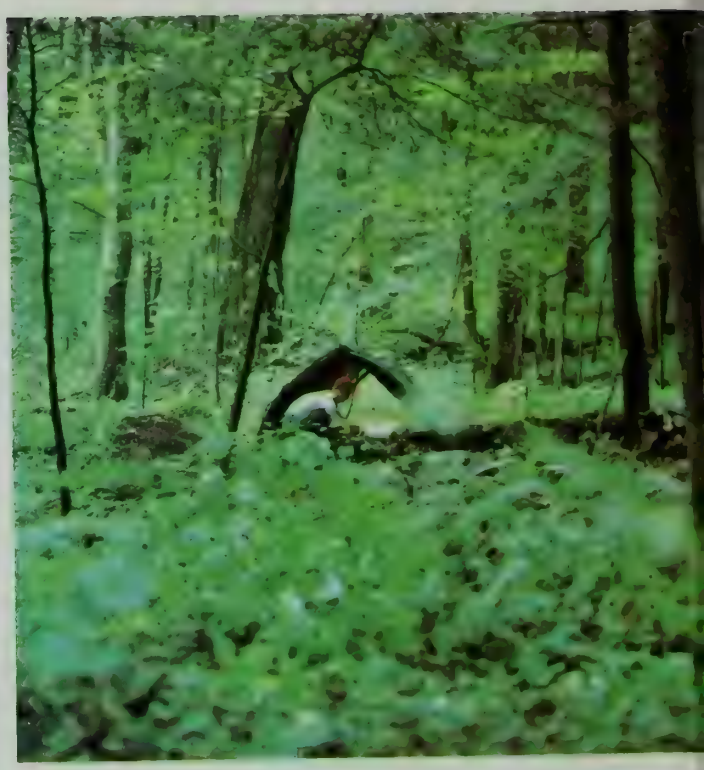
A week earlier they'd been novices in wilderness survival, whisked away from Fort Bragg, NC, and flown across the country to Arizona. After a 4-day cram course with the Green Berets, they launch their expedition on the wild Verde River.

The fun is just beginning when they plunge into the rapids. They still face 3 weeks of rugged mountaineering crowned by 3 days of solo survival in the wilderness and a 6-mile marathon run with a loaded rucksack.

The untamed river provides a back-breaking, mind-boggling and downright frightening introduction to wilderness survival — but the "problem soldiers" prove up to the task and to just about everything else thrown at them during those wild 26 days.

These men are proving to themselves they can overcome physical obstacles they never dreamed of tackling before. And the trainers











who put them into the wilderness hope these problem soldiers, by tapping hidden reserves of self-confidence, will set themselves on the path toward getting straight.

From XVIII Airborne Corps units, these soldiers are participating in an experimental rehabilitation program called Spartan Pathfinder. It is run by the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance at Fort Bragg, home of the Green Berets. Lieutenant General John H. Hay, commanding general of XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, and Brigadier General Henry E. Emerson, commander of the JFK Center, have backed the experiment since its inception.

"We seek to develop within the student the will power to keep going when things get tough, to push on until he can go no further — and then to push on again," says Colonel Joseph B. Love, commander of the 7th Special Forces Group which runs Spartan Pathfinder for the JFK Center.

"We want the student to prove to himself he has these soldierly abilities," says Love. "When he returns to normal duty we want him to know he's capable of coping with daily stress situations because he's just done tasks much more difficult."

The brainchild of Lieutenant Christopher Robbins, Spartan Pathfinder is modeled after the Outward Bound program, a worldwide movement devoted to helping young people discover their potential.

Robbins was an instructor in Outward Bound programs for three summers while in college and started a similar program for students at a school where he taught before entering the Army.

From first-hand experience, he knows the value of such rugged programs in helping people develop new reserves of emotional strength.

"It's adventure training really but our mission is personal growth for the individual," said Robbins after returning to Fort Bragg from the Arizona expedition, fourth in the series, in February.

"The idea is to put these students through controlled stress—controlled in the sense they're confronted with obstacles we know they can overcome—and find out where their strengths and weaknesses are," he said.

Participants are all volunteers, carefully screened by an XVIII Airborne Corps evaluation team that includes doctors, lawyers, psychiatrists, psychologists and counselors. They also undergo thorough physical and psychological examinations.

Even though they volunteer, the men are mostly hostile toward the Army and the cadre. Good leader-





Whether it's crossing a rope bridge, building a poncho hootch, cooking hot dogs, building a helipad foundation as a service project or hauling boats to the river, Spartan Pathfinder keeps men on the go. Instruction in rope bridges is crucial training—but everyone needs some relaxation, like rooting for a favorite snail to be the first to make it outside the circle. (Cooking photo by LT Dennis Twiggs; others by SP4 Cecil Domanay.)

A Matter of Opinion

The following quotes are culled from participants' comments and written evaluations of the Spartan Pathfinder program:

". . . an extravagant Boy Scout camp . . . Who needs these people anyhow? If they can't cut the stress of normal Army life, tough."

"This program has restored a little more self-confidence in each individual, but other than that it hasn't changed anything."

"I handled some things I never would've thought I could do until this thing. I think I'm gonna see if I can stay off dope, 'cause it's kinda far out bein' straight."

ship is the key to overcoming this hostility. On it hinges the success of the whole program.

Said Sergeant Claude Kucinskis, a Green Beret medic, "You have to be willing to go out there and risk some abuse to help these people out. We're not bosses there to give orders. We're there to give a helping hand. We try to show we know what we're doing and that they'll gain by following us."

Wilderness expeditions erase many of the distinctions between grades that exist in garrison life. Everyone lives the same way, shares the same hardships. Probably most important, though, is that the Green Berets get right in alongside the participants.

Whether it's rappelling down a cliff, rope-bridging a gully or shooting the rapids, the officers and NCOs in the cadre are there participating to show the men how it's done.

Said Master Sergeant Thomas Reneau: "It's an intimate relationship. You work together and live together and you're all in about the same basic situation out there."

Strength Under Pressure. Once the cadre begins to gain the men's confidence and respect, the major hurdle has been cleared. The wilderness does the rest.

"All of a sudden these people have to rely on each other to get through a situation," said First Lieutenant Lawrence Michaud, detachment commander for the exercise. "If one man's not pulling his weight the whole group suffers."

But the pressure on each man comes from fellow participants who razz him when he falters and from the wilderness—not from the cadre.

"We provide the catalyst — the natural setting," said Michaud. "We're not bringing stress on the men—the river is. And instead of us bearing down on them, the peer pressure builds up."

Suddenly a group of dropouts from Army life is functioning as a team—not because they want to but because they have no other choice.

Soon things fall into place. No miracles are expected but the men begin to show a new awareness of themselves and their combined power as a team.

After the river expedition the soldiers start on two overland expeditions. By the second they're operating under their own leadership with the cadre monitoring their progress from nearby.

Each group also completes a service project. In Arizona the men fixed up cabins at a Boy Scout camp. Other groups fought forest fires in Montana and built the first emergency medical evacuation helipad in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park along the Tennessee-North Carolina state line.

During the final days in the field each man spends 3 days in isolation. He's supplied with enough food for one meal a day and is checked by a medic daily. Outside of that he's on his own.

All through the exercise the soldiers keep personal journals of their experiences and impressions. The solo survival phase encourages each man to reflect on what he's discovered about himself.

After the solo survival participants run the 6-mile marathon with loaded rucksacks, then run an obstacle course for time. Next they pack up and head back to Bragg where they spend 2 days in isolation preparing for return to garrison life.

During the isolation period the cadre evaluates each student's performance and recommends either sending him back to his unit or on to a new one. Stockade prisoners may be recommended for release.

The XVIII Airborne Corps evaluation team also interviews each soldier, considers the cadre commander's recommendations and forwards its own to the corps commander for same-day disposition.

The idea is to give each man a fresh start in a new unit if possible. Whether he goes to his old unit or a new one, the soldier is escorted to his commanding officer by a cadreman who explains the program, how the man performed and what to expect.

Winners and Backsliders. The corps evaluation team monitors each man's progress after his return to duty. "We don't say when these soldiers go out on this program they're going to come back rehabilitated," said Robbins. "That's only a first step in a total process of rehabilitation. The real step is returning to their units and learning to cope with daily stress situations."

More than half the participants in the first three Spartan Pathfinder exercises were rated as performing satisfactorily several months after return to duty. Preliminary evaluations on the Arizona group show success for 14 of 16 participants.

But Robbins cautioned against premature judgments. "We rated one guy low but he was dynamite when he got to his unit—and we had a star pupil who came back and went AWOL after 3 weeks."

Still, the figures are encouraging to planners.

Two more detachments of Green Berets from the 7th Special Forces Group are training now as cadre for future exercises. The next expedition is planned for October, again to the central Arizona wilderness.



Jake belongs to SSG Sam Snyder. That makes him reasonably safe from the likes of SSG Felix Blinn who's more partial to bird than snake.



Pros at the Survival Game

JAKE THE SNAKE is survival food but lately he doesn't have to worry. Jake is looking a little flakey and there's probably nothing less appetizing than a dandruffy boa constrictor.

Jake's just an ordinary boa. He eats mice, sheds three or four times a year and hangs around with the guys from B Company, 75th Rangers. Since he's a pet, Jake doesn't have to worry—but under different circumstances the rangers would gobble him up pronto.

Bravo Company is a Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol Company (LRRP) stationed at Fort Carson, CO. The men wear the patch of VII Corps headquartered in Germany and they can return to Europe or move anywhere else in a matter of hours.

The 75th's companies—wherever stationed—all have the same mission: to enter enemy-held territory and report on the enemy's activities or disrupt them.

Barney Halloran

The company's training is conducted independently on an XYZ rotation schedule. X is ranger training—patrolling, terrain reconnaissance, combat surveillance, target acquisition, evasion, escape and survival. The men live and work under conditions as they find them. Every 2 weeks one of the company's three platoons is lifted into rugged and inaccessible terrain—usually deep into a national park or forest—to conduct 2 weeks of simulated operations.

Y training is communications work. Half the reason the unit exists is to communicate information, the heart of most ranger operations. To get it done most efficiently transmissions are sent by continuous wave—dahdit—through burst transmitters. Instead of an operator hitting the key while sending, the message is fed into the radio and then sent in one ultrafast burst.

Because different gear operates better under different conditions, rangers learn

to haul and operate it all.

Garrison duty, the Z phase, is made as interesting as possible. The unit works out with different parachute rigs and tries to get in a minimum of one jump a month—sometimes under less than ideal conditions. Wind and weather conditions at Carson change even while a jumper is still hanging from his risers. Although the troops prefer to "jump" the C141 aircraft, most of their training jumps are from 4th Division Hueys with the standard T10 chute. MC1s—steerable rigs—and the MC1-1 with toggles are used for precision jumping.

LRRP (pronounced Lurp) work is hairy. Besides being expected to operate within enemy-held territory and establish communications with the outside world, the ranger in a LRRP company is guaranteed the chance to operate and train under the worst climatic conditions and over the most difficult terrain—and to do it with what the Army calls "austere" support.

In and Out. Getting in is usually the least of a ranger's problems. He can count on a treetop chopper ride or a walk out the door from high over his objective area followed by a long, slow ride down with his weapon and a rucksack weighing 65 to 90 pounds. The ruck will contain all his comm gear, ammo and rations. Resupply is often impossible.

Getting out is a different story. Aerial extractions by chopper or skyhook were pretty common in Vietnam but in a conventional operation that might be impossible. Secrecy and security come first and often it's impossible to locate the patrol accurately. The alternatives are to wait for friendly forces or walk out using escape and evasion techniques.

To learn the ropes new men are put in safe hands with an experienced patrol leader. Careful, thorough training is assured by the organization and the company is a tight-knit crew. Each of the three platoons is made up of eight 5-man patrols instead of squads. And the patrols stay tight. They have to to survive.

SSGs Felix Blinn and Sam Snyder explain how it all works as they walk across the Fort Carson range. "For a normal mission, you know you'll be out in no time," explained Blinn, "but for a deep insert I'll carry enough bouillon cubes to last 60 days. They're lightweight, don't take much space and can give you just enough energy to walk 10 miles a day. That gives you time to spare."

As we crossed a dandelion patch SGT Roger Guimond picked up a fistful of the bright yellow flowers and offered us a bite. "Almost anything is good for eating out here if it doesn't taste sour or have a milky sap. We could chow down on dandelion salad—it's a delicacy." The French chef in Guimond was surfacing.

Blinn led the way to a clump of small trees not far from the base of a hill with a deep shaded cut. The cut would provide a place out of the sun while we waited.



The situation was survival. The men were without weapons, rations and water. You can't last long without water; the body won't function without it. But that doesn't mean you have to wait for a monsoon rain or find a gushing stream — the dandelions would have helped. The meat we're after will provide the rest as a bonus.

Blinn had set his animal traps. "You have to rig several of them to increase your chances because they all won't work."

The traps were unbelievably simple. An upside-down Y-shaped stick was driven into the ground below a sapling. A nylon line from a parachute was tied to a branch. At the other end was a loop and near the loop a peg was tied into the line. The branch of the tree was bent down to act as the trap's spring.

"Bring the peg down to the fork in the Y. To hold it we'll use this stick." Blinn slid the stick into place carefully and the loop was laid out on the ground under the bait. "One end holds the bait and this end will be the trigger." Blinn pointed to the sharpest end. "Anything that touches the bait will trip the trigger and get a free ride up the tree.





Down the face of a cliff, out the door of a helicopter or setting a trap for dinner, it's all part of a day's work for B Company, 75th Rangers.

"The branch has got to be strong enough to carry your game up out of reach of other animals."

With the traps set Blinn, a veteran of 6 years in the Army with 2½ of them in Vietnam doing LRRP work, hustled back to wait with Snyder, an old Special Forces hand, and Guimond the gourmet-communicator.

"If we were near water, we'd look for a small rapids." Blinn went on. "Driving sticks into the water to form a U-shaped fence with the mouth pointing upstream gives you a fish trap. Again, the more traps you build the better your chances. As the fish comes downstream he's caught and the force of the rapids keeps him from being able to turn around and swim out. You can kill the fish with a sharp stick and scale it with a stick."

Dining Out. While Blinn went for dinner Snyder suggested you could eat the fish raw but it's always safer to cook your food unless fire might give you away. "If you need to bring food with you it's best to make jerky. It won't go bad but it takes time. You dress out your game as you would any small animal, then cut it into thin strips. Build a rack over hot coals and let the smoke dry out the meat on the rack."

As Snyder talked, Blinn produced a white chicken dangling from his animal trap. Preparations for dinner proceeded.

"We could cook him any number of ways: skin him and chop him up with roots and carrots or cut off his wings and singe him to get the feathers off, then put him in a can, add pine needles and roast him for 15 or 20 minutes. Or if we were near water we could coat him with mud and bake him. That would take care of the feathers too. They'd peel off with the mud."

"This is going to be a real ranger meal," said Snyder. "We're going to bring him back to the barracks and stick him on a rotisserie."

An important part of a ranger's training is overcoming basic fears and almost all training is designed to challenge his ingenuity.

The first part of his training, jump school, lasts only 3 weeks. He runs up hills, does hundreds of push-ups and makes five jumps. But that's only a starter. Ranger school is an entirely different bag.

The ranger course lasts 8 weeks and takes a man through some of the toughest training the Army has to offer. He learns patrol tactics and leadership in the jungle and swamps, in the desert and mountains. It's a good beginning, it gets the basics down but it's not a survival course.

Because of the kind of work they do and the ever-present danger each man must be fully confident in himself and in his companions. Reactions must be instinctive; there's no time to work out hang-ups in the field. Mission and survival are full-time jobs.

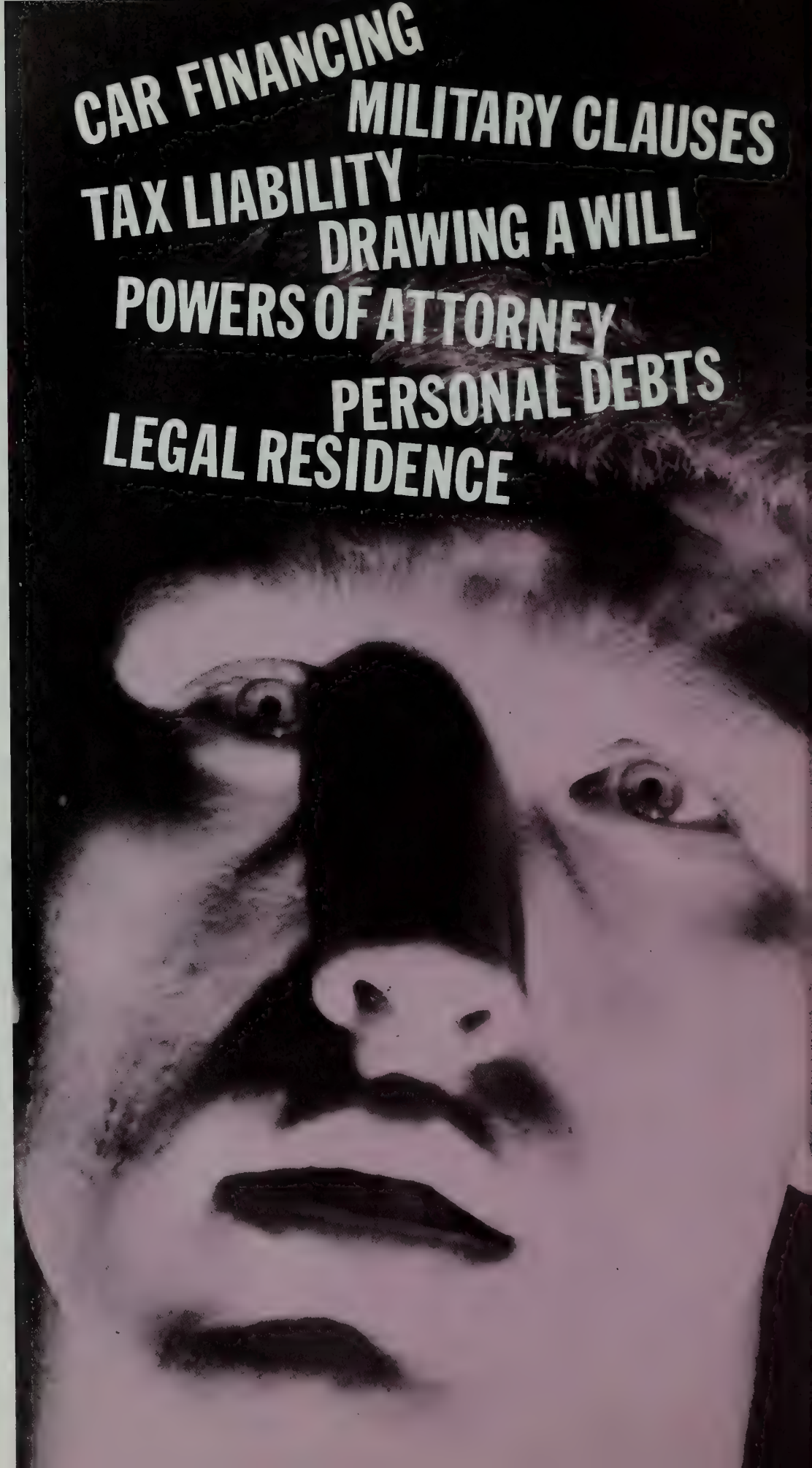
Rangers soon learn that you can survive only if you have the will and know the book by the numbers. And by the book you must have water to survive. The average is a quart a day.

Without water life functions cease. To get his ration of water a man must be capable of doing anything. Food is only a secondary consideration. The survival game is primitive.

STRICTLY PERSONAL ALL ABOUT YOU

Army lawyers are

YOUR PER-SONAL LEGAL EAGLES



SP4 Chuck Noland

SPECIALIST FRED WHATSIS was on cloud nine. He was being reassigned to Fort Ord, CA, just 50 miles from home. Not that he'd disliked North Carolina that much but it sure wasn't California.

As he tripped into his landlord's office, humming snatches of "California Dreamin'," he was in for a shock. The lease on his apartment still had 5 months to run and he was due to leave in 30 days. The rent for the rest of the lease: $650.

Panic-stricken, Whatsis rushed to his legal assistance officer.

"Whatsis," said the lawyer, "you're stuck."

If he'd gone to the legal assistance office before signing the lease he'd have been advised to get one with a military clause that would let him off the hook if assigned elsewhere.

But since he didn't he was obligated for the full term of the lease—unless the landlord could rent his vacated apartment for the same or more money, and then Whatsis would still have to make up whatever the landlord lost over the life of the lease.

Such expensive lessons are repeated thousands of times a year. When the crunch comes, lots of unwary GIs learn—too late—they could have saved some bread if only they'd had a lawyer read the fine print before they signed on the dotted line.

Sure, a lot of people would like to have lawyers read over contracts before they sign. But lawyers cost money, right?

Not if you're in the Army.

Almost every Army installation has a legal assistance office staffed by lawyers who are there to help you—free. And interpreting leases and other contracts is just the beginning of the help they can give you.

Soldiers and their dependents often need help with personal legal problems of a non-military nature. That's why the Army makes free legal advice and assistance available to soldiers and their dependents wherever possible.

Ready to Help. In many ways the legal assistance officer is your personal attorney—except in criminal, disciplinary or official matters. But as Whatsis discovered, he can't help you unless you seek him out.

For a small investment of time you may reap dividends of expert advice on anything from financing a car to drawing a will, from tax liability to powers of attorney, from managing personal debts to resolving complex questions of legal residence.

When you report to a new duty station the legal assistance officer can advise you on local laws, especially those covering taxation, motor vehicle licensing and purchase or leasing of a place to live.

Figuring out income taxes is enough to boggle anybody's mind. But for soldiers who may have some non-taxable income and who may also have lived in two or three states during any one year it can be a nightmare.

Once again, help is as near as your legal assistance office. Trained Army or civilian lawyers there can sort through the maze of tax laws and make sure you pay all the taxes you owe—and, just as important, *only* those you owe.

For example: PFC Guy Trooper is stationed at Fort Belvoir, VA, with home of record in Iowa. He owes federal income tax on his base pay and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act precludes states (other than Iowa) from taxing this specific income. But he also moonlights in Virginia after duty hours as a grocery store checker and that income is taxable in Virginia. And he may be able to claim tax paid to one state as credit against what he owes the other.

Confusing? Not to the legal assistance officers who stand ready to help you at tax time.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act also can help servicemen who contracted debts before they entered the Army and find they can't meet all the payments on a reduced GI income.

The act allows soldiers with a court's permission in such situations to make reduced payments or possibly suspend them until they can afford to pick up regular payments again—either on higher pay after a promotion or after they return to civilian employment. Again, the legal assistance officer is the guy who can help.

But the act covers only debts which were contracted before entering the service. Soldiers are expected not to overextend themselves financially.

A legal assistance officer can often help prevent such situations with counseling on personal financial management. And if a GI unwisely gets in a jam with creditors, the legal assistance officer can often help work out a plan to satisfy a soldier's debts.

Power of Attorney. GIs going overseas who will be separated from their families may want to consider executing a power of attorney giving someone the authority to act legally on their behalf.

A power of attorney can be useful but it can also be harmful since the person who holds it has authority to deal with your property—within the limits you set up—without consulting you.

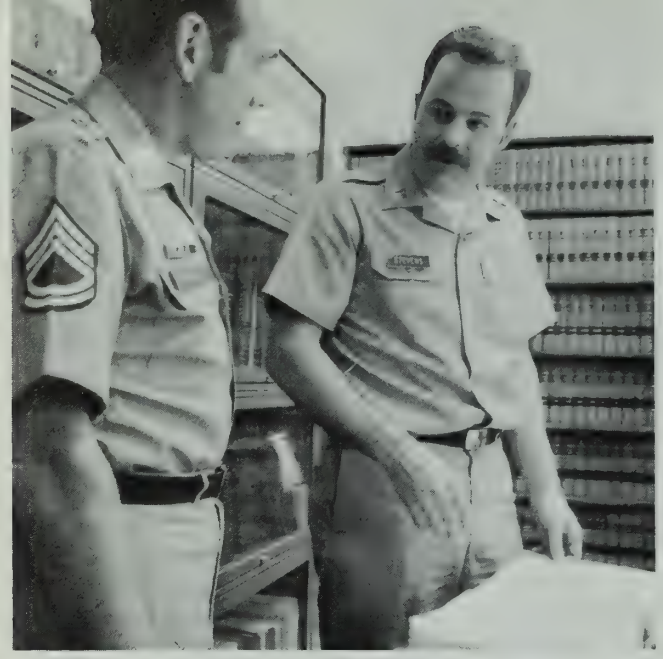
A legal assistance officer can help you decide whether you need a power of attorney and can help draft one that suits your particular situation. (See "Power of Attorney—The Lethal Necessity," May 1970 ARMY DIGEST.)

A basic legal document that some people need is a will. It enables a person to direct what will be done with his property in the event of his death, to designate who will execute those directions and to name guardians for minor children in the event of both parents' deaths.

Without a will a person's property will be distributed in accordance with the laws of descent and distribution of his state of legal residence—or, for real property located in another state, the laws of that particular state.

A legal assistance officer can help you draft a will that follows your wishes and meets the requirements of your state of residence. He can also help review your will periodically to make sure it continues to do so.

As a help in reviewing not only your will but also your entire legal "health," your unit personnel officer



can supply you with an Annual Legal Checkup sheet (Department of Defense Form 1543).

The completed form is essentially a comprehensive list of vital legal and personal statistics. Using it, the legal assistance officer can determine whether your affairs are in good legal order, whether your survivors' welfare will be assured and whether your estate can avoid legal difficulties if you die. The legal assistance officer can also advise you on estate planning.

Legal assistance officers can also advise service members on questions of family law in various states—marriage, divorce, adoption, support of dependents and so on—as well as immigration and naturalization procedures for aliens serving in the Army or U.S. citizens who want to marry or adopt aliens.

Service Within Limits. Communications with a legal assistance officer are privileged in the legal sense. As your attorney, he may not disclose the information you give him without your knowledge and consent nor can superior officers lawfully order him to disclose such information.

Though the legal assistance officer is a valuable source of free legal help, there are some things he's prohibited from doing.

He can advise you on all sorts of personal non-military legal problems. But he's prohibited from representing soldiers in civilian judicial proceedings or in official Army investigations and actions.

However, that doesn't mean he can't sometimes help in such situations. For example, he maintains contact with local bar and legal aid associations and can refer a soldier to the appropriate agency if he needs civilian counsel.

The Army also recently completed experiments at several posts in which Army lawyers were permitted to appear in civilian courts on behalf of soldiers who couldn't afford civilian lawyers.

The Navy and Air Force have also experimented with such programs and pilot study results are now under review at Department of Defense level.

UCMJ Aspects. The fact that legal assistance officers can't represent soldiers in official Army proceedings doesn't mean soldiers are out of luck. The Army still provides free legal help in such cases—by trained defense lawyers who are specialists in administrative law and military justice rather than legal assistance officers.

Under Article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) a commander may offer a soldier nonjudicial punishment for an offense but the soldier may reject it. The soldier has the right to consult with legal counsel before deciding.

Similarly, a soldier may reject the offer of trial by a summary court-martial—next step up the ladder from Article 15 proceedings. He also has the right to consult with counsel before making that decision.

But if he chooses to reject Article 15 punishment and summary court-martial proceedings, a soldier may find his case referred to special or general court-martial—and at that point the Government is obligated to detail a military lawyer to the case and the accused's full procedural rights apply.

This means that in general anyone can refuse to accept any proceeding where his full legal rights don't come into play. If a soldier refuses an Article 15 and summary court-martial he may move into a special or general court-martial—where he has full representation and is fully protected legally.

Depending on the case, though, it may be to a soldier's advantage to accept an Article 15 or a summary court-martial. In reaching that decision he can call on the free legal help the Army provides. Why trust a decision like that to a barracks lawyer when there's trained help available free?

In courts-martial a soldier may use the free Army counsel or hire at his expense a civilian lawyer of his choosing. But either way his rights are fully protected.

In short, if you've got a legal problem of just about any kind, your staff judge advocate's office is ready to help—or find somebody who can. And you can't beat the price. They won't come looking for you—but when you ask for help they're ready.

When You POR-- There's More in Store

SFC Carl Martin



"WOW," thought our hero PVT B. A. Joiner. "Goin' overseas." He was shocked at first when told by his first sergeant he was being reassigned overseas. He'd never ever been away from his home in Indiana before enlisting in the Army.

"And what's this POR thing?" Joiner wondered.

"Hey sarge," he called across the office. "What's a POR and how do I qualify with it?" Joiner's sergeant looked up from a topless stack of papers and shifted his weight in his chair. From behind a well-chewed cigar butt came, "C'mere dude."

Joiner eagerly crossed the room and stood at the sarge's desk. He waited. After a few seconds the NCO asked, "Are you puttin' me on?"

"No," answered Joiner.

"The personnel clerk said that one of the things I would have to do was become POR qualified and I was wondering if it was like qualifying with an M16 or something."

"I thought you were trying to be cute," replied the sarge, placing the cigar butt in an ash tray. "But since you're not trying to give me a hassle sit down and I'll try to explain POR to you."

"First, POR is not an 'it.' POR stands for Preparation of Individual Replacement for Overseas Movement and nearly all troops go through it before shipping overseas. It is what the Army does to insure that your records and personal affairs are in order and that you are administratively processed for entry into the overseas area where you are being assigned. Personnel has to be sure that you have all your records, a medical check, proper clothing, ID tags and card and all that stuff. In fact, go scrounge a six-thirteen. It's a checklist of the things that have to be done."

"A six what?" inquired Joiner.

"A DA Form 613. It lists specific processing that you must accomplish for you to be qualified to ship overseas. You can find all the instructions in AR 612-2."

"Damn," Joiner thought to himself, "Is there anything this guy doesn't know." "C'mon sarge, regs are heavy."

"OK, all I can tell you is that the CO or I will fill you in on what you must do before you ship overseas and the Personnel Officer will fill out the six-thirteen as a final check to make sure you're squared away and meet all the requirements. Don't try to gold-brick your way through it. You'll get caught when you get overseas and everybody'll be in a bind. The form goes with you when you ship."

Watch for the next thrilling chapter in the life of PVT B. A. Joiner, SOLDIERS' hero, the man with the most—problems, that is.

STRICTLY PERSONAL ALL ABOUT YOU

Guide for the perplexed

What to do?
Where to go?
Who to see?

Turn the page and you'll find a navigational aid that will help unravel the knotty problems every soldier faces sooner or later. It's a chart suitable for personal reference or posting on your unit bulletin board. It can be lifted out by a gentle tug — *voila* — while leaving the magazine intact.

Keep it handy. You'll need it.

SOLDIERS

GUIDE FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

This chart shows the staff officers and support agencies who can help you with advice and assistance in your personal affairs. IN ALL CASES, YOU SHOULD FIRST CONTACT THE RIGHT PERSON IN YOUR CHAIN OF COMMAND for guidance: your immediate supervisor, squad/section leader, platoon sergeant/leader, first sergeant or unit CO. It is his job to help you or get you to the right office for help.

NOTE:

1 — Primary (key) contact

2 — Other contacts as applicable

	YOUR CHAIN OF COMMAND	PERSONNEL OFFICER	JUDGE ADVOCATE	INSPECTOR GENERAL	FINANCE OFFICER	CHAPLAIN	HOUSING OFFICER	TRANSPORTATION OFFICER	AMERICAN RED CROSS	ARMY COMMUNITY SERVICE	ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF	EDUCATION OFFICER / ADVISOR
APPEALS	1	2	2	2		2						
ASSIGNMENT, REASSIGNMENT, MOS & PROFICIENCY PAY	1	1			2							
PERSONNEL MATTERS: PROMOTION, REDUCTION, REENLISTMENT, DISCHARGE, RETIREMENT, VETERANS' BENEFITS	1	1	2									
COMPLAINTS (REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE)	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2		

DEPENDENT SCHOOLS	1	1								2		
FAMILY AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	1	2				1	2		2	2	2	
TRAVEL OF DEPENDENTS, SHIPMENT OF POV AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	1	2			2			1		2		
MEDICAL SERVICE (INDIVIDUAL & DEPENDENTS)	1	1										
PAY, ALLOWANCES AND INCENTIVE PAY	1	2			1							
LEAVE AND PASSES	1	2			2							
INSURANCE, ALL TYPES (SGLI & COMMERCIAL)	1	1			2							
LEGAL ASSISTANCE, INCLUDING U. S. AND FOREIGN LAW, WILLS AND POWERS OF ATTORNEY	1		1									
SERVICE SCHOOLS	1	2										
NON-MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS	1	2										2
PX, COMMISSARY, QM SALES STORE	1	2								2		
GOVERNMENT QUARTERS	1	2					1					
REGISTRATION/OPERATION OF PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE (POV)	1											
ENTRY INTO USA, PASSPORT, VISA, NATURALIZATION, IMMIGRATION	1	2	1							2		
HOME CONDITIONS AND EMERGENCY LEAVE	1	2				2			2	2		
EMERGENCY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	1	2			1	2			2	2	2	
POSTAL SERVICE	1											

Fort Hood, TX--Texas motorists looking for a quick cup of coffee or a doughnut were surprised over the Memorial Day weekend. Members of the 55th Aviation Battalion dispensed gallons of coffee, tea and fruit drinks to wash down piles of cookies and doughnuts. Operating on a 24-hour basis the volunteer force served more than 800 weary motorists.



Washington, DC--The Chief of Staff Portrait Gallery was dedicated June 13 inside the Mall entrance to the Pentagon. The gallery displays paintings or reproductions of many past Army Chiefs of Staff. Efforts are being made to complete the collection of 26 men who have been chief since the office was created in 1903. Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehlke spoke at the ceremony. Besides GEN William C. Westmoreland, former Chiefs of Staff Omar Bradley, Lyman Lemnitzer, Maxwell Taylor and J. Lawton Collins attended the ceremony.

Fort Bliss, TX--January 1973 is opening target date for the first class at the new NCO "super school" here. DA Message 051945Z Jun 72 says each of two 22-week courses a year will prepare about 160 selected E-8s to perform the duties of command sergeant major. The original concept was to take E-7s and E-8s in the senior course, the third step in the three-level NCO Educational System (See SOLDIERS February '72). But E-7s are already included with E-6s in intermediate level courses now getting under way. (The basic level course for selected E-3s, E-4s and E-5s has been operating at designated CONUS installations for about a year).

Fort Bragg, NC--Low-income farmers in a four-county area around Fort Bragg will be growing cucumbers for processing into pickles in the near future with help from members of the post's 95th Civil Affairs Group. The North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service and North Carolina State University are sponsoring a 2-year program to help farmers boost their incomes by diversifying their crops. The Extension Service, short of extension agents, asked for help from the 95th's food and agricultural function team. Two enlisted men with agricultural backgrounds will attend a training program on cucumber culture administered by NCSU and will then go into the field to help. The Fort Bragg team is also working to develop a swine husbandry program aimed at starting swine herds with a minimum investment.

Fort Carson, CO--A group of 25 volunteers from Fort Carson will launch a 40-day adventure training expedition July 3. The men will "Stride the Divide," hiking 580 miles along the Continental Divide from the New Mexico-Colorado state line north across Colorado to the Wyoming line. Average altitude along the route: 11,000 feet.

Fort Benning, GA--SFC Bonnie Harmon topped all comers to win the All-Army handgun competition this May for the second time. Harmon, a 1967 title winner, posted the winning score of 3542 of a possible 3600. Second place went to SFC Roger Willis, Pinole, CA, and third slot went to SFC Kenneth R. Buster, a National Guardsman from Billings, MT. The All-Army Service Rifle championship went to SSG Arpail Gapol of Honolulu, HI, who nudged SFC William Lee of Fort Benning by a single point in a 20-round shoot-off after the regular competition ended with Gapol and Lee tied. Finishing third was defending champ MSG James McQuien, Plant City, FL.

West Point, NY--The Center for Sickle Cell Anemia Research at Howard University in Washington, DC, is $20,000 richer thanks to the U.S. Military Academy. A rock concert at the academy May 20 featuring Stevie Wonder, The Supremes, Spirit, Jimmie and Vella, Smoke Stack and Ecstasy, Pain and Passion was a sellout. The idea for the show originated with cadets Percy Squire, John Vaccaro and Mercer Ferguson and received DOD approval for a one-time performance. The donation was presented to Freedmens Hospital June 2.

Washington, DC--Two Army officers were chosen White House Fellows. LTC Colin L. Powell and MAJ Lee R. Nunn Jr. will participate in the 1972-73 program. Goal of the White House Fellows program is to instill selected military, educational and industrial leaders with an understanding and appreciation of Government functions. LTC Powell works in the office of the Vice Chief of Staff in Washington, DC. MAJ Nunn is an instructor at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs.

Fink, TX--When Mrs. Patricia Albright, mayor of Fink, learned that the starting quarterback on the Army football team is Cadet J. Kingsley Fink she decided to do something about it. When Army meets Texas A&M at College Station, TX, on September 30 the entire population of Fink--8 people--will be on hand when the mayor makes Cadet Fink an honorary citizen. He is a native of Eau Gallie, FL.

Fort Benning, GA--Martin Army Hospital has been selected to conduct the first Family Practice Residency program for medical doctors in the Army. The training program which begins July 1 will consist of 3 years of supervised training following medical school. The doctor will learn to care for the family as a unit and will refer family members to other health agencies or medical specialists only as needed.

Bronx, NY--A program to give blood tests to 3,000 children a week has been established by New York City's 353d Civil Affairs Command. In an effort to check the rising tide of lead poisoning among ghetto children, the 353d plans to check the kids on a block-to-block basis. Those with high lead content in their blood will be referred to physicians for treatment.

Fort Eustis, VA--Four soldiers here are content to ROT every Sunday! SP5s Mike Newman, John Fenton and Tom Gray along with SGT Jerry Stubblefield spend their Sundays reclaiming paper, glass and metal. Calling their voluntary project Recycle Our Trash, or just ROT, the ambitious members of the 7th Transportation Group are showing the civilian community that soldiers care about the environment.

Make way for the band organ

Oompah, Oogah—Toot-le, Toot



Doris Jividen

IT *oompahs, oogahs,* toots and makes other happy sounds.

It delights neighborhood kids as it thumps out melodies reminiscent of skating rinks, carousels and carnivals.

It's a band organ and it's the fun hobby of Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Russell of the Comptroller's Office, Headquarters, United States Army Pacific.

Built by the Wurlitzer Company around 1920, the band organ has bass, accompaniment and melody sections made up of a 15 piece xylophone, 165 pipes, 2 drums and a cymbal. More than an old-fashioned curiosity, it's 1200 pounds of melodic excitement. And it rides in gold and white splendor on a 1930 model Ford 1½ ton truck.

The truck is an eye-catcher, too. Colonel Russell bought it in Nanakuli, HI, and restored it. It's painted gold with glossy black fenders, lots of chrome trim, cowl lights and a horn that goes *oogah.* It even has a crank. The truck, named "Big Iron," recently won second place in an antique car competition and was the hit of the Aloha Week parade in Honolulu.

Russell became interested in his hobby in Virginia 4 years ago when he bought and rebuilt a player piano for his daughter. With the help of books and papers found in the Library of Congress, he's since rebuilt two dozen others.

Right now his living room is dominated by an electric baby grand piano—a fully automatic duo-art which reproduces music exactly as the number was performed by the artist.

In addition to the large band organ, Russell owns a smaller trailer-mounted 1922 Wurlitzer band organ complete with cymbal, bass drum, snare drum and 65 pipes. Player rolls can still be purchased from a firm in upstate New York. To tow this smaller unit, Russell is restoring a 1930 Model A Ford touring car.

Nostalgia Has Its Day. For parades and festive occasions Russell wears a red-and-white striped shirt and straw hat, and his wife Peggy, daughter Joyce and son Douglas wear matching outfits.

Holder of two master's degrees, one in accounting and the other in business, Russell has 9 years of part-time teaching experience at universities throughout the States. But his greatest love is watching the happy reaction of folks as he and his family chug by in their 1930 truck with the band organ *oompah-oompahing* away.

DORIS JIVIDEN is on the staff of Information Office, Headquarters, United States Army Hawaii.





LTC Charles Russell's restored 1930 truck provides elegant mobility for his Roaring Twenties-era Wurlitzer band organ, above. An equally snazzy 1930 touring car supplies the go for Russell's smaller 1922 band organ.

Rock, Country, Soul Sound Scene '72





Text and Photos by SFC D. Mallicoat

IT was a day not soon forgotten. More than 6,000 persons of all ages and sizes braved overcast skies and intermittent drizzle to find out if the Army could live up to the star-studded festival it offered. They were not disappointed. Fort Bragg's Pike Field rang 7 solid hours with the now sounds. It proved to be the Bob Hope Show, Woodstock and Grand Ole Opry rolled into one—plus foot-long hot dogs, popcorn, candied apples and much more. Stars ranged from *Bang* and *Eden* of acid rock fame to Conway Twitty and Loretta Lynn of the Nashville scene; from Jimmy Witherspoon and Jerry Butler with blues and soul to *Los Trovadores Del Bravo*. The idea was "Harmony Thru Music," to give the races a common ground on which to relate.



Demetriss Tapp signs an autograph for Viet vet while Sam Ellenberger, lead guitar for the *Nashville Rebels*, and Conway Twitty talk with the troops. The Nashville crowd really proved that C&W is "nothing but white soul."







Loretta Lynn and Jimmy Witherspoon belt one out.





















As the TV camera grinds away, spectators find sweethearts, food, children and smoking pleasant distractions during the 7-hour continuous performance. Comments ran the gamut from " . . . too tight up" to "It's just as good if not better than Woodstock."

The crowd mingled after the last number hoping there'd be more but it was time to go, time to remove the brassards and move out smartly leaving only the trash—and the men needed to pull a last police of the area.









Bike riders in Sheba's domain

REV IT UP

SFC D. Mallicoat

Photos by SP5 Michael Reilly

BIG IRONS scream over the dirt track. In spite of blistering heat, riders scramble for position, jockeying through the turns and down the straights. Mile after mile they push their brutes at a bike-breaking pace.

The Florida Winter American Motorcycle Association (AMA) Series in Orlando? No! The Queen of Sheba Stadium in Asmara, Ethiopia.

Bike riding has come on strong at the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM) facility in Ethiopia and U.S. soldiers from Kagnew Station are leading the way. A small group of motorcycle enthusiasts formed a club 5 years ago which has since become "Dirt Diggers Incorporated" (DDI).

Because they are inexpensive to buy and operate, bikes are the main means of transportation for many at the isolated U.S. post. At first this created certain safety and licensing problems but DDI had the solution.

The club would test all bike riders and be governed by AMA safety standards. But what about noise? Club members quickly learn that 99 percent of motorcycle noise is caused by the design and the other one percent by riders who think noise is power. Still DDI requires that racing bikes have a muffler system even while racing.

But where do you race in Ethiopia?

Competition in Queen of Sheba Stadium is sponsored by the Eritrean Football Federation, the Asmara municipality and the Dirt Diggers. Riders pull the plug around the quarter-mile oval in three categories: 0-200cc, 201-250cc and 251cc-open. Then there's the big one: 50 laps, 12 trophy positions, come one come all.

Usually, however, races take place on the club's own track. Carved by the members out of a desolate area, it now includes a medium-sized circular track, a flat track, scramble track, GT track and motocross.

With a thunderous roar at the fall of the flag, the bike riders are off on the dangerous motocross, Ethiopian-style.


KAWASAKI



Each weekend spectators are treated to a different test of skill and endurance for bike and rider.

There's always uncertainty and tough breaks like losing a gas cap and having the tank fill with water as the bike rips through a mud hole —or flooding, spark failure, parts coming off or breaking loose.

"It was smooth, then I hit," a SP5 relates. "It just goes *boing, boing,* sort of bounces. There's no



shock in that thing at all. Just straight spring."

It's all here. All the fun and excitement of AMA racing.

"When I hit that ditch over there I thought my bike was fulla' water. I was sure she'd never start. But when I dug it out and kicked it once, the %#$$@% went right off," reported a PFC.

The experience is also an education in survival under stress. "I learned to ride over here," a SP4 radio mechanic says. "When I first started it took me a coupla' races 'fore I got the hang of it . . . Lately I haven't lost a race. I plan to race in the States when I get back."

Big Day. The scene is crowded with automobiles and trucks and



bikes and horses and cows and donkeys and dogs and kids, all sorts of kids—all out to watch the Dirt Diggers in action.

It's picnic, Mardi Gras and Derby Day rolled into one. Especially during a motocross.

The throbbing of 14 machines shuts out the sounds of nature as racers eagerly await the start flag . . . and then, they're off!

Each rider prays that his machine will accelerate cleanly, a clean surge of power the instant the throttle



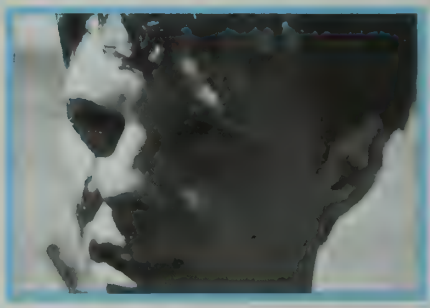
opens. They move into the first turn as a pack. But the S-curve and water ditch stretches them out and it becomes a cat-and-mouse game of birddogging the leaders.

Zig-zag through the hay bales



then up the 30-degree incline and down the short straight to a 90-degree turn followed by a drop-off to test the most professional racer.

A straight, 180, straight and the berms . . . a 90 and into a short ditch lined by thickets, then out and



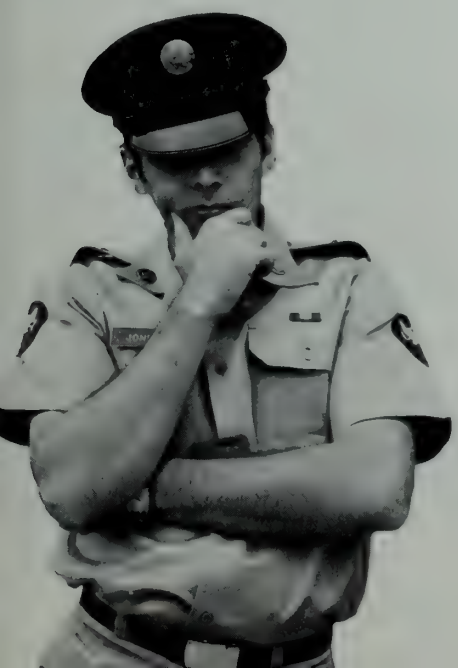
down the straight. The first lap is over—19 to go. The curves become slippery, the water trap more hazardous and the thicket-lined ditch more squirrelly. But it's all moto.

Lady Luck cuts out several bikes and riders until only seven of the original 14 are left. The leader turns the wick up on his works and bounces over the last berm. Nerves stretched to the breaking point, every eye catches the blur of the checkered flag. Another winner. Another day with Dirt Diggers Incorporated, Asmara, Ethiopia.

So You're Buying a Car

Which Model for You-- Mini, Maxi, Muscle?

LTC Steve Urette



DURING THE NEXT few months we're all going to be bombarded. Not by an enemy country but by Madison Avenue advertising agencies with their '72 year-end car specials followed by the '73 car announcements.

The temptation to run down and take another look at the '72 "Flim-Flams" will be enormous. But before you commit yourself to 36 "easy payments" let's take a quick look at some of the facts you should know because next to buying a house, a new car is probably the biggest purchase you'll ever make. And you'll soon find that depreciation is the biggest cost of car ownership.

Keep an eye on interest rates. According to a number of authorities, they'll be inching upward again for car loans. If you're not planning to buy a car immediately now is a good time to start saving so there will be less to finance.

What type of financing will you use? There are three ways to finance the balance on your car after you've made your down payment (either in money or trade-in):

Method:	How it operates:	Advantages:
Dealer Financing	All arrangements and paper work are handled at the dealership. Actual financing is handled through a finance company which may be an affiliate of the car manufacturer, a bank, savings and loan association or other source.	Dealer takes care of all details; saves shopping, making separate deals. Dealer financing is most convenient because he's experienced in preparing, clearing and forwarding records and documents.
Direct Loan	You negotiate loan from a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or other lender; new car becomes collateral for loan.	Depending on local business competition, this kind of loan may be lower in cost.
Passbook Loan	With this method, if you owed a balance of $2,000 on the car yet had $2,000 in a bank savings account. you could borrow $2,000 in cash—with your savings as collateral—to pay off the car balance, and pay back the loan to the bank in regular monthly installments.	Your savings account remains in the bank accumulating interest. This type loan is generally at lower cost because of increased value of collateral.

Best place to obtain needed financing for a car is still the post credit union in most cases. Banks have plenty of money to loan and most bankers are eager to expand loans. When a dealer carries the paper on a car loan, the Federal Truth-in-Lending Act requires that he show you the amount of interest and/or carrying charges involved in the transaction. The same goes for finance companies. It still doesn't hurt to shop around for the best loan you can find.

Should You Make a Large Down Payment?

Yes, if your budget permits. It always costs money to borrow money. The less you borrow, the less you pay. The shorter the duration of the loan, the less you pay. To save yourself money, finance as little as you can for as short a period as you can.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STEVE URETTE, mobilization designee with the Office of the Chief of Information, is a California publisher of several automotive, sport and hobby magazines.

One point many people do not know: If you're presently paying on a car but would like to buy a new one, your dealer can often arrange to take in your present car, supply you with a new one and handle all financing arrangements. Your only concern is payments on the new car.

Deciding which car to buy can be mind-blowing. The auto industry offers everything from under 50-cubic-inch 4-cylinder subcompacts to 472-cubic-inch V-8 engines, from sporty specialty cars through full-size sedans, to family buses.

Trying to decide what kind of car to buy? Consumer pollsters and analysts find five principal influences at work in the car-buyer's mind.

The five, not necessarily in this order, are:

1. Budget.
2. Usage and needs.
3. Mechanical knowledge.
4. Past experience, both personal and vicarious.
5. Pure desire.

Those first three factors are practical, logical reasons.

If budget's the overriding consideration, you'll buy to fit your means.

Usage and needs tell you to buy a big car or a wagon for a big family or for long-distance driving or for hauling trailers and heavy loads.

Mechanical knowledge can be the factor which says that you know, like and want to get a four-wheel-drive machine, a used car or an exotic import.

Decisions 4 and 5—past experience and pure desire—are more emotional and psychological.

One thing to remember if you're planning to bring a car into the U.S. from abroad is the customs regulations on safety standards. These standards, as well as import regulations, are clearly stated in a brochure "Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards" available from the U.S. Bureau of Customs. Most AG support centers, provost marshal, transportation and JAG offices have this reg on hand too. Many foreign cars can be held up at the port if they aren't modified for import to the U.S. and changes to meet these standards are often costly.

Insurance cost is another vital consideration. It can range from reasonable to ridiculous depending on the type of car you buy. Reasonable rates are easy to come by for most subcompacts, compacts and intermediate-sized cars. The outasight rates go to the motorcycle, dune buggy, camper, hot rod, funny car and luxury/specialty car buyer.

Insurance—Kinds of Coverage Available

The basic kinds of automobile insurance available are:

- Liability
- Collision
- Comprehensive
- Medical payment
- Uninsured motorists

Of these, the most important is liability insurance. It's compulsory in states having compulsory insurance laws and is also required on all military installations.

Liability insurance doesn't cover injury to you or damage to your own car and property. It covers only those you injure and the property of others. It pays claims of bodily injury or property damage for which you're held responsible. Some states are changing their auto insurance procedures to a "no-fault" basis; the person from whom you buy insurance will know the situation in your state.

Liability claims could arise, for example, if you erred in driving and collided with someone else's car, struck a pedestrian or damaged a neighbor's fence. Your insurance company would then handle the claim, defend you in court if necessary and pay the settlement or award in any amount up to the dollar limit of your policy.

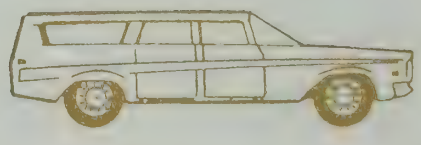
Collision insurance covers damage to your car even if the accident is your fault. Collision insurance policies are commonly the deductible type with deductibles available at several levels, $50—$100—$250. Under such policies the premiums you pay decline as the deductible amount becomes higher. The most commonly used deductible is $100. If you choose to purchase $100 deductible, that means you pay the first $100 worth of repairs to your car in the event of a collision. If the repair costs are only $100, you pay that $100 and the insurance company pays nothing. If the repair costs are more than $100, you pay the first $100 and the insurance company pays the balance.

Comprehensive insurance gives you financial protection against damage to your car due to such hazards as fire, theft, vandalism, riots and natural-cause losses (hail, flood, windstorms). Comprehensive policies may or may not be the deductible type. As with collision insurance, comprehensive premiums decrease as deductibles increase and the deductible amount, if applicable, is paid by you.

When a new car is financed, the lending institution usually requires that the car be covered by collision and comprehensive insurance to protect its interest.

Medical payment insurance is sometimes described as the "Motorists' Hospitalization Policy." It provides for the payment of medical and hospital expenses incurred by you—or by any of your passengers—which are the result of an auto accident. It further covers you if you're injured by a car, even though you're not a passenger.







What Size Car?

Advantages, Disadvantages and Seating Accommodations

SIZE	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES	SEATS
SUBCOMPACT Wheelbases about 94" to 101" 	Lowest-cost available in U.S. Extremely easy to handle, park, garage. Excellent fuel mileage. Low operating, maintenance costs. Uncomplicated engines, usually 4-cylinder. Good second, or son-and-daughter car.	Slightly stiffer ride usually because of short wheelbase and light weight. Limited space for passengers, cargo. Fewer choices and options in colors, equipment, etc.	Two front, somewhat crowded. Two rear, crowded.
COMPACT Wheelbases about 102" to 111" 	Low initial cost. Low operating, maintenance cost. Good fuel mileage. Eosy to handle, park, garage. Fair cross-country car. Excellent for commuting. Good size for family of two adults, two small children.	Less-smooth ride than next sizes up. Less comfortable than larger cars for frequent long trips. Passenger and cargo space somewhat limited. Instruments, option choices somewhat limited.	Two to three, front. Two, rear.
INTERMEDIATE Wheelbases about 112" to 118" 	Good room and comfort at low cost. Not as bulky as full-size cars. Easy to handle in traffic, to park, to garage. Relatively low-cost operation and maintenance. Well balanced for long-trip road car; gives good ride. Adequate passenger and cargo space. Good choice of engines, options, etc. Fairly good on fuel mileage.	Not as spacious for big families or those with lots of luggage. Not as well suited for heavy loads or heavy-duty trailer towing. May need V-8 engine for hill-country operation.	For normal trip: Three, front. Three, rear. For long trips: Two, front. Two, rear (or three children
FULL SIZE Wheelbases from 119" up 	Most stability and riding comfort. Widest choice of options and equipment. Best long-trip car. Hauls heavy loads. Tows trailers easiest. Excellent for bigger families. Provides most space for passengers, cargo. Three general price ranges: standard, medium, luxury.	Costs more to buy, operate, maintain. Lower fuel mileage. A bigger size to handle, park, garage. More complicated and heavier.	Three, front (bench seats). Three, rear in comfort.

Uninsured motorist's insurance provides protection in case you're injured or your property is damaged by an uninsured motorist, or by a hit-and-run driver who is never identified or caught; but *only* if that driver can be shown to have been legally liable by reason of negligence. Your uninsured motorist's insurance company pays your loss up to the liability limits required as the minimum by the state in which your loss occurred.

When checking out car insurance policies and costs you should investigate the performance of the companies you're considering. For example:

- Are they patient and do they clearly explain what the various policies cover and do not cover?
- Do they have special rates for good driving records or for not drinking alcoholic beverages?
- Do they offer a lower premium rate for younger drivers in the family if those younger drivers have successfully completed a formal, certified driver-training course or program?
- Are their prices competitive with, lower than or higher than other companies offering the same kinds of insurance?
- Do they offer "around-the-clock" nationwide claim service?

Most or all of the above questions can be answered by asking various agents or company representatives for the answers. Armed with this information you can compare coverages, prices and service before you buy insurance. This will place you in a better position to get adequate coverage at a fair price from a company that renders good service.

The amount of premium you pay is decided by a number of factors including:

- Make, model, special equipment and age of car.
- How you use the car (pleasure vs. business).
- Where you live geographically.
- Who drives the car, how often, how far and for what purposes.
- Ages, sex and marital status of all drivers.
- Driving records of all drivers.

High-risk drivers — those who most often get involved in accidents —find it difficult to get any kind of insurance unless they pay extremely high prices for coverage.

Because most insurance companies wish to avoid covering these poor risks, most states have formed separate insurance plans (commonly called "assigned risk pools") to insure them. In these pools, all companies writing the type of insurance desired by high-risk drivers agree to insure their proportionate share of such policies. The cost of such insurance coverage is far above the cost to the careful, safe driver. This fact alone should be sufficient to make you drive safely at all times.

How much insurance is enough? In most states, $10,000-$20,000-$5,000 is considered the acceptable minimum amount of insurance you must carry. (The first figure is the liability limit for bodily injury to one individual; the second is maximum liability for two or more; the $5,000 figure pertains to property damage.) There are a few exceptions so to be safe, check with your provost marshal or judge advocate.

Flexing Your Muscle

If high performance is your bag, the publisher of a popular hot rodding magazine tells SOLDIERS the best way of getting the best of both worlds is to buy a plain-Jane car that can be covered on a standard insurance policy and pick up the performance bolt-on goodies later as your budget allows. When he gets his parole, we'll pass on more of his gems.

Primary source: "Car Buying Made Easier." ©Ford Motor Company 1971.

BUYING A USED CAR?

Deals! Bargains! Specials! Everywhere you turn someone seems to be pushing a deal.

Shopping for a used car can be a very tricky business. First, you must remember that most used cars come with no warranty at all. Those that do have a guarantee will usually have a limited one. Remember, too, that used cars often lack many of the current safety and emission control features that are musts in some areas.

If you still want to shop the used car market, get all the information you can about the type of car you're seeking. If you're working with a dealer, ask for the name of the previous owner. If the dealer has nothing to hide he should be happy to provide full information. Once you've contacted the previous owner and determined what work the car needs, have it checked by a reputable mechanic to see if these things have been done and to see if anything else is required. His fee may be less than the bill for unanticipated repairs after you've made the purchase.

Beware of the "trip around the block" test drive. If the seller is in earnest, he won't object to your driving the car for an hour to try it under various driving conditions.

Every bank has a copy of a book of current wholesale and retail prices and this information is yours for the asking.









ARMY BACK UP

INNOVATIVE IDEA MEN among Army recruiters around the country are keeping the Army in the public eye as they tell its story.

Take, for example, Staff Sergeant Gene Rosette of the Fresno, CA, recruiting station. He's scored a hit with a Little League baseball team sponsored by the station and coached by—who else?—himself.

Rosette, a father of four, started coaching Little League baseball, football and basketball while stationed in Friedburg, Germany in 1965. In 1971 he coached a Fresno Little League baseball squad to a 9-2 record and a second-place season finish.

After last season he got the idea of having the recruiting station sponsor a team. His fellow recruiters liked the idea.

The league furnished the uniforms but the recruiters had to dig into their pockets for decals and patches. They all did—along with the area commander and his assistant—and Rosette's team now takes the field wearing shirts with "U.S. Army Recruiting" on the back.

Though they're a little young to sign up yet, Rosette says, "The boys are real proud they can wear the Army shirt and feel like they're part of the Army."



**Despite allegations,
doubt and criticism,
he's still responsible,
dedicated, disciplined and
performing magnificently —**

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IN VIETNAM

CPT Barry R. McCaffrey

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DURING THE PAST YEAR the American soldier in Vietnam has been extensively portrayed by the news media as an individual beset by doubts concerning the morality of the conflict he is waging, as a heavy and inveterate abuser of drugs, and more critically as an undisciplined and unreliable member of an army that borders on the edge of total disintegration. This portrayal of the American soldier in Vietnam has been further intensified by questionable behavior on the part of small combat units.

The possible validity of these rather severe allegations concerning the American soldier in combat has quite properly been the source of considerable anxiety on the part of all professional soldiers.

Early in 1971, I had an opportunity to return to Vietnam and see for myself whether or not the allegations in the press were true. After 60 days of traveling throughout the country and talking to soldiers of all ranks, I have come to realize that the communications gap which exists between the Army and its publics also exists between the Army and its men. Some stories that have appeared in the public press have inaccurately attributed certain localized unit problems to the entire Army in Vietnam.

My return to Vietnam was part of an assignment to determine for the Special Assistant for the Modern Volunteer Army the usefulness of implemented programs and anticipated actions under the Modern Volunteer Army concepts in company sized units in Vietnam. I was also asked to provide information on those leadership techniques and characteristics which were being successfully employed by small unit commanders. Assisting me in this assignment was an Infantry captain from Fort Benning, GA, Herb Lloyd, who had 16 years' service and three combat tours, and First Sergeant Clarence McCain from the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, Fort Bragg, NC, whose 20 years of service included four combat tours.

Although we were determined to be objective and describe what we actually saw, we did have our apprehensions. As a result of information available to us, we expected to find:

Small combat units would be extensively using drugs in the field to the extent that their ability to perform their mission was heavily jeopardized.

☐ Racial relations would have deteriorated to the point that combat units would border on the edge of open armed conflict.

Instead we found that most small combat units in Vietnam are not avoiding contact and are not reporting false locations. Troops are going where they are directed although they complain that "they—the higher ups"—are killing them with excessive leads, by operating in overly dispersed formations, and by excessive movement. Certainly there were exceptions to this statement. As one soldier stated it: "The only thing I don't like about the way we are operating now is once we make contact and the VC try to break (it), higher headquarters won't let us go after Charlie. . . ."

On the other hand there was evidence of actions in the opposite direction. We did identify five platoons that were "papering missions." In each case we felt that the cause was a young officer with a moral or philosophical aversion to the war who used this as a rationale to avoid contact.

During the interviews with a group of young privates

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Author and First Sergeant McCain, far left, rap with artillery troops in I Corps.

in one unit, my team was nearly thrown out of a seminar for even implying the "papering" of missions might take place. This battalion, in the Americal Division which has been heavily attacked in the press, was commanded by an officer who had taken vigorous action both to relieve malcontent officers the minute they were identified, and who more importantly had landed in each of his units during firefights which resulted in enemy kills with minimal friendly losses. This visible and personal leadership had communicated a sense of aggressiveness throughout the entire battalion.

Problem Areas. Behind the forward positions, if there are such things in Vietnam, in the rear areas at some brigade forward support bases we found the racial problems, the drugs and lack of discipline. Often these problems are aggravated by inattentive leadership at the base. It is to these areas that the problem soldier is sent for disciplinary action or administrative discharge. It is in these same areas that these problem soldiers are able to move about freely and interact. These areas provide a ready access to drugs that compounds the difficulties.

The intimidation of some officers and noncommissioned officers through threats of physical reprisal produces a dangerous and volatile environment. When the leaders recognize the nature and scope of the difficulties and respond appropriately both in action and deed, the problems remain under control. However, when this is not done the results can be explosive. It happened with one unit commander who, though technically competent, contributed to his unit's racial tension by refusing to take action in the apparent hope the problem would somehow vanish.

Time after time our interviews indicated these problems were caused by a simple lack of communication between the leaders and the subordinates. This lack of communication can cause soldiers to form a distorted image of reality and this quite often contributes to unit uneasiness and reduced morale among the soldiers.

I hasten to add very emphatically that these situations were not happening to most units we visited. They did occur but they were isolated instances.

Leadership Traits. We noted one example of good leadership by a brigade commander who had drastically changed the perception of the military justice system within his entire unit. In this unit a firmly announced policy had been published concerning "communication of a threat to life." The policy was that with *any* witness to the communication of such a threat immediate action would be taken to arrest the suspect and lock him up until he could be brought to trial and jailed. Although as far as we could determine this action had been taken only four times in several months and two of the offenders later received suspended sentences, the policy had enormous impact on the morale of junior leaders.

One old first sergeant responded to my question of "whether this thing really works" with the response, "Well, sir, you just step out of this hootch and yell, 'I'm going to frag you,' and you'll find out. They'll have you locked up in 5 minutes."

Some of the most simple techniques of leadership being used by young commanders appeared to have disproportionate impact on the morale of the unit. The commander would in many cases be unaware of the tremendous influence gained through use of some leadership device.

☐ The soldiers in one rifle company thought their first lieutenant CO was the finest officer they had ever known. They constantly returned to commenting that at the end of each mission in the field he would gather the company together, dismiss the platoon leaders and platoon sergeants and explain in detail what had actually happened during their last mission and what he expected to happen in the future. He'd then open the floor for questions. This same company commander's battalion CO thought this young officer was the most aggressive leader under his command. In the viewpoint of his troops, his main selling point was that he was concerned for his people.

☐ The soldiers in a truck company committed to resupply of Khe Sanh during LAM SON 719 consistently referred to their company commander and his first sergeant as people who really "looked out for the troops" and "took care of them." This CO *never* had direct control or contact with his entire unit at any one time. He and his first sergeant made the rounds of the base camp bunker line each night talking to the drivers who had been deployed during the day. The magic words

again were that he "talked to them and listened to what they had to say."

The soldiers in one maintenance battalion constantly reiterated that "things had sure changed for the better since the new battalion CO arrived." When asked specifically *what* had changed we determined that the work week, which had been from 7:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. 7 days a week, had been modified. They now worked on Sunday only from 8:30 to 6:30 and thus could sleep late. They also mentioned that previously the officers had a party every Sunday evening over "on their side of the street." The new battalion CO had changed all that "and now every Sunday evening the entire battalion has a barbecue in the parking lot.

"To boot, the old man will walk around through our hootch area at night and sit down and talk and maybe have a coke with us—he'll even talk to the brothers."

One soldier described his young leader very succinctly: "My platoon leader is a good combat leader now. I really didn't trust him for the first 2 weeks he was assigned here; I wasn't sure if he knew what he was doing. Now he is hanging in there. He is not the hard-head type; he always asks for recommendations from his squad leaders and us grunts."

Drug Use. Our interviews also provided another contradiction to the reports which appeared in the press concerning statements by several field grade officers who had recently returned from Vietnam and who spoke about the widespread drug abuse in American combat units. Contrary to those views, we found that, in general, small combat units deployed in the field *who perceive themselves to be in a dangerous situation* do not abuse drugs or alcohol. Certainly there were exceptions; for example, one platoon's point man was a heroin addict with over 3 years' service in Vietnam. For some reason his fellow soldiers still trusted his judgment and allowed him to continue using drugs in the field.

There was one other major exception to this statement. Some individual units on continuous small unit pacification operations seem more inclined to obtain drugs in the field than those in combat units on other missions. Apparently they did not see use of drugs as a threat to their safety. Another factor is the lesser accessibility to sources of drugs in combat units operating in relatively remote sections of the countryside.

The principal factor militating against general use of drugs by soldiers in the field certainly is group safety which results in heavy peer group pressure on would-be users. In two platoons we visited, such pressure had been in the form of physical beatings of two soldiers to the extent they required hospitalization.

Judging from conversations with many soldiers, there appears to be a lack of understanding about the effects of drug use and the validity of drug facts which are available in the units—a situation similar to that found in the civilian community. As one soldier put it, 'Why should we believe you when you tell us drugs will screw us up?"

One platoon leader pointed to part of the problem and a possible solution: "The troops really believe they can kick the drug habit just before going home—and that includes heroin. They simply do not believe it is as dangerous as it really is . . . the only people they will listen to are the . . . ex-drug addicts. . . . Anything else is a waste of time."

It is admittedly difficult, at best, to get a handle on the magnitude of drug use in any unit. We received widely varying estimates from commanders, from noncommissioned officers, from provost marshals and from medical personnel in drug rehabilitation centers. We did find one rather consistent and interesting phenomenon. If we asked a heroin addict how many people in his unit were "on the stuff" we would invariably be told that "everyone's using it, in fact you're the first person I've talked to in weeks that's not on it."

However, in talking with young soldiers E-4 or below in combat service and support units concerning the rate of heroin use in their company, we would receive widely varying estimates ranging from two to 40 men out of an 80 to 120 man unit, the high being 40 out of 80 in a medical company. Indications were that a median figure would be four to six men in many rear area company sized units. Although I'm sure the present urinalysis results in USARV are subject to some doubt, they seemed to corroborate our feelings that less than 5 percent use among rear area soldiers would be an accurate figure.

Use of marijuana is equally difficult to assess. Based on typical responses a reasonable appraisal would be that around half of the young soldiers we interviewed might use "pot" on an experimental basis when they did not perceive themselves to be in a dangerous situation. Moreover, this inclination is reinforced by the fact that few young soldiers or officers believed that marijuana was an addictive or dangerous drug.

Thus we might say that while the use of drugs in Vietnam is a serious problem both to the Army and society, it has not jeopardized the ability of the small combat units we visited to effectively perform their missions.

Race Aspects. In general, racial relations in Vietnam have not deteriorated to the point of open hostility. White and black soldiers rely on each other to perform their combat mission and stick together while involved in a demanding field task. Certainly there were exceptions. One battalion we visited bordered on the edge of open racial unrest. There also appeared to be an increasing tendency among white and black soldiers to separate during standdowns or off-duty time. However, in the majority of cases this was not perceived to be a

threat by either racial group.

At any rate, we found that serious problems of discipline, drugs, race and dissent seemed to be prevalent at the fixed installations. In such a situation, there is ready access to drugs, accessibility to weapons (rifles and grenades), and greater difficulty in the control of individual movement. Without adequate attention and control, these factors contribute immeasurably to the problem.

Administering Justice. At the same time these very real problems are magnified and intensified by what appears to be frustration with the administration of military punishment. This sense of frustration is particularly evident among many junior officers and a majority of noncommissioned officers who feel that the Uniform Code of Military Justice has collapsed as an effective disciplinary tool. Quite often the problem seems to rest with the inexperience of the principal administrator of military justice—the unit commander.

Interviews imply that the problem of military justice has another facet: long waits for prosecution. On one occasion in which an officer was assaulted the incident was the result of frustration over the slow administration of military punishment. A lieutenant was attacked and beaten in his unit headquarters by two soldiers who were awaiting prosecution simply as a means of getting speedy courts-martial. It worked and the two soldiers apologized to the lieutenant for their "not personal" attack.

Attitudes. While our effort did not include any questions dealing with the extent to which the American soldiers support the objectives of the Vietnam conflict, we soon found that we consistently received a heavy gratuitous input on the subject. In general many young soldiers and officers do not appear to support the Vietnam conflict. Whether it was based on moral, philosophical or pragmatic reasoning or whether the individual could even articulate a rationale for his feeling, the consensus among some young soldiers and officers did not support the U.S. role in Vietnam.

This question is really not properly a point for discussion in the military but should be mentioned as a rather critical qualification to some other generalizations we felt were supportable. One question was consistently asked of young infantry soldiers deployed in rifle companies. We would ask these troopers if "they felt proud to have served as a combat infantryman and if they felt they had developed as a person during their service in the Army." Of several hundred soldiers asked this question, two replied "no."

Second, we asked all infantry and armor soldiers if they would recommend to their brothers or buddies upon return to civilian life that service in the Army for a couple of years would be beneficial. Again frequently with the reservation "No, not if the Vietnam War is still on," most would respond affirmatively.

Third—and this statement many officers in CONUS find difficult to believe—we would terminate most of our seminars with riflemen by asking if they basically liked to fight when they were not taking casualties. We consistently got the same response—muttered obscenities, shuffling feet, and grins at each other and finally one soldier would say "yes" and then up to two-thirds would admit that they were basically challenged by combat.

Perhaps our re-kindled admiration for the American soldier is best illustrated by a response from an interview with a rifle company standing by to reinforce one of their sister companies involved in a small firefight a few kilometers away. I asked one young SP4 with a master's degree in geology the following hypothetical question: "If word comes in that a company is in heavy contact with a battalion sized NVA unit supported by tanks and the choppers come clattering in here to pick you up, what would you do?" The young trooper thought for a moment and replied, "Well, sir, I'd take a LAW (light antitank weapon)."

Perhaps our fundamental thesis is an old concept. We seemed to find that the American soldier in Vietnam when 1) faced by a challenging and demanding task and 2) when led by men who were both technically competent and who evinced through visible and aggressive leadership a sense of genuine concern for the welfare and safety of their troops, is still a responsible, dedicated and disciplined individual who performs magnificently under demanding conditions while fighting the last round in a war which apparently has minimal domestic support. During a season of public and private doubt concerning the viability of our Army as an institution, we found a soldier "for all seasons."

All in the Army

A wives club at Fort Anyplace had excess money the members wanted to devote to a social service activity rather than spend on a tea or party. The treasurer called the post chaplain's office to offer it to one of his activities.

When the phone rang, all office personnel were gone so an obliging Spec 5 passing the office stepped inside and answered the phone.

After listening to the caller's offer, he said, "Why not give the money to some good cause?"

"Good cause?" echoed the astonished young woman.

"Yes," the soldier replied. "Why not try the Salvation Army?"



A Torch of Hope

SP4 Ron Brown
Photos by SFC Ernest Hudson



After Olympic torch is lit, more than 700 handicapped children test abilities in competition.

OLYMPICS—the very word connotes the color and excitement of international athletes competing for coveted gold medals. But for soldiers at Fort Jackson, SC—and more than 700 retarded children throughout the state—it means much more.

The young miss trots proudly down the cinder track holding high the torch which will light the Olympic flame. An Olympic all-star, 21-year-old Viola McNeill earned this right, winning gold medals in each of the state and international games since their beginning 4 years ago.

The Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation sponsors these annual Special Olympics for retarded children. Featured are sports training and competition at three levels: local, state and international. This year's international competition in Los Angeles August 13-18 will include entrants from England, France, Canada, Puerto Rico and the U.S.

Flashy track suits contrast with personally decorated T-shirts and shorts as blocks of young rivals parade past the VIP stand. Steps are measured to the beat of the 282d Army Band. A spring breeze tugs at the 54 state and territorial flags flanking the platform. Spirited youngsters await

SPECIALIST 4 RON BROWN is on duty with the Information Office, Fort Jackson, SC.







Fort Jackson soldiers help make the day one that will be long remembered by youngsters.

the signal that will declare the games officially open.

This is the third year the Olympic competition has been at Fort Jackson. Although jointly sponsored by the Midlands Association for Retarded Children, the Columbia, SC, Jaycees and the University of South Carolina, many soldiers get into the act.

"On your mark, get set . . . the starting gun didn't go off yet, son. You can't go until I shoot the gun . . . on your mark. . . "

An entire week is spent putting Patton Stadium into shape for track and field events: standing broad jump, high jump, softball throw, 50-yard dash, 300-yard run, 440-yard relay and the special mile run. Public address systems, telephones, latrines, tents for scorekeepers and the medical aid team must be set up. And that's just a start.

It didn't make much difference to 9-year-old Jimmy that he'd stumbled coming out of the start-









ing block and lagged behind in the race. Pants flapping in the wind, filled with determination, he scrambles for the finish line in the 300-yard event as the crowd cheers him on. He was running to prove to himself he could finish what he had started—that, in itself, made him a winner.

An "Olympic Village" is transformed from old troop billets and arrangements made for registering and feeding the youngsters. Staffers are primed to move the swimming teams to the University of South Carolina pool and return, to control traffic, parking and crowds. They provide the color guard and set up a commo net to help control and score the track and field events.

Spectators intently watch the four-ring sports cavalcade or cluster at the track fringe to cheer teammates and friends to victory, often running along beside them. At one end of the stadium youngsters catapult and tumble over bars they normally couldn't reach on tiptoes. Yet they leap them easily. Months of preparation are paying off.

Judging is by official Olympic standards with winners earning gold, silver and bronze medals. On the victory platform winners humbly bow heads as red, white and blue ribbons holding the medals are hung around their necks.

Winners' reactions run from "My dad, mom and sister sure will be proud" and "I knew no one could beat me" to "It's fun" and "I'm gonna' keep my medals."

The only break came when athletes and teachers were served a roast beef dinner by students of the Fort Jackson Food Service School. The reaction to the dinner in a picnic setting—

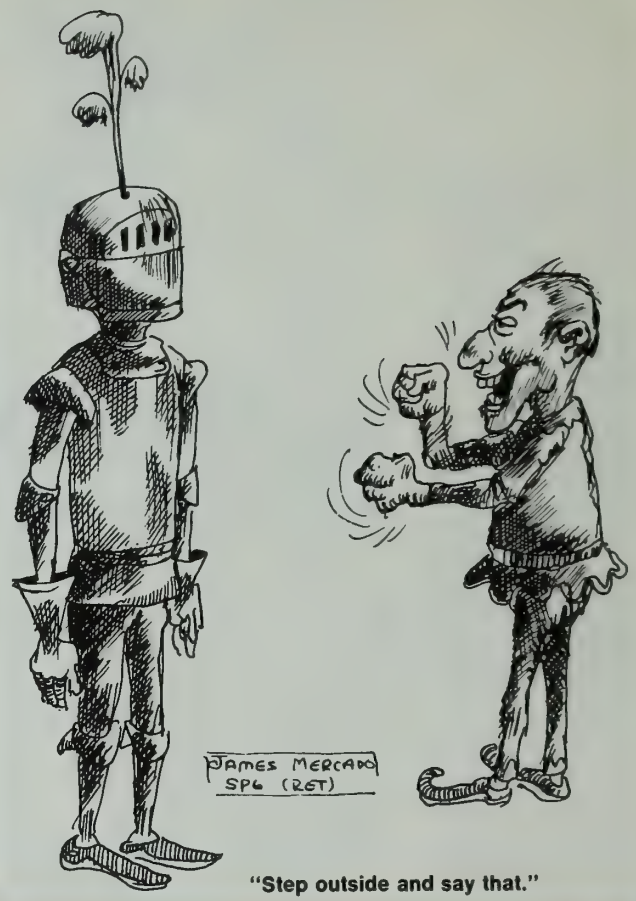
"Wow!"

Competition lasted into the afternoon with only an occasional scratched leg or bruised knee to mar the event.

UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"There he is—one of our worst polluters."



"Step outside and say that."



"That does *not* fit the official description of 'civilian attire', soldier!"



"You gotta hand it to the Army—the re-enlistment bonuses are tops!"

DREAM SHEETS

EM no longer have to worry about the fate of their "dream sheet" under a new procedure adopted by DA. Senior enlisted troops and others who have an MOS under intensive management may attach a completed, self-addressed DA Form 209 (Delay, Referral or Follow-up Notice) to their enlisted assignment preference statement. When received by Office of Personnel Operations at DA, the form is date-stamped to acknowledge receipt and returned to the individual.

OVERSEA EXTENSIONS

Subject to DA approval you may now voluntarily serve up to 5 years in an oversea command. Although the trend is toward longer oversea tours to reduce personnel turnover, requests for extensions are not granted automatically. Requests must be submitted through channels with major oversea commanders having the authority to disapprove requests within their commands. DA considers the following when reviewing requests: ● Strength of the command in grade and MOS ● Overall strength of the command ● Priority of the command in comparison with other areas ● Overall strength of MOS in which the extension is requested ● Recommendation of the commander. Extensions are granted in 6 and 12 month increments and requests should be submitted 8 to 10 months prior to DEROS.

PAY DEDUCTIONS

If you notice a $1.20 bite from your June pay voucher don't beat a path to the finance office wondering who ripped off your bread--it's an annual deduction to help support the United States Soldiers' Home in Washington, DC. The home is for retired Army and Air Force warrant officers and enlisted personnel and was established in 1851.

VETS' BONUS

Vietnam veterans from Louisiana can apply for a $250 bonus which will be paid as soon as funds are available. If you were a resident of the state when entering service and can validate honorable service in 'Nam after July 1, 1958 you may request an application for the bonus from the Louisiana Department of Veterans Affairs, Vietnam Bonus Division, Old State Capitol, Baton Rouge, LA 70801. Officials there request those submitting applications not further correspond with the division because the bonus will be sent automatically when funds become available.

PENTATHLON WIN

Army CPT Chuck Richards sparked the U.S. Modern Pentathlon Team to victory capturing his third CISM Gold Medal in the past four years of competition. Army CPT Scott Taylor placed second in the individual standings and SP4 John Fitzgerald captured fourth place. As a result of the excellent showing the three soldiers stand a "good chance" for a berth on the Olympic team, according to a CISM spokesman. The IX CISM Modern Pentathlon Championship was held at Fort Sam Houston, TX, early in June. The Pentathlon is a five-faceted competition including horseback riding, swimming, shooting, running and fencing.

EVALUATION REVIEW

The MOS Evaluation system is undergoing review by a committee of officers and senior NCOs at DA. One of the initial findings of the committee is that the system is basically sound and should be retained. Committee recommendations, when adopted, are certain to refine and improve the system, according to DA officials. It's doubtful, they add, that any major changes will be made in the foreseeable future.

NEW BARRACKS

DA has announced the adoption of a new standard barracks design to be included in its FY 73 construction program. The new design features a cluster of 1- to 3-man rooms arranged around a small lounge which provides increased personal privacy and comfort for the soldier. Multiple clusters will provide troop housing for a unit.

TOY WITHDRAWN

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service has withdrawn an item of merchandise from its sales outlets in response to a Food and Drug Administration report. The toy musical carousel has been sold separately and listed as style 320 or sold with another novelty numbered 1320. FDA claims that when the toy is broken, sharp wires are exposed. An AAFES official says the merchandise may be returned to any exchange for a full refund.

PLAN TO VOTE

Getting things organized so you may vote in the general elections in November is something you should not put off until the last minute. You may now apply for an absentee ballot from the state of Washington. If you have not already done so you may apply for an absentee ballot from the following states or jurisdictions: Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Dist. of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming. And you can take action to register in Florida and Georgia. For assistance or additional information see your local Voting Officer and keep watching SOLDIERS.

MISSILE TARGET



Air Defense troops may be firing at a new target if design and development of a turbine-powered Variable-Speed Training Target (VSTT) is successful. Main purpose of the VSTT will be to tow a variety of targets for missile training and evaluation. It will also serve as an aerial target for air defense systems such as the Chaparral, Redeye, Hawk and Vulcan. VSTT versatility will allow performance from 300 to 40,000 feet in altitude at speeds up to 500 knots.

CRUISE ON PCS

Married soldiers on PCS to the Pacific area may be able to make the move via commercial passenger ship--and the family can go along for free. It's a great chance for an ocean cruise provided you meet the criteria. Check with your local post transportation officer for details.



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Rev It Up



SOLDIERS

SEPTEMBER 1972



FOOD AROUND THE ARMY

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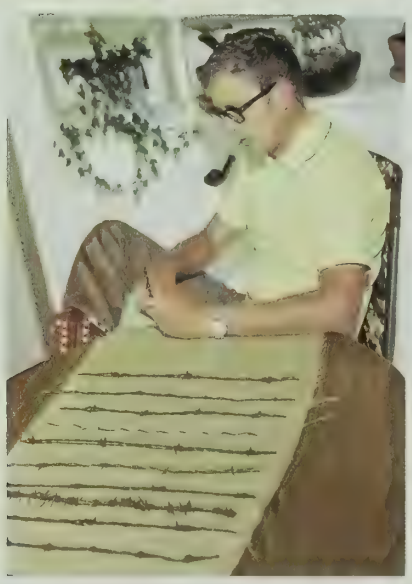
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EDITOR'S CHOICE

HOOKED ON BARBED WIRE

Patricia Stocker





Captain Don Goldhorn shares a find with wife Janet and works on cataloging.

PATRICIA STOCKER is a staff writer with the Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (OCHAMPUS), Denver, CO.

Brinkerhoff-Rose Two Line, Vosburgh Drill Plate, Scutt-Ridged Ribbon, Africa Triangle, Allen Single Line, Merrill's Twirl . . . Names of new rock groups? No, they're just a few of more than 1,000 varieties of barbed wire people collect.

Three soldiers at the Army's Fitzsimons General Hospital in Denver are among converts to the latest Western craze—barbed wire collecting. It's an activity with prescribed rules; it's fun and for the most part inexpensive.

Captain Don Goldhorn was the first of the trio to begin looking for unusual twists in barbed wire. He started in 1966, finding many different varieties near Brownwood and El Paso, TX, where he was teaching school. He now has about 150 different types and he adds to his collection by new "finds" or trades for unusual varieties.

First Lieutenant Karl Kunzie, the hospital's assistant adjutant, spends weekends looking for the elusive wire. He now has 35 different pieces. As he puts it, "It's something I accidentally backed into and now I'm really hung up on it."

Just outside the hospital grounds Kunzie spotted buried strands of Brinkerhoff Ribbon Wire—100 feet of the stuff dating back to the 1870s. According to one collector's guide it's worth about $2 per 18-inch piece.

The most recent convert, Lieutenant Dennis Chaffee, was roped—or rather, wired—into the hobby by Kunzie. They traveled to La Crosse, KS, to attend the Sixth Annual International Barbed Wire Convention at the town which dubs itself "The Barbed Wire Capital of the World."

Collectors came from all parts of the Midwest and from as far as New Mexico and New York. For some the show was especially profitable. Eighteen-inch cuts of Dodge Star Wire sold for $310 and $400. For most, though, it was an opportunity to see other collections and trade a few pieces. *(Continued on Page 48)*

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

AUGUST 1972
VOLUME 27, NO. 8

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

FRONT COVER: Able, Alert, Aggressive—traits that won GEN "Abe" Abrams triple-A rating in combat and designation as the Army's new chief of staff—are interpreted in watercolor by WO Chet Jezierski, topped off by the inevitable cigar. For more on the "Fightingest General," see page 4

BACK COVER: Army cyclists "Pedaling the Paths of Paul Revere" pause to take in another landmark in this photo by SFC Joe Wesley

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WHAT'S NEW

YOUR EER

The Army's Enlisted Efficiency Reporting System is undergoing modification. Some of the more significant changes are: • the reviewer must furnish a copy of the Enlisted Efficiency Report (DA Form 2166-4) to the rated individual which will be acknowledged by signature • the frequency of the EER is changed from every 6 months to annual with a minimum rating period of 60 days for E-6 and below and 90 days for E-7, E-8 and E-9 • a special report may be submitted when the rater feels performance has been so outstanding or deficient that a report other than the annual report is warranted. This report must be for a period of at least 30 days and must be reviewed by the first field grade officer in the direct line of supervision of the rated individual • a change-of-rater report will be submitted whenever an individual's rater changes. DA Msg DAPO-EPP-E dated 151608Z June 72 has details.

TRAVEL BOOST

Soldiers driving their own cars between CONUS assignments are getting a break in most cases as a result of a reg change. The rate per mile remains the same but new distance tables show increases in authorized mileage from one point to another.

OFFICER REPORTS

A new Officer Evaluation Reporting System goes into operation January 1, 1973. Some major provisions: each rated officer will be given a copy of his completed report so he will know immediately how he was rated • a visible scoring system will be used with a maximum of 100 points possible from both the rater and indorser. No other scores will be associated with the report • the average score by grade for the officer corps will be computed and published periodically so rated officers know where they stand in relation to other officers Army-wide. A forthcoming revision of AR 623-105 has details.

NEW BADGE



A distinctive badge for Career Counselors is on order and will be issued as it becomes available. The silver-colored metal device, nearly 2 inches high, will be worn over the left breast pocket of the uniform.

RECRUITERS

If you're due to return from overseas soon and are an E-6 or E-7 recruiter, or want to be one, the Army wants to join you in CONUS. Recruiters get pro pay, a small expense account and in many areas in the northeastern section of CONUS leased housing is available. If you don't have a recruiter's MOS (but meet criteria for recruiter training) you may apply for training at Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN and be assigned to recruiting duty after sucessfully completing the 5-week course. The need for recruiters is urgent in the Northeast but there are openings from time to time in other parts of the country. Check with your personnel people to learn the proper procedures for application.

EARLY OUTS

DA says soldiers may now get an early out (up to 90 days) to accept full-time year-'round employment. Previously the policy was to grant early outs to those going to seasonal jobs. Reservists called to active duty for not meeting Reserve obligations and those on active duty for 6 months' training are not eligible for the new early out.

VOTING



Skirting the issue? Not Vicki Jebsen, left, Miss WECOM Voting - 1972, in launching a shapely campaign at Headquarters U.S. Army Weapons Command and Rock Island Arsenal, IL. She wants everyone to vote in 1972. Time is growing short if you haven't taken the necessary steps to vote in the November elections. During the month of September you may apply for an absentee ballot from Kansas after the 3d; Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana and West Virginia after the 8th; Montana after the 23rd and Virginia after September 28. The ending date for ballot requests to Puerto Rico is September 1 followed by California on the 8th and Texas by the 23d. And, if you haven't applied yet you may request a ballot from: Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

HOLIDAY TRAVEL

Personnel getting an involuntary Permanent Change of Station (PCS) during the coming Christmas-New Year holiday period are getting a break according to DA Msg DAPO-EPP-P dated 281729Z June 72. Under the change involuntary PCS movement will be held to a minimum from 21 Dec 72 to 5 Jan 73. Previously curtailment applied only to PCS movement overseas for a 5-day period at Christmas time with no limitations on intra-CONUS travel.

1ST SERGEANTS

DA is instituting new procedures to show recognition and enhance first sergeant jobs. Actions in progress or under study include: •E-8 selection boards will identify those who show outstanding potential for first sergeant duty •E-9 boards will consider an E-8's performance as a first sergeant as part of the promotion criteria •first sergeant positions are stabilized for at least 18 months •the Enlisted Efficiency Report will reflect first sergeant potential of personnel in grades E-6 through E-8.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Love Is . . .

I see in your WRITE ON June SOLDIERS issue you've been catching hell—but be undaunted and be of good cheer, you've gained attention and sparked feedback, and that's communicating. Keep up the good work and keep your channels open. Remember, the other side of love is not hate; it is being ignored.

COL Nicholas J. Bruno
HQ, First United States Army
Fort Meade, MD

Exaggerated Report

I respectfully call your attention to what I believe is an error in . . . June SOLDIERS (Editor's Choice: Thou Shalt Not Steal). Major General Patrick J. Ryan, Chaplain (Retired), was very much alive as late as 28 Apr 72 when he assisted at the funeral of Major General Luther D. Miller, former Chief of Chaplains. I spoke to Chaplain Ryan at the graveside. . . .

MG G. L. Eberle (Ret.)
Leesburg, VA

And MG Ryan was very much alive when SOLDIERS *apologized to him in Washington, DC. The gracious general, who had just returned from a vacation in Minnesota, thought the exaggerated report of his demise was "kind of funny."*

Dear Tyrone

I've often wondered just what it is a "Race Relations Coordinator" really does for a living. MAJ Fletcher's letter in your June issue leads me to suspect whatever it is can't be all that important. It almost, but not quite, makes me think that such people are something on the order of the "token black" hired to sit behind a desk in the front office and compile useless statistics on "equal opportunities." So what if only 6 of the 58 sketches are "clearly identifiable as black or representative of minority group Americans," even if it were an accurate statement? To me it looks like, besides the six blacks, there are several heads that look Oriental and Latin. I'm not sure if MAJ Fletcher intended his letter to be taken seriously. But if he did and this is the sort of stuff that comes from the equal opportunity offices, I seriously doubt the need for them. By the way, how many "Equal Opportunities Officers" have you seen lately who are other than black?

CPT George Nicolayev
U.S. Army School of the Americas
Fort Gulick, Canal Zone

The letter by MAJ T. P. Fletcher in the June issue of SOLDIERS is indicative of the extremely ridiculous manner in which certain race relations officers attempt to do their job. . . . I wonder how the good major would handle this problem. For instance, would he base the number of blacks to be represented on a percentage from a rural area or an urban area? From a city in the north or a city in the south? Or from a certain specified working group? Would he choose the number of officers to be represented from Fort Benning which contains an OCS course or from a post in which artillerymen are trained? Would half be women or would men predominate? And how would he be prepared to represent the various religions without being partial to any one? How about the vegetarians, the hawks and doves, the liberals and conservatives, the educated and the uneducated? Or perhaps we should do away with the logo altogether and instead insert a single picture, that of MAJ Fletcher.

MSG Frank K. Grinder
2d Bn, 5th Tng. Bde.
Fort Jackson, SC

. . . it pleases me greatly to see that you have not lost your sense of humor. I say this having read the letter which you published concerning "Headcounter." . . . To be so picayunish as to make this count (not in a humorous manner) is to me amazing. To receive such comments must be irritating to those who do not, in any manner, disparage any group, ethnic or otherwise. In all fairness, I feel that since your readers are sensitive about this situation it is only fair that I invite your attention to the silhouettes which are used to end your articles—black silhouettes, solid black silhouettes. And each of these represents a steel helmet wearer, a member of the elite, the combat troops. How does one relate to the absence of the administrators or the various jobs carried out by other minority groups [like] Navajo Indian translators, Army captains of fresh water vessels, caretakers of the horses for the Old Guard?

MAJ Frank H. Smith (Ret.)
Ayer, MA

Keep Typing

. . . I feel that you do not cover the whole Army . . . you write about 'Nam, Germany and overseas stuff but, man, how about CONUS? . . . Some guys don't go overseas and . . . it would boost morale if you did an article on a CONUS station. . . . How about Hq Co., USA, Fort Myer, VA? . . . it's the enlisted men here who are running the Army in the

Pentagon. . . . We may not be out where the fighting is but we do our job. We are not "Hell on Wheels" but we are "Hell on keys." . . .

SP4 Jonathan D. Lloyd
Hq. Co., USA
Fort Myer, VA

Keep up your fine work in the Pentagon, Jonathan, while the boys in "'Nam, Germany and overseas" reply to your letter. SOLDIERS *writers and photographers visit every major CONUS and overseas command at least once a year. You're apparently not reading* SOLDIERS *regularly or you'd know articles run about 50-50, CONUS vs. overseas.*

More Baring the Bod

. . . It seems that military leadership, in order to make anything acceptable to its soldiers, feels it must make it "easier to swallow" by throwing in liberal doses of beer and naked women. This old idea keeps up the traditional image of the soldier as a mindless barbarian instead of intelligent individual and applies to officers and enlisted alike. . . .

SP4 Roger Blaine
8th Radio Research Field Station
APO San Francisco

No one holds a gun up to a girl's head to get her to undress for a camera. She does it because she wants to. The glory or degradation belongs to her, not her sex.

PFC Gael H. Kunkel

. . . Cheesecake pinups are out of place in your magazine. If the enlisted men are so thrilled with them they can purchase a magazine just for that purpose. The inside back cover has not justified its place there. Joseph Sulkowsky's comment (June 1972) was absurd. What makes him think we'd be returning to the dark ages if we discontinued the cheap thrill that dates back so far? Your "age of enlightenment." Mr. Sulkowsky, is nauseating.

Name withheld on request

. . . As a Christian . . . I do object to the "playmate" idea your publication is using. Our society, especially the advertising industry, has exploited sex according to its own selfish, materialistic desires. This is sad. If the dairy industry can't sell milk without displaying a woman in a bikini, if the auto industry can't sell cars without showing a sexy model and if a trade publication can't exist without "playmate" supplements, all lack true professionalism.

CPT Clifford D. Ponder
HHD, 2d Bde (BCT), 91st Div (Tng)
Hamilton Air Force Base, CA

You won't believe it! Reader response on the subject of pinups is running 48 percent against printing cheesecake photos in SOLDIERS, *37 percent for continuing and 15 percent who want an occasional male pinup. And then there's the Fort Riley soldier who wants two pinups in each issue.*

On the Record

. . . On seeing the U.S. Army Career Counselor insert record (June 1972), I was impressed with the modern innovation of this communications device and even more on noting the United States Army Band as the main event. Alas, I was sorely disappointed! Who in hell picked the selections for this effort? God knows what price this record cost. Where I expected either good ol' stirring march music or something that would appeal to a potential enlistee, what did I find? Hear it and you'll find "music" that was just getting old to a World War II recruit and some jazz that should appear on a "Swing Era" album advertised along with the late movie on TV. . . .

LTC William B. Rippert
Hq., 138th Engineer Group
Fort Riley, KS

Music originally selected for the record: Proud Mary, Climb Every Mountain, Heaven On My Mind *and* America the Beautiful. *Copyright permission to record and distribute 240,000 copies (*SOLDIERS *circulation) of the first three selections would have cost about $15,000. The copyright problem was overcome by choosing three alternate songs, plus* America the Beautiful, *which are in the public domain. USAREC paid about $20,000 for record production, a small sum if the reenlistment messages the record carried hit the mark. Reader response has been favorable toward the project—and the music.*

Wounded Reader

I recently began reading a book entitled "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee" by Dee Brown. The book tells the Indian version of the various campaigns of the Army against the Cheyennes, Utes, Navahoes, Sioux and many others. . . . I was compelled to write this letter after seeing your cover of SOLDIERS (June 1972) and all the battle streamers which include the Cheyennes, Utes and many others. Why do you include streamers from battles with the Indians with battle streamers of Korea, World War I and World War II? I can see where battles against the dictators and invaders of smaller independent countries can be looked upon as true victories against tyrants and Communism, but I fail to see how anyone can be proud of the Army's massacres of thousands of Indians who fought our government only after years of being pushed, shoved and pursued. . . .

SP5 Stephen A. Strait
Valley Forge General Hospital
Phoenixville, PA

COL Eugene F. Ganley, Commanding Officer, The Institute of Heraldry, fielded this one for SOLDIERS: *The streamers depicted on the June 1972 cover were taken from a foldout display of the 158 Army campaign streamers. Of these 158 campaigns, 14 have been designated for the Indian Wars.*

Behind our campaign streamers is immortalized the history of the Army. Here in strips of rayon are epitomized the courage, endurance, patience and determination of an Army 197 years old. In the cause of the Republic, regiments have been almost annihilated by sword or disease or both, yet the only memories for this heroism may be but a name on a strip of rayon. The immortal charge of the 2d Dragoons (now the 2d Armored Cavalry) at Resaca de la Palma, Mexico on 9 May 1846 is summed up in the words "Resaca de la Palma"; 6 years of patient endurance, perpetually faced by hostile Seminole Indians, and plagued with disease, is crystallized for the 6th Infantry in "Seminoles"; 5 months of the most difficult and agonizing period of the Army is symbolized in the words "Philippine Islands" on the Asiatic-Pacific campaign streamer for the 31st Infantry.

"Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee" reflects the views and interpretation of the author. However, it might be well to read other more comprehensive accounts and explore this interesting subject on which hundreds of books have been written before making an immediate judgment. The Army was and is a force for executing the policies of our Government; it does not nor has it ever established policy.

Squaring Up

I feel that Mrs. Sally McCracken owes the Red Hots Square Dance Club an apology (See "Square Dancing Around the World," May SOLDIERS). . . . In her article on page 51, it states "At Okinawa you'll find the Gitmo Swingers as well as the Rice Paddy Promenaders." If she will investigate her source of information she will find that Okinawa hosts three clubs, the newest and most popular, The Red Hots, the Rice Paddy Promenaders and the Ryukyu Stompers. However, with the recent reversion of the island and the closing of Naha Air Base, there is a possibility that the Ryukyu Stompers may have been dissolved and the Gitmo Swingers formed.

Stanley R. Bondoc
Hq, 1st Inf Div & Fort Riley
Fort Riley, KS

Aggressive Abe, the Army's

"Fightingest General"

Barney Halloran



THE SPORTS EDITOR of West Point's 1936 yearbook said this about "Abe" Abrams: "He can point with justifiable pride to his undisputed title of loudest, happiest, 'fightingest' man on the squad."

Mister Abrams came to West Point in 1932 from Agawam, MA, where his dad was a railroad repairman. As a boy, Abe raised chickens and steers for 4-H, ran traplines for muskrat and skunk and graduated as captain of his high school football team and president of his class.

At the United States Military Academy he fought for his letter by starting as one of the squad's lightest linemen. Academics took second place but the general admits he was unsurpassed in one field at the Point. "I was outstanding in discipline. I was at the bottom of the class." Although Mister Abrams was well-known for his pranks, he managed to finish his last year as a cadet lieutenant in "I" Company.

After being handed his commission by President Roosevelt on a hot June day in 1936, 2LT Abrams pinned on his cavalry brass and reported to Fort Bliss. By 1941 he had served as a tank company comman-

der in the 1st Cavalry Division and was promoted to major.

LTC Abrams was in command of the 37th Tank Battalion, 4th Armored Division, for the Normandy invasion. Once in combat, Creighton W. Abrams, Jr. was in his element. His yearbook had it right: "Wherever you find Abe, you'll find action. The two are inseparable."

When the Germans counterattacked in December 1944, American units were trapped and the 101st Airborne was surrounded at Bastogne. Patton's Third Army swung out of line to break through. The tankers fought German paratroopers on the road to Bastogne for 6 days. On the sixth day LTC Creighton Abrams, commanding the leading tank battalion, gave his troopers the word: "We're going in to join those people *now!*" On the day after Christmas, Abrams' battalion broke through to Bastogne. German resistance was shattered.

When Abrams climbed down from his tank, "Thunderbolt," in Bastogne, he wanted more tanks. Abrams was hot to smash through to Berlin. After the battle, the Army Commander, GEN George S. Patton — a hard-nosed soldier seldom given to compliments—paid Abrams the highest. "I'm supposed to be the best tank commander in the Army, but I have one peer, Abe Abrams. He's the world's champion."

Abrams commanded from Normandy until the German surrender in May 1945. As characterized by *Time,* his 37th Tank Battalion was "a fearsome weapon of destruction" commanded by a man who "showed the feel and flair of the born combat man."

Abrams loved command and always respected his troops. Throughout the war he believed that although the American soldier was too often "depicted as a sad sack" he was "the most courageous soldier to ever fight on a battlefield."

Crisis Handler. Abrams finished World War II as a colonel in the Pacific and then returned to duty in Washington. That was followed by a tour at Fort Knox as director of tactics at the Armor School. Then came Command and General Staff College.

Before going to the Army War College, Abrams returned to command in Europe—first the 63d Tank Battalion and then the



2d Armored Cavalry Regiment. In 1953 he was in Korea.

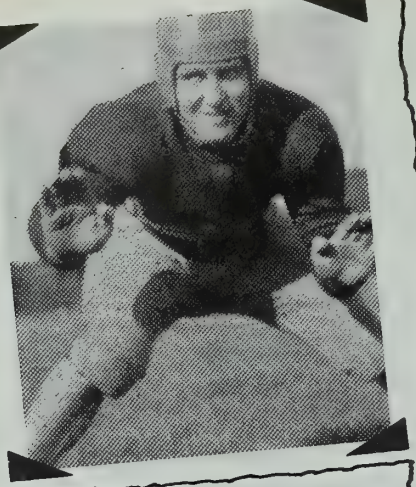
It was in '56 when Colonel Abrams became General Abrams. After duty at Knox it was back to Europe and the 3d Armored Division. With a second star, Abrams commanded the 3d throughout the 1961 Berlin crisis. He returned in time to face another crisis at home.

When integration riots broke out in Mississippi and Alabama in the early sixties, Abrams was given command of Federal troops. "I cannot recall any situation when the opportunity was greater to slip off the gangplank into the quicksand," Abrams said. "There couldn't be too much force, or too little. It was a time when you didn't use a sledge hammer when a tack hammer would do better."

That experience in civil rights diplomacy balanced out his combat experience and proved invaluable as in May 1967 GEN Abrams relinquished his job as vice chief of staff of the Army to become Deputy Commander U. S. Military Assistance Command Vietnam (COMUSMACV). He then replaced his old West Point classmate GEN William C. "Westy" Westmoreland as commander



Touring fire bases or at a conference, General Abrams is seldom far from his endless supply of cigars.











"Fightingest" man on the Point's 1936 squad became a 2LT in the Cavalry. Eight years after Mister Abrams graduated, LTC Abrams' tanks waited outside Bastogne for the final push. It was a long way from the cadet carpenter crew.

in June 1968, 5 months after Tet began, when Westmoreland became Army chief of staff.

After Tet '68 the critics, ready to sink their teeth into Army green, were more numerous than ever and better prepared but they weren't ready for Abrams' disarming style. A high ranking civilian official in Saigon was quoted by *The New York Times* as saying: "Abrams is one of the most impressive men I've ever met. You know Abrams is very good. He deserves a better war."

At briefings the general likes things to the point. Briefers who are inclined to be too positive learn fast that Abrams wants the scoop—straight, without embellishment. Briefers quickly learn not to be overly optimistic. In fact, the glare from Abrams' bright blue eyes is quickly recognized as a danger signal not to be ignored.

Abrams has been known to totally disarm his critics by agreeing with them. He'll shrug or agree with a nod and then elaborate on his critics' comments. But the general doesn't buy a lot of what's presented to him. "Whenever we get a report of some good news, we wait 24 hours," said the general. "If we're really lucky, it turns out to be 25 percent correct."

One of his staff officers summed up the situation: "Be informal, be prepared and be to the point." The general likes to make his decisions after reflection; he apparently functions best with only two luxuries—cigars and classical music.

"Listening to music relaxes me. I can think without pressure — just think, try to look ahead, try to look back and try to interpret what's happening."

The general loves classical music but calls himself an "alley cat." In Vietnam his record collection included Tchaikovsky, Mozart, Beethoven and Mahalia Jackson. Music apparently influenced his belief that the war could be "orchestrated."

The general suggested that he should be able to call on his air and artillery like a conductor calling on his strings or woodwinds —"A little bit of air support just when it's needed, not a damn hour of air support."

The General's Family

Julia Harvey was a Vassar girl when she met Mister Abrams. They were married at Fort Bliss in 1936. The Abrams have six children. Noel, the eldest, is now Mrs. Walter Bradley. Creighton III did not follow in his father's footsteps but went to Princeton. He's a major in Field Artillery and John is a captain in Armor. Both sons served in Vietnam. The three younger children attended school in Thailand while their dad was COMUSMACV; he visited his family as often as his hectic schedule permitted. Since the general loves to cook, it's certain he enjoyed the cuisine of Bangkok.

But he's fast to point out that the war is not a symphony. "It's very different," he has said, "because of the sorrow and anguish."

Turning the war over to the Vietnamese and getting American troops out without suffering a major defeat at a critical time has been the toughest job yet for the general. The last several years in Vietnam have been hard for the Army and hard for Abrams. He's admitted it: "The higher you get up the greasy pole, the more your tail shows." But that's about the only complaint you'll ever hear from the man who's been on the Vietnam hot-seat for more than 4 years. Now President Nixon has announced the appointment of General Abrams as Chief of Staff of the Army.

"Wherever you find Abe, you'll find action."

The lines from Cadet Abrams' yearbook have proven to be words of prophecy many times. There's every reason to believe more action is in store. The problems the new chief of staff has to solve aren't easy: how to build a volunteer Army while healing the wounds of Vietnam. Creighton Abrams is not the kind of man to ignore the facts or admit defeat.

The last thing the sports editor said in 1936 was that a "team of Abrams might conceivably prove a champion."

Reprinted from March 6, 1972
U.S. News & World Report



How A President is Chosen

Everybody is talking about this year's election of a President but few people really understand the process.

From the first political rally to Inauguration Day, the choosing of a President is a complicated and often bewildering business in which the ordinary voter has little voice until Election Day. And it is doubtful if he can find a textbook anywhere that will tell him all about it.

In the following Special Report "U.S. News & World Report" presents an exhaustive study of the intricate machinery that reaches from the grassroots precinct to the White House. It provides a ready reference worth saving as a guide to the what, when, where, how and why in this election year of 1972.

—Editor.

In simplest outline, how is a President chosen? First, a candidate campaigns within his own party for its nomination. He must win his party's nomination at a national convention. If a candidate is himself a President seeking re-election, the nomination is usually his for the asking.

After the convention comes a period of competition with the nominee of the other major party and perhaps the nominees of a third or fourth party. The showdown arrives on Election Day. He must win more votes than any other nominee in enough States and the District of Columbia to give him a majority of the electoral votes. If he does all these things, then he has won the right to the office of President of the United States.

What qualifications does the Constitution lay down for those who would become President? A President must be at least 35 years old, must have lived within the U.S. for 14 years, and must be a "natural-born citizen." What a natural-born citizen is, as a presidential qualification, has never been legally defined. No person can be elected President more than twice. Nor can a President be elected more than once if he has served better than half the term to which another President was elected.

When will the nominees of the two major parties be known? As the sitting President, Richard Nixon will be the nominee of his party, barring completely unforeseen events, and is to be nominated at the Republican National Convention that starts in [Miami Beach, FL] on August 21. The Democratic nominee [U.S. Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, was selected at] the Democratic Convention meeting in Miami Beach, FL. . . .

When does a candidate begin to campaign? Often a year and a half or two years before Election Day, he starts to travel extensively about the country to discuss national and international issues. He keeps in touch with State leaders of his party. He tends to visit the politically important States more and more frequently. His supporters raise money for his expenses. Gradually he builds a staff that writes his speeches, works on research and contacts Governors, State chairmen and prospective contributors. Sometimes he declares his candidacy openly, sometimes not. In any case, it is usually apparent that he is a candidate by the start of the election year.

Talking about candidacies, what is meant by the term "dark horse"? A dark horse is a potential candidate who is relatively unknown and given almost no chance for the nomination. James A. Garfield in 1880 and Warren G. Harding in 1920 were Republican dark horses who reached the White House. Wendell Willkie in 1940 was one who did not. John W. Davis, a dark horse, won the Democratic nomination in 1924. This year few if any presidential aspirants are considered real dark horses.

What is a favorite-son candidate? He is a party leader, often a Governor or Senator, who seeks to control his State's delegation to the national convention. He is seldom considered a serious contender. His motives may vary. He may wish to avert a party split in his State as presidential candidates fight over convention delegates. Sometimes a favorite son is advanced by party leaders as a way of keeping their State's delegation independent until signs point clearly toward a winner. Or a favorite son may use his delegation for bargaining purposes, hoping to swing it to the winner at a crucial moment in the convention . . .

PRIMARIES IN THE STATES

How are delegates to a national convention chosen? In several ways. They can be elected by the voters in State primary contests. They can be chosen by party conventions in the States. In some States, central committees select some delegates. In a few States, at-large delegates will go to the Republican and Democratic national conventions because of the office they hold, such as membership on their party's national committee . . .

How does a State presidential primary work? There are two kinds of primaries: One, a delegate-selection primary in which delegates to the national convention are chosen. Two, a presidential-preference primary, in which voters over a whole State express a direct choice on which presidential candidate they prefer.

In some States, a single vote for a candidate is also a vote for a slate of delegates expected to vote for him at the convention. In some other States, the voter casts two ballots: one in the presidential-preference contest and another for convention delegates . . .

All told, how many presidential primaries are there in 1972? Twenty-three . . .

How is a candidate's name placed in a presidential primary? In Florida, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Nebraska, Maryland and Oregon, State authorities place a candidate in their primaries if he is mentioned prominently in the news as a presidential possibility. He can take his name out by signing an affidavit stating he has no intention of becoming a candidate—except in Oregon and possibly in Nebraska.

In some States a candidate can get on the ballot by filing a petition signed by a required number of voters. Often a filing fee must be paid. Always there is a filing deadline, about a month or two before the date of the primary contest . . .

Why does a candidate go through the grueling business of one State primary after another? Why not just concentrate on a few? One reason: There is no better way for him to prove widespread support—that he is a winner. Also, ducking a primary is often taken as a sign of weakness. Sometimes a candidate who needs to become better known feels a primary victory will bring his candidacy to national attention. There is another important reason, particularly true this year when there [were] so many primaries: A candidate can pile up a considerable number of delegate votes by winning these contests . . .

How do party conventions within States select national-convention delegates? In the Democratic Party, most often members gather in wards, townships or precincts and elect delegates to an intermediate convention, say a county convention. This convention chooses delegates to a State convention who usually meet at the congressional-district level also.

This year in the Democratic Party, no more than 25 percent of the National Convention delegates from a State can be selected in the State convention. The rest must be picked at a lower-level convention, mostly at the congressional-district meetings. The exceptions to this rule are Alaska, Delaware, Nevada, North Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming. All these States are too small in population to warrant a multi-tiered convention system . . .

Does the Republican Party use the State primary and convention systems to select delegates? Yes, and in many of the same States as the Democratic Party. However, the Republican primaries and conventions this year will attract far less attention than the Democratic, since it is taken for granted that virtually all the National Convention delegates will go to President Nixon.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Just what is a presidential-nominating convention? It is a large meeting within a political party made up of delegates chosen from the States, the District of Columbia and the territories. The convention meets every presidential-election year and picks the party's presidential and vice-presidential nominees. In both major parties, a simple majority of the delegate votes is enough to win the nomination. At the Democratic Convention, this is 1,509 votes out of a total of 3,016; at the Republican, 674 out of 1,346.

At the Democratic Convention, there [were . . .] more delegates than delegate votes. The reason is that some of the delegates . . . cast fractional votes.

At the Democratic National Convention, how are the delegate votes allotted? There are a total of 3,016, divided as follows:

Alabama	37	Louisiana	44	Oklahoma	39
Alaska	10	Maine	20	Oregon	34
Arizona	25	Maryland	53	Pennsylvania	182
Arkansas	27	Massachusetts	102	Rhode Island	22
California	271	Michigan	132	South Carolina	32
Colorado	36	Minnesota	64	South Dakota	17
Connecticut	51	Mississippi	25	Tennessee	49
Delaware	13	Missouri	73	Texas	130
D. C.	15	Montana	17	Utah	19
Florida	81	Nebraska	24	Vermont	12
Georgia	53	Nevada	11	Virginia	53
Hawaii	17	New Hampshire	18	Washington	52
Idaho	17	New Jersey	109	West Virginia	35
Illinois	170	New Mexico	18	Wisconsin	67
Indiana	76	New York	278	Wyoming	11
Iowa	46	North Carolina	64	Canal Zone	3
Kansas	35	North Dakota	14	Guam	3
Kentucky	47	Ohio	153	Puerto Rico	7
				Virgin Islands	3

At the Republican Convention, how are the votes allotted? There are a total of 1,346, divided as follows:

Alabama	17	Louisiana	20	Oklahoma	22
Alaska	12	Maine	8	Oregon	18
Arizona	18	Maryland	26	Pennsylvania	60
Arkansas	18	Massachusetts	34	Rhode Island	8
California	96	Michigan	48	South Carolina	22
Colorado	20	Minnesota	26	South Dakota	14
Connecticut	22	Mississippi	13	Tennessee	26
Delaware	12	Missouri	30	Texas	52
D. C.	9	Montana	14	Utah	14
Florida	40	Nebraska	16	Vermont	12
Georgia	24	Nevada	12	Virginia	30
Hawaii	14	New Hampshire	14	Washington	24
Idaho	14	New Jersey	40	West Virginia	18
Illinois	58	New Mexico	14	Wisconsin	28
Indiana	32	New York	88	Wyoming	12
Iowa	22	North Carolina	32	Guam	3
Kansas	20	North Dakota	12	Puerto Rico	5
Kentucky	24	Ohio	56	Virgin Islands	3

What if a delegate becomes ill, or cannot vote at the convention for some other reason? If a convention delegate is unable to vote, his place is taken by an alternate delegate. The Democrats [had] 1,897 and the Republicans will have 1,346 alternate delegates.

Are there laws laid down for conduct of the national conventions? No, a presidential-nominating convention operates outside State or Federal law. It organizes itself and sets its own rules. It oversees the seating of delegates. It draws up a platform of positions the party supports. It hears a keynote speech and installs a permanent chairman. Most important, it selects the presidential and vice-presidential nominees of the party. Through its national committee, the convention also organizes the party for the campaign and for the period extending to the next national convention four years later.

Will the 1972 national conventions differ from those of previous years? Yes, particularly the Democratic. A major goal of both conventions is to tighten the convention agendas to hold the attention of nationwide television audiences.

The Democrats [limited] nominating and seconding speeches for each candidate to 15 minutes. Demonstrations [were] banned [and] demonstrations [that did occur] subtracted time from the 15 minutes allotted to the demonstrators' candidate. Seating of State delegations in the Convention hall and the order in which the States ballot [were] selected by lot, rather than by alphabetical order as in the past. Members of the major Convention committees—rules, platform and credentials— [were] elected, not appointed. The platform committee [held . . .] regional meetings over the country to discuss issues.

The biggest Republican change: The Convention is scheduled to last three days instead of four as in 1968. Generally, speeches will be fewer and shorter. Demon-

strations will be allowed, but participants will be limited to delegates and alternates. President Nixon is almost certain to appear in person to deliver the acceptance speech.

Both Democratic and Republican conventions will have more women, young people and representatives of blacks and various ethnic groups among their delegates than in the past . . .

One of the Democratic reforms does away with the unit rule. What does that mean? Under the unit rule at a convention, a bare majority in a State's delegation—one more than half the members—decides how all its members vote. The Democrats have now forbidden use of the unit rule, not only at the Convention, but anywhere in the delegate-selection process, from the lowest level on up. The unit rule has long been banned at the Republican Convention . . .

How is a vice-presidential nominee chosen? With few exceptions, he is chosen by the presidential nominee. Usually a presidential candidate keeps his own counsel on his choice for a running mate until after his own nomination. The reason: Should premature word leak out, rejected vice-presidential aspirants might swing votes to other candidates.

After a candidate wins the presidential nomination, he huddles with party leaders. They weigh several factors. Sometimes geographical balance for the ticket is sought by picking a man from another section of the country. Religious balance sometimes comes into play. Often ideological balance is sought—a "moderate-conservative" to go with a "liberal." At other times, a presidential nominee may seek to promote party unity by giving the nod to a running mate who is not well known and thus noncontroversial. Sometimes a presidential nominee may pay off a political debt in making his choice.

After the decision is made, the convention goes through the routine of balloting for a vice-presidential nominee. But the presidential nominee is virtually certain to get the man he wants . . .

How and when are party platforms drawn up? The Republican Resolutions (platform) Committee meets this year in [Miami Beach] a week before the Convention. The Democratic Platform Committee [held] regional hearings over several weeks before the Miami Beach Convention.

Each State picks a man and a woman Convention delegate for the Republican committee, making a panel of about 100 members. The Democratic committee consist[ed] of 150 members apportioned according to the populations of the States. Both committees submit to their conventions a set of principles and policies on issues —the platform. Minority reports may be filed. Then the conventions vote on the committee recommendations and on amendments.

When a President is running for re-election, he has the dominant voice in shaping his party's platform. Many political analysts say that platforms usually are far less meaningful than the campaign statements of the contending nominees.

What is the function of the credentials committee of a convention? A credentials committee rules on disputes over seating of delegates. For instance, in 1912, the Republican Convention's Credentials Committee rejected supporters of former President Theodore Roosevelt in favor of delegates pledged to President William Howard Taft. The Roosevelt men bolted the party, formed the Progressive (Bull Moose) Party, causing a split in Republican ranks that led to the election of the Democratic nominee, Woodrow Wilson.

Forty years later, in 1952, another Republican credentials fight involved Robert A. Taft, the former President's son. The credentials committee favored Taft supporters but strategists of Dwight D. Eisenhower challenged them on the Convention floor and won.

At the 1968 Democratic Convention, fights flared over seating delegates from a number of States. The credentials committee ruled in favor of a racially integrated delegation from Mississippi that challenged the "regular" delegation because it included only one Negro. At the same time, the committee turned down challenges from supporters of Eugene McCarthy who sought to bar delegates partial to Hubert Humphrey. The Convention itself backed up the credentials committee.

WHEN CAMPAIGN GETS UNDERWAY

Once the conventions are over, what are the next steps? First the Republican and Democratic nominees huddle with their top advisers to map out strategy. They decide which States will be pivotal, and plot a campaign that concentrates on those States. Staffs are enlarged and speaking schedules roughed out. Voting-registration drives are planned. As the days pass, money starts to flow into a wide range of activities. Much of it is poured into television programs, some nationwide. Special appeals are made to various segments of the electorate—ethnic, professional, sometimes religious. "Citizens" groups are formed to attract dissident members of the opposite party and independents.

Vast armies of party workers are sent out to distribute campaign literature, ring doorbells, make phone calls, drum up rallies. At the same time, the presidential and vice-presidential nominees are crisscrossing the country by airplane, addressing carefully staged meetings, holding press conferences, conferring with local politicians, touching base with major contributors, shaking hands with thousands of people.

The big labor organizations and the big-city political "machines" generally fall in line behind the Democratic nominee. The Democratic nominee is sure to appeal for party loyalty—there are more registered Democrats than registered Republicans. This year, he will attack the Nixon Administration's record. President Nixon, as the Republican nominee, will defend his record. But the chances are that he will not make as many personal appearances as his Democratic rival.

When does the campaign really hit full stride? After Labor Day the campaign is well under way. But many political observers say that the mass of voters does not start to think seriously about politics until the baseball World Series ends in early October. By then, the campaign issues are pretty well drawn. The nominees are hammering on the main themes over and over again, with local variations. They try to take advantage of news developments, sometimes trip themselves up with ill-considered, off-the-cuff remarks. They spring surprises to capture headlines.

Sometimes a President not running for re-election will

make dramatic announcements to help the nominee of his party. On Oct. 31, 1968, for example, President Johnson called a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam, a move regarded as helpful to Hubert Humphrey, the Democratic nominee. A President running for re-election maintains much maneuverability. He is in a position to take actions that get headlines. There is speculation that President Nixon will come up with some surprising announcements in October as Election Day nears.

Do public-opinion polls influence the outcome of presidential elections? The voters, the party professionals, and the nominees themselves follow the leading polls carefully. It is debatable whether voters are actually swayed by the results of public-opinion polls. Most experts say they are not. But, though not infallible, the polls do give a fairly good idea of how the campaign is going, whether one nominee is far ahead or whether it will be a race down to the wire. In addition to the opinion surveys that appear in the papers, many private polls are taken for the nominees, to determine what issues are most important to the voters.

How much money is spent on presidential campaigns? It is impossible to nail down exact amounts, but spending by both runs into millions. One estimate is that 10 million dollars was paid out just to win Mr. Nixon the Republican nomination in 1968, and that more than twice that amount was spent by the Democratic candidates in the 1968 primaries.

Campaign spending after the [1968] convention has been estimated at 25 million dollars for Mr. Nixon, 10 million or more for Mr. Humphrey, and 9 million for Governor George Wallace, the third-party nominee. Estimates for Mr. Nixon's entire 1972 re-election campaign run from 34 million to 40 million.

Where does the money go? It is spent on staff salaries, office rent, hiring halls, television programs, airline fares, radio and newspaper advertising, telephone bills, public relations and advertising agencies, printed material, billboards, stickers, hotel rooms, private polls, mailing charges, and many other things . . .

Exactly what has Congress done to limit spending by presidential candidates? The bill recently approved by Congress and signed by the President puts some limits on campaign spending, but it does not set an over-all ceiling. Before the conventions, each presidential candidate may spend up to 13.9 million dollars on advertising of all sorts. After the conventions, each presidential ticket is limited to another 13.9 million dollars on advertising. There is an escalator clause that allows for an increase of several hundred thousand dollars in both amounts because of inflation.

Only 60 percent of the preconvention and postconvention advertising funds can be spent on radio and television commercials. Neither a presidential nor a vice-presidential candidate may spend more than $50,000 of his own or his family's money. Aside from these restrictions, and those on advertising, a presidential candidate can spend all he wants.

Is the much-talked-about youth vote expected to affect the 1972 election? More than 25 million people aged 18 through 24 will be eligible to vote this year in their first presidential election. Nearly 11.5 million youths aged 18 to 20 were recently enfranchised by the 26th Amendment to the Constitution.

ROAD TO THE WHITE HOUSE



CANDIDATE

A candidate takes two main paths to win delegate votes at his party's national nominating convention—one in States that choose delegates in primaries, the other in States that choose delegates in party conventions.

PRIMARIES

Voters in primary States choose delegates to the national convention in two general ways—in some States, by electing delegates directly; in others, by showing a preference for a presidential candidate.

LOCAL CONVENTIONS

Precinct or township meetings in a State choose delegates to county conventions, which in turn elect delegates to congressional-district and State conventions.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

Conventions of congressional districts select the bulk of the State's delegates to the national convention.

STATE CONVENTIONS

A State convention chooses the State's remaining delegates to the national convention.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Delegates choose the nominee of each major party—with the Democratic Convention this year starting July 10, the Republican, August 21.

ELECTION DAY

Voters, in choosing between candidates, actually pick presidential electors, known as the Electoral College—people expected to support a specific candidate. Election Day this year is November 7.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Presidential electors meet in State capitals on December 18 to cast their electoral votes, to be officially counted in Washington on Jan. 6, 1973. A majority of electoral votes—270 out of 538—is needed for election as President. The winner will be sworn in on Jan. 20, 1973.

Note: Outline shown here reflects typical procedures; variations occur in many States.

Many of these young people will not take the time to register and vote. Even so, in sheer numbers, the youth vote this year is almost certain to be larger than ever before. In a very close race, it could swing the balance in some States. So far, many more young voters are registering Democratic than Republican.

How many people usually vote in a presidential election? In 1968, more than 31,785,000 people voted for Mr. Nixon and a little more than 31,275,000 for Mr. Humphrey. Mr. Wallace received 9,906,000 votes, and minor-party nominees were given 245,000 votes. The total of more than 73 million set an all-time record. Experts say that, with millions of young people newly eligible, the total vote this year could go beyond 80 million.

The turnout of voters in 1968 amounted to 67.8 percent of the voting-age population of 116,535,000 at that time. In that year, the proportion of young people voting —those up to age 25—was less than for any other age group. A higher percentage of men voted than women, more whites than nonwhites, and more employed people than unemployed.

The U. S. Census Bureau estimates that the voting-age population in 1972 is 139,642,000.

If a party's nominee dies between convention time and Election Day, how is he replaced? The national committee of his party has the authority to select a new presidential nominee.

How is Election Day established? Federal law places it on the Tuesday immediately after the first Monday in November, in the fourth year after the previous election of a President. This year, Election Day comes on November 7.

And is the President actually elected on that day? No, not strictly speaking. The presidential electors, popularly known as the Electoral College, are elected that day. However, except in rare cases, it is easy to translate the nationwide popular vote into electoral votes. Thus, almost always, the next President is known. The real winners—the presidential electors—are ignored in the news.

What role do presidential electors play? When the voters go to the polls on Election Day, they are actually voting for the electors, who later meet to elect the President and Vice President. For instance, the person who votes for the Democratic nominee really votes for the electors in his State who are selected to vote later for the Democratic nominee. If a person wants to vote for the Republican candidate, he votes for a different set of electors.

Some States list only the names of the electors on their ballots under party headings. In others, the names of the presidential and vice-presidential nominees together with the names of the electors are listed. But most States print merely the names of the presidential and vice-presidential nominees on their ballots.

Do the presidential electors vote by States? All the victorious electors in one State vote for the presidential nominee who captures the most popular votes in that State. The electors are not divided proportionately among the presidential contenders within a State. It's a winner-take-all proposition. However, there is one exception—Maine's four electoral votes must be divided this way: Two electoral votes go to the Statewide winner, the other two to whoever wins in each of the State's two congressional districts.

In the past, there have been instances where states' electoral votes have been split, but they have been rare.

Could President Nixon lose the 1972 election, even if he draws more popular votes on November 7 than his opponents? Yes, he could win more popular votes and yet lose. That is because the electors vote by States. Assume this situation: Mr. Nixon carries some of the highly populated States by overwhelming margins, but loses other populous States by narrow margins. It then would be possible for him to win more popular votes on November 7 than his Democratic opponent and yet not get enough electoral votes to win.

Has a nominee ever won more popular votes than an opponent and yet lost the Presidency? Yes. In 1824 Andrew Jackson achieved a margin of more than 37,000 popular votes over John Quincy Adams, but not enough electoral votes to gain the Presidency.

In 1876 Samuel J. Tilden, a Democrat, won approximately 250,000 more popular votes than Rutherford B. Hayes, a Republican. A commission of eight Republicans and seven Democrats awarded 22 contested electoral votes to Mr. Hayes for a total of 185 electoral votes to Mr. Tilden's 184. Mr. Hayes became President by a margin of one electoral vote.

In 1888 Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, drew better than 90,000 more popular votes than Benjamin Harrison, a Republican. Yet Mr. Harrison became President because he won a majority of the electoral votes.

It is interesting, too, that several Presidents have been elected even though they did not get a majority of the total popular vote although they won more votes than their competitors. In these cases, there were more than two nominees. These "minority" Presidents include Abraham Lincoln in 1860, James A. Garfield in 1880, Grover Cleveland in 1884 and 1892, Woodrow Wilson in 1912 and 1916, Harry Truman in 1948, John F. Kennedy in 1960 and Mr. Nixon in 1968. But all won a majority of the electoral votes, and thus the Presidency.

How many electoral votes will it take to win in 1972? It will take 270, which is a bare majority of the total 538 electoral votes of the States and the District of Columbia. The same applies to electing a Vice President.

When and where do the electors meet? This year the electors meet on December 18 in their State capitals. The District of Columbia electors meet in Washington, D. C. Each elector casts one vote for a presidential nominee and one vote for a vice-presidential nominee. The results are sent by registered mail to the president of the U.S. Senate, the incumbent Vice President.

Must an elector always vote for the presidential nominee of his party? No, but in almost every case he does. For instance, a Republican elector elected on November 7 is personally committed to vote on December 18 for the Republican presidential nominee. Some State laws even require that an elector vote for the nominee of his party. However, if he does not, and votes for the nominee of another party, his ballot must be counted as he actually voted.

How are electors allotted among the States? Each State gets a number of electors equal to its full delegation in Congress—the number of its members in the House of Representatives plus two Senators. There is one variation of this and it applies this year:

When a presidential election comes two years after a census, then the allotment of presidential electors is based on the size of the State delegations in the new Congress to be elected at the same time the President is elected. For instance, as a result of reapportionment of congressional districts based on the 1960 census, 38 Representatives have been representing California in the House. This entitled California to 40 electoral votes—38 men in the House plus two Senators—in the 1968 presidential election. However, because of population growth as measured by the 1970 census, California will be entitled to 43 seats in the new House to be elected this year. Thus, 45 presidential electors, not 40, will cast votes next December 18 in California.

Are there other changes in congressional delegations that affect the electoral-vote count this year? Yes. These States gain one electoral vote each: Arizona, Colorado and Texas. Florida gains three. The following States lose one electoral vote each: Alabama, Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin. New York and Pennsylvania lose two electoral votes each.

How many electors does each State and the District of Columbia get? In 1972 the States get the following number of electors or electoral votes:

Alabama	9	Louisiana	10	Ohio	25
Alaska	3	Maine	4	Oklahoma	8
Arizona	6	Maryland	10	Oregon	6
Arkansas	6	Massachusetts	14	Pennsylvania	27
California	45	Michigan	21	Rhode Island	4
Colorado	7	Minnesota	10	South Carolina	8
Connecticut	8	Mississippi	7	South Dakota	4
Delaware	3	Missouri	12	Tennessee	10
Florida	17	Montana	4	Texas	26
Georgia	12	Nebraska	5	Utah	4
Hawaii	4	Nevada	3	Vermont	3
Idaho	4	New Hampshire	4	Virginia	12
Illinois	26	New Jersey	17	Washington	9
Indiana	13	New Mexico	4	West Virginia	6
Iowa	8	New York	41	Wisconsin	11
Kansas	7	North Carolina	13	Wyoming	3
Kentucky	9	North Dakota	3		

A special case is made of the District of Columbia which has no voting delegation in Congress. It receives 3.

Can a President and a Vice President come from the same State? Yes, although it is extremely unlikely that a convention would nominate two men from the same State. The Constitution says that the presidential electors of a State can vote for only one man when both presidential and vice-presidential nominees come from their State. They cannot vote for one for President and the other for Vice President.

To pose a hypothetical example, assume both presidential and vice-presidential nominees are from Kentucky. The electors of all other States and the District of Columbia could vote for both candidates. However, the presidential electors of Kentucky could vote for only one of the two men because both are residents of Kentucky. Presumably, they would vote for the head of the ticket, rather than his running mate.

However, if the presidential nominee from Kentucky won by a decisive margin in the Electoral College, he probably would carry his vice-presidential nominee into office without Kentucky's electoral votes.

What happens if the winner of the popular vote on November 7 dies before the Electoral College meets on December 18? Remember, a President is not actually elected until the electors meet. Also, the electors are technically free to vote for whomever they wish. There are no good precedents to follow in case a nominee dies during this period. Many experts say that apparently the national committee of the deceased nominee's party would attempt to provide another nominee.

Where are the electoral votes counted? At 1 p.m. on Jan. 6, 1973, members of the Senate and House meet in the House chamber. The president of the Senate, who is the incumbent Vice President, presides. Certificates showing how the electors voted are opened and counted.

How is a President selected if no nominee gets a majority of the electoral votes? The Constitution requires a majority of the full Electoral College for election. If no presidential nominee gets a majority, then the decision is turned over to the House of Representatives. It chooses a President from among the three men with the most electoral votes. The House votes by State delegation, with each delegation casting one vote. A majority of the members of each delegation determines how the State's single vote will be cast. If members of a delegation are evenly divided, then that State's one vote is not counted. A majority of all the States is needed for election. The District of Columbia's nonvoting delegate is not entitled to vote.

Has the House of Representatives ever decided an election? Yes. The election of 1800 resulted in 73 electoral votes each for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. Jefferson won on the 36th ballot in the House. The election of 1824 gave Andrew Jackson 99 electoral votes, John Quincy Adams 84, William H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. Since no one received a majority, the election went to the House. Adams won on the first ballot.

How is a Vice President chosen if no nominee wins a majority of the electoral votes? In that case the Senate selects a Vice President from the two men with the most electoral votes. Each Senator casts one vote, and election requires a majority of the full membership.

Could a third-party nominee this year throw the presidential contest into the House of Representatives? It's possible, but not likely. More likely is a strategy of swinging the balance in the Electoral College. If neither the Republican nor Democratic nominee commands the needed 270 electoral votes this year to win the Presidency, a third-party nominee with a block of electoral votes might bargain with both the major-party nominees and then turn his electoral votes over to the nominee who more nearly conforms to his own views, giving that nominee enough votes for the Presidency.

What happens if the President-elect dies after the Electoral College elects him, but before he takes office? The Vice President-elect becomes President when the new term starts.

What happens if the election has been thrown into the House and that body is deadlocked over its choice when the new term starts? The Vice President-elect acts as President until a President qualifies for office.

When does the new President take office? The present presidential term ends at noon on Jan. 20, 1973. The President-elect starts functioning as President the second he is sworn in.

Reprinted from "U.S. News & World Report".
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WALL PATROL

SFC D. Mahoney
Photos by
SP5 Michael Kelly and
SFC D. Mahoney

THE YOUNG PFC slipped the M-60 onto its jeep mount and secured it.

"Hey, sarge," he called to the patrol leader. "How come the ammo's cased and banded?"

"Whaa?" he murmured under his breath, absorbed in checking out the two vehicles.

"The ammo?"

"Oh," came the quick reply. "We do everything to keep from getting into a fire fight. Weapons are a last resort. Theirs are loaded and we don't want any accidents, intentional or otherwise."

Satisfied, the soldier slides into the back behind the gun as the driver and another patrol member hop in the front.

"Gosh, it's chilly this morning," he thought. Seventy-six miles to go. Forty checkpoints. At least 5 hours, not including lunch. "It's going to be a long day."

For a split second the morning stillness is so loud you can feel it. Then the radios crackle on, steel pots are adjusted, engines sputter against the cold, then burst into life and you move out of the kaserne, down the cobblestone streets toward The Wall.

The few people who are out smile and wave as you move down the wide thoroughfare.

"Not much traffic this morning."

"Nah, but wait till after lunch. Everybody'll be out."

As the vehicles pull up to The Wall, not too far from "Checkpoint Charlie," the drab lifelessness hits for the first time. In the gray light of dawn the area around The Wall seems to lose all color. There's only black, white and a series of gray tones left. In the distance, atop Axel Springer's publishing plant, a flashing news sign sends news to the East, trying to cut through the gloom.

Men and vehicles move down Leipziger Strasse, a back street no wider than many alleys.

"What's that 'KZ' smeared on the wall?"

"The Germans do it. It stands for 'concentration camp.'"

"Oh!"

The patrol stays as close to The Wall as possible—so close you can reach out and touch it. They only veer away when a building or other obstruction forces them to. They pause just long enough to climb into the observation towers and have a look.

"No changes in daily activity that I can see. Any new construction?"

"Nope."

A sharp turn and The Wall is gone. A canal is now the barrier.

"It's easy to swim but not too many try it," the NCOIC recounts. "Most of the windows are boarded or walled up and at night they're well lit. That white strip painted on walls next to the canal makes it real bright. A shadow can easily be seen.

"And their river patrol. Those guys are the best. Like the other East German guards, most are card-carrying Communists but their reliability factor is much higher.

"You also gotta' remember they rotate those guys frequently so they don't get a chance to make friends. You can't trust anybody, not even the guy next to you."

One of the privates picked up the conversation.

"I was on patrol here one night and we'd gotten word that radicals were going to get the U.S. and Russians into an incident. You gotta' keep cool in times like that. One mistake could cause an international incident.

"We caught sight of something floating in the water. It looked like a big bag, a canvas bag like you put bodies in. We stopped, turned on our lights and finally fished it out.

"You know what it was. Garbage! That's all! Garbage!"

Leaving the canal behind, we were at the newer part of The Wall. Instead of barbed wire or jagged glass at the top, rotating piping is used to stop a person just long enough to be shot. Since August 1961 when 58-year-old Ida Siekmann plunged four stories to her death to escape pursuing Vopos (East German People's Police) more than 65 have lost their lives attempting to get past The Wall that has divided friends, lovers, wives and husbands, parents and offspring for more than a decade.

Man Traps. At one of the observation points, a young woman points out to her son one of the 200 guard towers, the electronic fence, dog runs, trip wires, pillboxes, 9-foot trenches, tank-stopping dragon teeth, a patrol road for mounted guards and "the death strip," a plowed area that reveals each footprint.

There are emergency generators in case the power fails and telephone jacks where a roving patrol can plug in and talk to men in the towers. Fluorescent lighting and white paint turn The Wall into a brilliant thoroughfare at night. The standard joke is, "The reason there is so little lighting in East Berlin is that all the power must go to feed The Wall."

There's a feeling of futility as you drive away and see a sign pointing the way to a town just 4 kilometers distant—except The Wall blocks your path. Warning signs tell when you're leaving the American Sector and when you're about to enter the Soviet Zone.

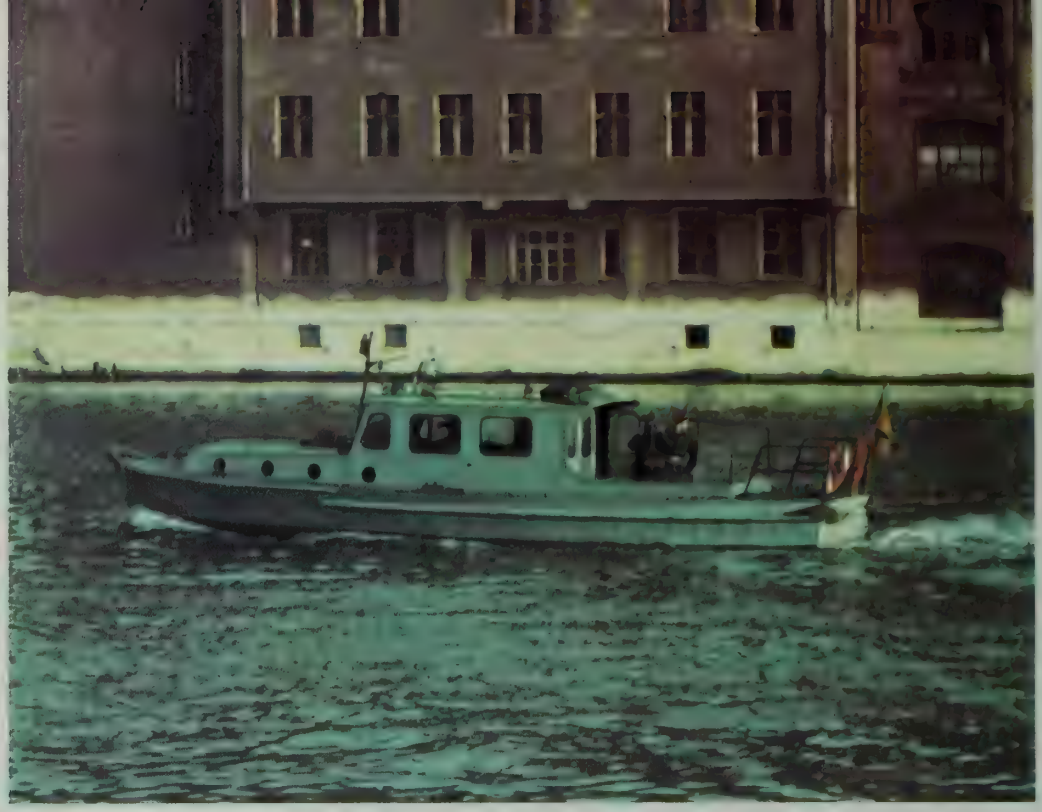
At one point, near a city park, people stroll along the canal bank enjoying the bright spring day. Some are even trying their luck at fishing.

Suddenly, happiness ends. There





Recon Platoon traces erratic 76-mile path of The Wall up stairways, down back alleys and areas thought impassable.



An East German patrol boat, walled windows and white wall guard against escape. Small crosses dot The Wall's landscape where such attempts have failed. At times it reaches the place where even children of the West are apprehensive of any uniforms.





are no children playing. No bright green grass, just stark, bare ground. Even the geese and ducks stay away. The Soviet Zone juts out, taking up both sides and warning signs steer everyone away. No guards are in sight but a quick glance across the canal brings to view The Wall and still another tower.

There's a bridge with no flooring. A road that's torn up. A railroad with rails bent and barricaded.

The patrol continues to trace The Wall down short, narrow paths meant for bicycles and feet . . . up two flights of stairs . . . up hills with 60 percent grades . . . around trees where there's just enough room for the vehicle and nothing more. You travel through areas thought impassable, over cobblestone streets, narrow dirt roads and broad traffic-jammed *strasses*—from Checkpoint Charlie to Freedom Bridge where the sector finally ends and there's time for a hot dog and coffee. Time to tousle the hair of a cute little German girl and talk with a young lad about John Wayne.

It's the last patrol for the 2d Battalion, 6th Infantry, for 4 weeks. Now it'll be 2 weeks of training, 2 weeks at the operations center and then back for 2 more weeks at The Wall.

For some there'll be German language classes. Each man must now attend the 18-week language course for 2 hours each morning on duty days. For others there'll be "Combat in Cities" training in the British and American sectors. It includes learning how to defend the city or how to get out if it becomes necessary, house-to-house fighting, rappelling, defensive tactics. For new men, those who've been selected, screened and tried out for a month, there are classes on Russian equipment, personnel, electronics equipment, uniforms and demolitions, to name a few.

These men must be able to do their own demolition work, find fording places, classify bridges, call in air or artillery strikes, read maps and move quickly and unseen through city or woods, if the necessity presents itself. Still the duty has its advantages.

"Everybody's neck is in more or less the same barrel," the NCOIC explains. "It takes all of us working together. There's a reason for everything. We can see this guy standing 25 meters away with a loaded weapon watching us. He means business. We see how he trains and know we'd better be trained as good or better. It draws us closer together."

But a PFC put it best. "I've been here 7½ months and at times it gets pretty cooped up here in Berlin . . . But it does make us pretty close. We've got something worthwhile to do and a good unit to do it in."



Berlin: West & Ost

SFC D. Mallicoat

Photos by
SP5 Michael Reilly





A Saturday night's activity along main streets in East and West Berlin illustrates this city of contradiction. East German soldiers goose-step in front of a memorial decrying militarism and fascism.

BERLIN—CITY OF contradiction—belies Abraham Lincoln's warning that "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Three million Germans—beset by stresses that could lead to internal strife—are daily facing down that challenge. Berlin is divided. And Berlin is standing.

Many claim, however, that this precarious arrangement would have come apart at the seams if it had not been for the Berlin Wall. This "Fortification for the Protection of Peace" was built in late 1961 by the government of East Germany to keep East Berliners in, especially those with professional and technical skills. Encircling 185 square miles, the structure did its work. The wall stemmed the flow of people from East to West Germany by way of Berlin and thereby helped bring economic stability to East Germany.

In June this year, with the signing of the Berlin accord, West Berliners gained the right to enter the East. But even that "peace move" was filled with contradictions. The West Berlin government stated that the agreement gives their people the right to enter the same day. The East German government says no—only in case of emergency.

East Berlin is actually the Soviet Zone, yet the So-

viet presence is rarely seen. Instead, there's the Volkspo or Border Guard. These guards are part of the East German Army which, by virtue of the Potsdam Agreement, are not supposed to exist within Berlin. But then, East Berlin is not supposed to be the capital of East Germany—but it is, or so their government states.

A showplace for the socialist form of government, East Berlin itself is a contradiction. To be sure there's ample food in the stores downtown, but what of the breadlines that skirt the city; what of the sporting goods stores that sell no hunting rifles; what of the decorated store windows with no products on display; what of the sealed doorways and staircases or the building fronts that are nothing but bombed-out shells, remainders of the past?

New construction in the East is drab, cold, angular —and cheap. Many of the new buildings are cracking at foundation lines and along walls. Traffic is sparse and cars are scarce. At the height of a Friday or Saturday evening when the West is throbbingly alive with color and gaiety and streams of traffic, the East boasts a dance hall with very few couples, streets devoid of cars or buses and a wide, mile-long well-lit plaza with only a scattering of strollers window shopping.

One of the few lights in the East is at the main train station where an illuminated travelling news sign refers to the "Volksrepublik of China" and tells of the "American Luftwaffe" striking Vietnam. To get the other side of the news glance across The Wall to Axel Springer's skyscraper-top news flasher carrying Western style reports courtesy of the "Berliner Morgen Post."

Nearly every famous historical, political and religious building in the once-unified city is located in East Berlin. Other landmarks of recent origin symbolize this city of confrontation and contradiction.

"The Pope's Revenge," a giant TV tower in the East, was built with funds originally earmarked to rebuild a war-damaged cathedral. It was designed by a West German architect who made sure that the shadow cast by the structure appears in the shape of a cross. The embarrassed East German government has tried to change the configuration but to no avail.

In West Berlin, the war-scarred Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church remains as a monument for those who might forget war's devastation. A bell-tower and chapel enhance its beauty with hundreds of small blue stained windows.

But perhaps most impressive of all is the Russian War Memorial of East Berlin, marking the grave of 5,000 war dead. A Russian soldier is depicted smashing the swastika with his sword. In his arm he cradles a German orphan. Strange as it may seem, this memorial decrying militarism and fascism finds soldiers goose-stepping every half hour during the changing of the guard.

Hospitality is more than a memory at this

Island of Friendship

"There is no friendship without freedom, no freedom without the friendship of brothers."—anon.

The rhythmic roar of the chopper gives way to the shrill laughter of on-rushing children. Bubbling with excitement, they grab the GIs' bags and boxes, refusing to let the soldiers carry anything.

As one soldier steps to the ground a 6-year-old leaps into his arms. Quietly a small girl glances up into another soldier's face and gently slips her hand into his. Even adults nearby momentarily lose the look of tension that normally rivets their faces.

These men are not World War II liberators. It's not Korea or Vietnam. It's Germany today. For a decade two teams of three U.S. servicemen, members of the 287th MP Detachment, have maintained a round-the-clock vigil at this tiny exclave—Steinstuecken. This hamlet of 33 houses, 180 people, 65 of them children, consists of 31½ acres completely surrounded by Communist East Germany.

As the soldiers and children move toward the mayor's house at 10 Bernhard Beyerstrasse cold reality comes sharply into focus. The street is blocked at both ends by tangled barbed wire backed by a stark grey concrete wall. Just a few feet from the path is one of several East German guard towers where "Vopos" (East German People's Police) watch every move.

The only link between the hamlet and West Berlin, less than a mile distant, is a closely guarded, narrow country lane. East German checkpoints control access at each end. Residents, relatives willing to undergo a laborious registration process and other designated persons are the only ones allowed to use the road. The American soldiers must fly in and out by chopper.

The root of the problem goes back to 1920 when Greater Berlin was incorporated. Some of the smaller parcels of land, although

Traits and Trends. You can identify an East Berliner by his eyes. Unlike Germans many U.S. soldiers have come to know, the East Berliner is subdued. Furtive glances are all they'll allow. Not unfriendly, but, well, envious.

The people are well dressed for the most part and their cultural activities are either free or very cheap. The people are regimented. There's no running to cross against the light. Pedestrians stand and wait even though no car is in sight.

They make themselves known to you by hidden smiles, slight nods. They don't want to be seen talking to Americans. Curiosity is there, enough to interrupt shopping or cause small traffic jams but not enough to face a camera or a recorder.

In the West, the neon-busy world of strippers, topless waitresses and seemingly endless night spots belie the subsurface apprehension that comes with awareness that five divisions of Soviet troops surround them. Within West Berlin thousands of allied troops and weapons stand at the ready. It's all too much. The young people are leaving despite generous financial incentives. To them it's "a plastic bubble that's bound to break."

Only the children of both the East and West are the same. Whether at The Wall or within the shadow of the Russian War Memorial, they laugh and play, happy only that another day has dawned.



The Russian War Memorial marks the grave of 5,000 war dead.

separate from the city, still came under its jurisdiction. Steinstuecken became part of Berlin's Zehlendorf district.

Proximity to swimming and boating on nearby Wannsee Lake made it one of the most desirable of Berlin suburbs. Then came the postwar dismemberment and suddenly the people were accidental exiles. In 1951, 1952 and 1961, the Communists sought to regain the territory but all in vain.

In 1961, when The Wall went up, MP teams were sent to Steinstuecken. They were readily accepted by the people; the mayor even made a portion of his home available for their residence. One bedroom, a kitchen and an arms and equipment room serve as round-robin quarters for the teams which normally rotate after 3 days. There's even television—German television because the American Forces Network TV signal is not strong in that area. And it's things like that which cause a morale problem.

"There's just nothing to do," states a PFC. "We walk the wall, all 220 meters of it, every 4 hours, listen to the radio and that's about it. There's no fraternizing with the young ladies."

There's also a no partying rule —but sometimes it gets broken on special occasions. "Last Christmas was really nice," a SP4 recalls. "We were stuck out here for 10 days and figured it was gonna be a drag. Then on Christmas eve and Christmas day the people dropped by bringing homemade cookies. We had quite a time. The mayor came by for coffee and gave each of us a bottle of champagne."

Then there are the times when the chopper can't fly due to weather conditions.

"The other team once had to stay here 17 days straight," the SP4 explains. "If the food supply gets low, the people bring it through for us. Or if we want something special we give them the money and a note and they pick it up for us. Duty's really a good thing here."

The signing of the Berlin accord will mark an end to this elite patrol. The Wall will remain but now the regular patrol teams will be able to check it out. But the people of Steinstuecken will not soon forget the smiling American soldiers at the house on 10 Beyerstrasse.

Black powder buffs do their thing—

SKIRMISH

Barney Halloran





CONSTANT slow rain beat on the long gray raincapes; beards and mustaches bristled with raindrops and pipe smoke hung unmoving in the air. The ground was spongy-wet as the artillerymen pushed their pieces onto the field.

Downrange the targets stood out against the green Virginia mountains as the guns were wheeled on line and the precise business of aiming began.

Far down the field near the split rail fenceposts a gun crew from the 3d Massachusetts Artillery laid brass sights down on their model 1864 3-inch ordnance rifle. Curious onlookers gathered close to the edge of the field to watch the shoot but an artillery sergeant kept the crowd at a distance.

Not far from the 3d Massachusetts a strange looking German crew unlimbered a Krupp model 1865 3.2-inch gun. The piece had been bought with Confederate money but wound up at Bannerman's Island on the Hudson River when the ship carrying it was stopped by a Union blockade vessel. The Federals kept the gun.

With no sun shining, the bronze barrel of a





Everything except the wristwatch is Civil War era or an exact copy. The cannon is a half-scale 12-pounder; the musket is an original Harpers Ferry model.

Confederate Tredegar 12-pounder looked dull. Its crew labored to support its 1-ton weight with boards and planking.

The men manning the big guns looked tired. Throughout the morning they had been on line squinting down the barrels of their Sharps, Smiths and Spenser carbines. Black powder smoke had hung in the wet air making each shot harder. Now as they moved their guns, mud sucked at their boots. They were justly tired.

Not far up the hill, wives and children moved quickly from tent to tent. Gingham bonnets did little to ward off the rain or keep out the chill. The mud in front of the sutler's stores was half a foot deep but business was brisk. Camp followers always do well when the quartermaster can't supply all the hardware men need for their camp kits.

Swords, buttons, belt buckles, firelocks for muskets, stocks, bayonets, leather cartridge boxes, freshly tinned canteens, bullet molds, rain caps and kepis—the Civil War version of the fatigue hat—were selling briskly.

By late afternoon the women folk were dressing for a formal ball. Some would celebrate that night once the smoke cleared and it was decided who had won the field that day. The North-South Skirmish Association tries to make its twice annual national competitions at Fort Shenandoah outside of Winchester, VA, a family affair. And it does. A separate contest is held to judge wives' costumes.

Beginnings. The association president this year is CPT Dick Corrigan. He's an instructor at the Armor School, Fort Knox, KY, and one of three brothers on active duty in the Army. Mark and Pat are both at Fort Bliss, TX. Mark, a captain, is at Air Defense Artillery Advanced course. Pat's a lieutenant at Air Defense Artillery Basic course.

"The North-South Skirmish Association has been around since the early 1950s," explained Dick. "It all started in a little town called Berwyn, MD. A muzzle-loading rifle match was held one weekend and it was picked up by the newspapers; another club from Norfolk challenged."

As Dick looked out at the line of dripping shooters he couldn't help but comment, "It looks like this is our kind of weather. The original match between the Berwyn Bluebellies and the Norfolk Gray Backs took place in the same kind of weather." In May 1950 the two clubs marched out onto the field in uniform to the tune of "Dixie" and shot it out by the numbers.

"You see, we're primarily a shooting organization—individual and team matches. We don't make any attempt to recreate battles."

Since its founding the North-South Skirmish Association (NSSA) has grown to include more than 150 organizations in the Eastern United States. The basic organization is the company—at its smallest, an eight-man team. Dick's company is the 5th Virginia Cavalry from Milwaukee, WI. Geographical location really doesn't matter much but uniforms and equipment do.

Many of the uniforms worn by the shooters are original Civil War issue and if not, the copies could fool a tailor. Everything is hand-stitched, including the cartridge boxes. The only things that look out of place on the shooting line are ear protectors and yellow shooters' glasses. The weapons are either genuine Civil War pieces or approved NSSA replicas.

Mark Corrigan explained: "What we're trying to do is protect people from cheap black-powder guns and save them some money. If manufacturers or importers know we're watching their standards they'll think twice before reducing the quality or workmanship of their product." Ralph Nader would be proud. The NSSA is practicing consumer protection for black-powder shooters.

As the rain grew heavier, Mark picked up a Civil War Enfield musket on sale at a sutler's stall. "Take this piece for example; it's safe to shoot and could probably last another 200 years if properly taken care of." That's a chore a modern soldier would balk at.



Weapons Care. Muzzle loaders still wash their guns after a shoot. That's right, hot soap and water. Black powder is more corrosive than modern propellants and unless the weapon is cleaned almost immediately after firing, it's pretty certain the bore will be ruined. A shooter starts by cutting a bar of soap in little pieces and stirring them in a pail with a wooden paddle. The barrel is plunged into the hot soapy water. Patches are run up and down the bore until soapy water gurgles out the nipple hole at the end of the breech. Hot water is poured through the barrel until it's clean. When the hot water evaporates, the barrel is dry. A coat of oil stops any rust.

Most of the rifles being shot are originals. The more rare are the United States Rifled-Musket, Model 1855 and United States Rifle Model 1841. The 1841 is often called the "Harpers Ferry" for the armory where it was manufactured. To make matters confusing, the '41 has also been called the "Yager" and "Mississippi Rifle."

Many of these guns are rare today because most of them were used up—simply worn out. When Jefferson Davis became Secretary of War in 1853, he urged that the Army be armed only with rifles—muskets were out. In 1855 a new rifle was adopted by the Army. Its .58 caliber was .04 larger than the 1841. A new "cross hair" front sight was supplied that could be slipped over the barrel.

In the meantime the Springfield and Harpers Ferry armories were converting older muskets. In 1856, '57, '58 and '59 flintlock muskets were







Counterclockwise: An original smoothbore 12-pounder sets in the rain. One-hundred-ten years ago these same guns boomed like summer thunder in the same Virginia valley. One of many costumed lasses passes out homemade candy. The Minie ball was responsible for many of the war's casualties—it flattened on impact.

rifled, converted to percussion and equipped with long-range sights. Contracts were let to civilian firms to convert thousands more. In the years that followed, those guns were completely worn out and finally discarded.

The reason rifles were in and muskets out was simple. By the 1850s it was possible to load rifles as fast as muskets and achieve more accurate fire in less time. When balls were still being used, it took a lot of energy and time to ram a round into the tight grooves of a rifle but about 1840 the problem was solved.

The Minie ball was the solution, although the Minie ball is not in fact a ball. The cone-shaped bullet designed by Captain Claude Minie of the French Army had a hollow base. When the powder exploded, the hollow expanded into the rifling. Voila—it worked so well that the skirmishers still use Minie bullets today.

"Some of the sutlers sell cardboard cartridges, some shooters fold their own," Mark explained. "Black powder is measured into the cartridge, then the greased Minie bullet is plugged into the other end. On the firing line, a good shooter can load his rifle in less than half a minute."

Cartridge boxes hang open. The shooter reaches in, pulls out a cardboard case and lifts it to his mouth. Holding the bullet in his teeth, he pours the powder charge down the bore. The bullet is started down the bore by hand and then rammed home. A firing cap is laid on the gun's nipple as the piece is cocked and brought up to the shooter's cheek.

Targets vary from clay pots at 50 and 100 yards for rifles to 25-yard targets for pistols. Clay pigeons are used for carbine matches as the whole team lines up to open fire: 20 clay pots on a board at 20 yards, ten 3-inch pots at 50 yards and a 4-inch stake at 50 yards. A line is drawn across the stake and the team is supposed to cut off the board at the line. That's a lot of lead.

The artillery shoot is another affair. The guns unlimber at 150 yards. Fifteen-inch bulls are lined up for the rifled guns and 28-inch bulls for the smooth bores. All charges are determined from a table that prescribes the weight of projectiles and ounces of powder according to caliber. The 3-incher from the 3d Massachusetts Artillery, for example, was firing a concrete-filled evaporated milk can with an 8-ounce charge of black powder. Deviation from the table is not allowed.

The Krupp gun (with twice its allowed charge) is capable of accurate fire up to 5 miles. One-point-one pounds of black powder does the trick, and that's very little. But the Krupp model 1865 is a wondrous piece of gear. Experts from Aberdeen Proving Ground believe it's the world's first antiaircraft gun. What aircraft in 1865?

Observation balloons were used by Napoleon long before the Civil War and became very handy for spotting enemy movements and watching the fall of shot. That's probably why the Krupp can elevate to 45 degrees. It is, after all, an "88" just like the famous World War I and II guns.

Safety Standards. To keep things safe, all NSSA firing is controlled from a tower with loudspeakers. Artillery ammunition poses a particular hazard. To prevent accidents the rules go something like this: "Charges must be wrapped in at least one complete layer of heavy aluminum foil. Powder charges will not be contained in plastic bags. Powder charges will be limited to the number of rounds needed for a given skirmish . . . and charges will not be prepared at the site of any official skirmish."

Foil wrapped charges are carried in individual containers which protect them from leaks and punctures. During gun drill the charge is carried to the number 2 cannoneer who removes the foil bag and returns the empty container to the number 4 cannoneer.

Although black powder is used in considerable lots by the skirmishers, it's surprising to discover that black powder is no longer being manufactured in the United States. Almost all the powder used is manufactured in Scotland. Dick explained why. "Black powder has come off the market because people are afraid that it could be used too easily by anarchists to make bombs. Low explosive and gasoline bombs are still being built but the squeeze is on to remove black powder. It's the only thing we can shoot with, though."

Just to keep it all in the family, which contains a large number of active duty and retired service personnel, and not bother any neighbors, the skirmishes bought the 200-odd acres that is now known as Fort Shenandoah. The site is used throughout the year as a camping ground and recreation area for skirmishers and their families.

Since uniform regulations are in force, what would a newcomer wear? The least sophisticated setup seen was true Civil War: bare-headed, wet, corn-cob pipe, wrapped in a blanket—"to be wool, gray letters U.S. in black, 4 inches high; 7 feet long by 5½ feet wide and to weigh 5 pounds"—bare-footed and shivering.

Medics and kids in a

Colorado Toedown

Barney Halloran



Medics helping kids—it's a worldwide pattern. Here SP5 Tom Balcerzak attends a volunteer hiker for the March of Dimes.

There it sat, all big and green and surrounded by dozens of kids. On the back of the ambulance were two young ladies being treated for blisters—one by a volunteer civilian doctor and the other by a volunteer Army corpsman from Fort Carson, CO.

Dr. William Wood and SP5 Tom Balcerzak were tending to an army of youngsters who were on the last 6 miles of a 20-mile hike for the March of Dimes. Each kid was being sponsored by a local Colorado Springs club or business and would be paid for the number of miles he hiked before the day was over. Proceeds would go to the March of Dimes.

But there were casualties.

Deftly, patiently, Tom swabbed and mended while speaking in the soft, confident tones characteristic of a medic who's spent long hours in the field. It was no accident; he'd returned recently from Vietnam.

How did he happen to volunteer for this job?

"Oh I don't know . . . " A young lady patient winced as medicine made contact with a blister. " . . . it gives me something to do today."

"Spend much of your time in the bush?" asked the man from SOLDIERS.

The question went unanswered as the medic began to inspect another blistered foot.

"Would you believe the whole tour — 11th Armored and 101st Airborne."

As another wounded marcher had her feet carefully taped and was given a prescription of foot soak instructions by Doc Wood, Tom who's now attached to the 4th Infantry Division at Fort Carson, made a self-evident statement:

"I really enjoy working with these kids and give them a lot of credit for what they're doing."

In Vietnam there were hundreds of Army and Navy medics doing the same thing. The troops called them "doc" and the Vietnamese called them *boxie*. They were always surrounded by droves of kids — the "docs" went looking for them. Whole villages of solemn-faced children would surround a *boxie* as he cleaned out sores and infections.

No matter where medics are, they just can't keep away from kids —even like Tom, on their days off.

After a while the crowd thinned but not for long. A lady marcher brought her grandchild and Tom explained to her that kids would be better off in boots with ankle support and low heels. The woman couldn't understand why so Tom kept trying to explain in a calm, professional voice.

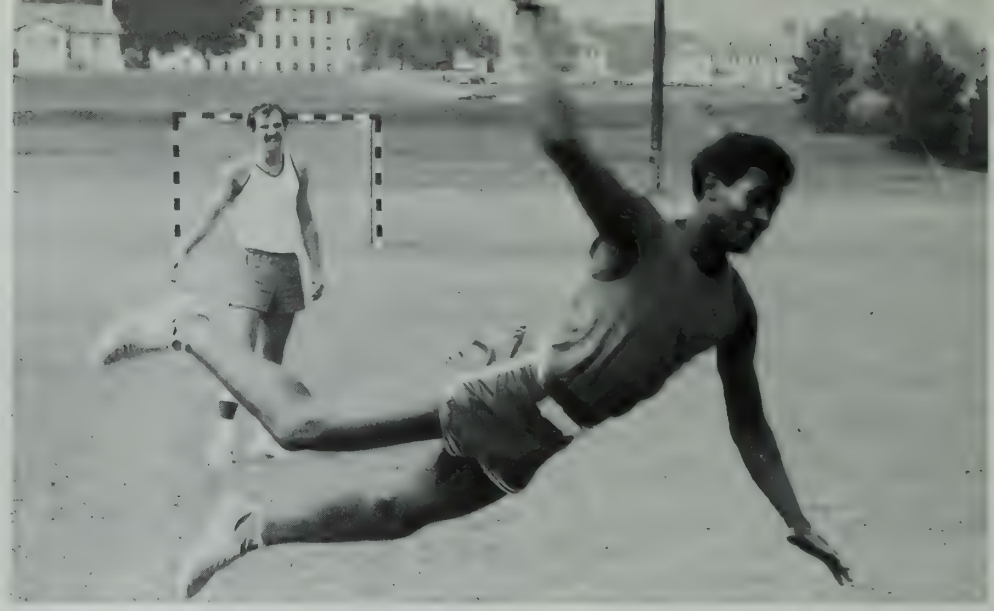
Then the kids came back again—with much shoving and noise.

"Not much like Vietnamese kids, are they?"

"No, no they're not."

Someone asked if there was another march tomorrow. Tom looked up and grinned an embarrassed grin:

"Volunteered for that one too."



Soldier-athletes are

Seeking Gold

SFC D. Mallicoat

THIS IS THE YEAR of the Olympic gold medal, symbol of top amateur athletes worldwide. From August 26 to September 10, more than 10,000 young men and women will be putting their all on the line in Munich, Augsburg, Kiel and Hochbruck, Germany, in hope of gaining this coveted prize. Among them will be members of the U.S. Army.

But what are the chances of so few among so many? How strong are the soldier-athletes' chances of capturing the gold?

Team handball is returning to Olympic competition after a 36-year absence and the Army is well represented. On the 16-man U.S. Olympic squad are 5 soldiers and 11 civilians, 7 of whom are former Army players. Dr. Peter Buehning, chairman of the U.S. Olympic Team Handball Committee, president of the U.S. Team Handball Federation and coach of the National team, regards the Army as perhaps the greatest organized source of athletes for the game.

The U.S. team will battle teams from Japan, Czechoslovakia and Romania in the prelims, one of four groups of four teams each competing. The two best teams in each group will then meet in two groups for the intermediate round. The winners there will compete for gold and silver medals.

Soldiers competing on the U.S. squad are: Lieutenants Harry Winkler, Fort Campbell, KY; Rick Abrahamson, Fort Hamilton, NY; and Jim Rogers, Fort Jackson, SC; SP5 Rudolph (Matt) Mathews, Fort Clayton, CZ; and SP4 Fletcher Abrams, Fort McClellan, AL.

Track and field events find at least three Army men considered sure medal winners. Lieutenant Tom Hill, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN, is after gold in the 110m hurdles. In 1970, Tom ran 13.2 seconds to tie the world record but due to a dispute between the Amateur Athletic Union and the U.S. Track and Field Federation, the time was never officially recognized. Still a 13.5 pace at the trials found him nosing out Olympic gold medalist and record holder Willie Davenport as well as Rod Millburn, considered by some the premier hurdler in the world this year.

PFC Arnie Robinson, Fort Ord, CA, proved his prowess by leaping 26' 10¾—the second best long jump in the world so far this year. His winning leap in the trials measured 26' 4½".

Pan Am Games silver medalist PFC Tim Vollmer, Fort Lewis, WA, is out for his first Olympic win in the discus—another sure bet. Also competing are: Pan Am gold medalist PFC Ken Swenson, Fort Riley, KS, 800m run; SP4 Bill Schmidt, Fort Ord, CA, javelin; and SP4 Jeff Bennett, also Fort Ord, decathlon.

The first of a total of 1,109 medals (364 each in gold and silver and 381 in bronze) to be awarded at the XXth Olympiad will go to winners of the shooting competitions where the U.S. team shapes up strong in rifle, go-either-way in shotgun but facing an uphill pull in pistol. Army shooters fill half of the Olympic berths.

At the trials the Army squad faced a select field of 1,200 of the Nation's best military and civilian marks-





men but still captured six championships, a tie for first (lost in a shoot-off), six runner-up spots and six third place positions.

Besides the seven Army shooters, the U.S. Olympic team also includes Tony Rosetti, a former Army marksman, and Army Reserve Lieutenant John Writer. Rosetti took the skeet event while Writer was wrapping up the Three Position Smallbore Rifle match.

An intense young Illinois rifleman, Writer is the heir-apparent to former two-time Olympic champion Gary Anderson, now immersed in Nebraska politics. Writer missed a gold medal at Mexico City in 1968 by one point—and he was beating the favored Russians in their backyard in last Spring's campaigning

Major Lones Wigger who won the 300m Free Rifle match is probably the most decorated of the shooters. He is the recipient of gold and silver medals in Olympic and Pan Am competition. The other rifle marksman joining the team is Captain Lanny R. Bassham, runner-up in the Three Position Smallbore Rifle event.

Pan Am gold and silver medalist SFC Hershel Anderson walked away with the Free Pistol competition with 1,653, six points ahead of his nearest opponent. SFC James McNally joined Anderson as the other pistol shooter by taking runner-up in the Rapid Fire Pistol competition.

Also making the squad were Running Boar marksmen SFCs Charles D. Davis and Edmund O. Moeller, runner-up. The lone 12-gauge shotgunner to join the Olympic parade was SGT Donald Haldeman, runner-up in Clay Pigeon (Trap). All are assigned to the U.S. Army Marksmanship Training Unit, Fort Benning, GA.

Five soldiers pedaled their way to the Olympics during the trials as they took places on the U.S. Cycling team. Number one man on the team is PFC John Howard, Fort Polk, LA. A Pan Am gold medalist for the 198 kilometer road race, Howard is the only one of the five to fall into the road racing category. The others are sprinters.

Others on the team are: PFCs Mike Hiltner, Fort Dix, NJ; Dave Chauner, Fort Polk, LA; Gary Campbell, Fort Sill, OK; and Steven Woznick, Fort Jackson, SC.

PFC Tim Mickelson, Walter Reed Army Hospital, wraps up the list of soldiers gaining Olympic berths at press time. Tim qualified for the Heavyweight 8 Rowing Crew. Previous experience includes 3 years on the varsity crew of the University of Wisconsin and two times on the U.S. National crew.

Opposite page, top, SP4 Fletcher Abrams shows the skill that gained him an Olympic berth on the U.S. handball squad. Left, Olympic hopeful SP4 Hardy Ward awaits the archery trials while CPT Charles (Chuck) Richards leaps his way to his third National Pentathlon championship and number one spot on the Olympic squad. Filling out the U.S. Pentathlon squad are CPT Scott Taylor and SP4 John Fitzgerald, not pictured.

The BUNDESWEHR at the Olympics

When Germany became the host nation for the XXth Olympiad, one thing seemed certain: local officialdom wanted as few military involved as possible. After all, the Olympics are strictly civilian games and, besides, some might recall the 1936 Berlin Olympiad of the Hitler-era. The initial plan called for 2,000 troops. Still the best laid plans. . . .

"As responsibilities increased," recounted Bundeswehr Major Walter Klinger who's been working on the military's Olympic staff since its inception, "it became apparent that the Army was the only governmental branch with the organization to handle all the details." Today more than 18,000 Bundeswehr troops are engaged in aiding and assisting the Olympic committee and that number is still growing, although it's hoped not to exceed 20,000.

The soldiers' jobs are varied and at times surprising.

Take the time professional movers brought the new furniture for the Olympic Village. Everything was going fine until the Technical Control Committee decided that for safety, licensed operators were needed for the *automatic* elevators. A call went to the Army for help.

The 20 men chosen were on the firing range when they got the word; they reported immediately, weapons, helmets and all. Now there are 20 skilled Bundeswehr elevator operators whose sole job is to go up and down until all the furniture is delivered to the 10,000 plus apartments.

The Bundeswehr Corps of Engineers has built bridges of all sizes and shapes, 15 parking lots and barracks, among other things. They've even constructed the Olympic youth camp.

German troops will transport freight, food and people during the sports event. They'll handle all communications as well as maintain the equipment and miles and miles of cable. They'll even take in laundry.

A Bundeswehr medical team will work in cooperation with the International Red Cross and similar organizations.

In Mexico, Tokyo and Rome, attractive young women served as guides and aides for many important visitors, officials and participants. But in Munich German soldiers will handle the bulk of escort duties.



Denver, CO--Private Alma McClain, 19, left, and SP4 Rosetta Phillips, 25, of Fitzsimons General Hospital here competed recently in the Miss Black Colorado beauty pageant, a warmup for the Miss Black America contest set for Aug. 26 in Hollywood, CA. Neither girl placed in the finals but they're believed to be the first Wacs in recent years to enter such a contest.

Domestic action projects seem to have picked up with the coming of summer as more and more U.S.-based units put their skills to good use in helping others. A sampling of recent projects:

--A platoon of the 68th Engineer Company (Construction) of the 61st Air Defense Artillery at Fort Bliss, TX, spent 2 weeks in late May and early June improving a road, building two more and building fire breaks on the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation in southern New Mexico. The platoon headed back to Fort Bliss, stopped just long enough to pull maintenance on its earthmoving equipment and took off again to spend 2 weeks excavating, compacting and grading a parking lot for the Alamogordo, NM, Senior High School.

--Paratroopers of the 618th Engineer Company (Light Equipment) (Airborne) of the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, NC, spent 3 weeks in Elizabethtown, NC, in June. The engineers started with a 5-acre unimproved tract of hills and gullies and produced a baseball diamond ready for playing, a football field and quarter-mile track and a practice field. The project will benefit the more than 700 students of East Bladen High School which had no money to replace substandard athletic facilities.

--The 490th Transportation Company of the 7th Transportation Group at Fort Eustis, VA, cleared and graded land for an athletic-playground complex for the college of William and Mary at Williamsburg, VA. Army reservists from Williamsburg are scheduled to help develop the complex.

Washington, DC--Top Armed Forces chess players will square off here Sept. 22-29 for the 13th annual Thomas Emery Armed Forces Chess Competition. Three 5-man teams--one each from the Army and Air Force and a composite from the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard--will compete for the inter-service crown at the national headquarters of the American Legion, a co-sponsor of the tournament. Any active duty soldier who holds a U.S. Chess Federation rating is eligible to apply for selection. (Non-rated players may apply to the federation for a rating but probably don't have time to make it this year.) Selections are about to be made, so interested USCF-rated soldiers should check their service club for details in DA Circular 28-66 and rush an application to the Service Club Branch, Education and Morale Support Directorate, Office of the Adjutant General (DAAG-EMS-C), Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20314.

Fort Benning, GA--Did the recently concluded 18-month VOLAR experiment at Fort Benning, one of three original experimental posts, do any good? Well, the percentage of first-term enlisted members on post who intend to re-enlist almost tripled over the life of the experiment. Back in November 1970, just before the VOLAR experiment started, only 18 percent of Benning's first-termers responding to a survey said they had intentions of making the Army a career. The percentage of career-minded EM climbed during the experiment to 48 percent last May just before VOLAR as a separate project ended--almost tripling in 18 months. Many VOLAR improvements will continue but under the umbrella of the Modern Volunteer Army (MVA) program. MVA itself is no longer a separate project. As of July 1 the office of the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel is the focal point for continuing MVA developments.

Wimbledon, England--Specialist 4 Stan Smith struck a blow for the U.S. and for enlisted men everywhere by beating Romanian Army Lieutenant Ilie Nastase 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5 to win the men's singles in the All-England Tennis Championships here July 9. Smith became the first American man to win the Wimbledon singles since 1963 and with women's champion Billie Jean King contributed to the first American singles sweep since 1955. Smith's winning effort was worth $13,000--but because his Army assignment is playing tennis he's not allowed to keep his winnings. He donated the $13,000 to the U.S. Davis Cup tennis team as he does all his cash prizes.

Fort Monroe, VA--The Army's Junior ROTC program is going coeducational this fall. The U.S. Continental Army Command here says JROTC programs at more than 600 high schools in the U.S., Puerto Rico, Guam and the Canal Zone will be open to girls this fall. Previously girls could participate in such JROTC support activities as sponsor groups and drill teams but not in the program itself. Even so, almost 3,000 girls supported programs at 129 of 595 high schools offering JROTC in the 1971-72 school year. More than 94,000 boys from 14 up were enrolled in the Army JROTC program last school year. (Earlier this year the Army announced that women college students could attend the Senior ROTC program. Ten institutions were selected to offer the ROTC college-level program to women on a 5-year test basis.)

Valley Forge, PA--Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge has announced the opening of its 1972 Valley Forge Patriots Award letter writing contest for active duty and reserve members of the U.S. Armed Forces. Theme for the '72 contest: "Freedom Has a Price." Best active duty member's letter and best reservist's entry will each receive $1,000 and a George Washington Honor Medal. Other awards include fifty $100 and fifty $50 prizes plus medals and certificates. Entries based on the theme may be in essay, letter or poetry form and must be between 100 and 500 words. Entries must include author's name, rank, social security number, branch of service and complete unit and home addresses with zip codes. Entries should be mailed to Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, PA 19481. Deadline for receipt of entries is Nov. 1.

STRICTLY PERSONAL ALL ABOUT YOU

Army Education Programs help you

STEP UP IN SERVICE

SP4 Chuck Noland



SO YOU'D LIKE to go back to school? Well, the Army not only looks with favor on the idea; it has many programs to help while you're on duty.

In today's increasingly complex world everyone recognizes the value of education—for career advancement, more income and personal satisfaction. Unfortunately, many people still think of a hitch in the Army as an interruption of their education or, at best, a ticket to GI Bill benefits after they're out.

There's much more than that, though. The Army has an array of programs designed to help soldiers—from one-termers to 30-year careerists—further their education.

Whether you're a private or a colonel, in Alabama or Okinawa, high-school dropout or college graduate, the Army's probably got a program to suit your particular educational needs.

Educational goals for the Army of the '70s have gone up too. Commissioned officers now are encouraged to have bachelor's degrees; career warrant officers are urged to have associate degrees before they reach 15 years' service; all enlisted members should have a high school education as soon as possible after coming in and career NCOs are encouraged to complete 2 years' college equivalent study before they reach 15 years' service.

Almost all Army posts have a full-time education office. Small installations are serviced part-time by nearby posts. To resume your education all you need is an idea of what you want to study and the desire to do it. Your nearest education office will help find the program that's right for you.

There's a lot more than just self-satisfaction involved. In civilian life more education means more responsibility and a better living. It's true in the Army too.

On the 1,000-point scale used to evaluate enlisted members for promotion, for example, education can directly or indirectly affect over 500 points: directly in points counted for civilian and military education and efforts toward self-improvement, indirectly in areas such as performance on military occupational specialty (MOS) tests and ability to express oneself.

Education centers offer study materials for all MOS tests and several educational programs aimed at improving soldiers' on-the-job knowledge and performance. There's also emphasis now on vocational-type training tailored to the soldier's job.

For the soldier looking for educational programs that aren't specifically job-related, education centers can help in many different ways.

Soldiers without high school diplomas have long taken advantage of the General Educational Develop-

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"Non-grads in the Army . . . are earning high school diplomas through the Pre-Discharge Education Program (PREP)."

"For soldiers who have high school diplomas but want to get a jump on college while in service there's the College Level Examination Program (CLEP)."

"Soldiers who want to earn regular college credit on off-duty time can through several programs. Some are free, most are dirt cheap and the Army will help on others."

"Officers and enlisted members who're willing to extend their service obligation may also qualify for full-time college study under the Army's civilian schooling program."

Anyone who wants to resume his education can find an Army program that's tailor-made. All it takes is a trip to the education office.



ment (GED) program, a free, partly on-duty course, to gain high school equivalency certificates.

Many non-grads in the Army now are earning high school diplomas through the Pre-Discharge Education Program (PREP). Under this Veterans Administration-funded program soldiers attend local high school or junior college classes, usually during duty time. The VA picks up the tab and the GIs walk away with high school diplomas.

PREP courses also are offered GIs who need refresher or remedial training to prepare for college or vocational and technical schools. These free courses are offered by the VA under the GI Bill—but they don't affect the serviceman's post-discharge entitlements.

For soldiers who have high school diplomas but want to get a jump on college while in service there's the College Level Examination Program (CLEP), offered free through the United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI). Operating from headquarters in Madison, WI, USAFI is often called the world's largest correspondence school.

By taking CLEP tests a soldier may qualify for up to 30 semester hours of college credit for knowledge gained outside traditional courses. Exams are offered in English composition, humanities, mathematics, natural sciences and history/social sciences.

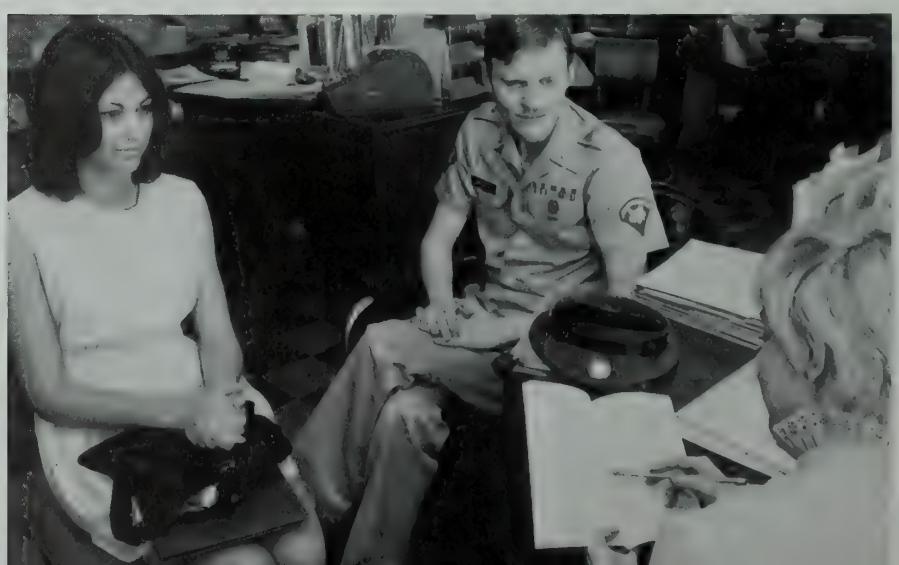
CLEP exams, though tough, can give a soldier a full 1-year jump on college since 30 hours of credit normally mean sophomore standing. A word of caution though: the American Council of Education (ACE) recognizes CLEP tests but the decision to accept them for credit is up to each college or university. However, the trend is toward broad recognition especially at junior and community colleges.

ACE's Commission on Accreditation of Service Experience also recommends college credits for some service school training. However, this is also up to individual schools and not so widely recognized as the CLEP exams.

Off-Duty Aid. Soldiers who want to earn regular college credit on off-duty time can through several programs. Some are free, most are dirt cheap and the Army will help on others.

Army education centers offer free group study courses on post in many college subject areas.





Group study courses, arranged when enough soldiers show interest, are usually in lower-division undergraduate courses like composition, American history or basic political science.

USAFI also offers more than 200 correspondence courses ranging from astronomy to zoology at freshman through graduate levels. There's a $10 fee for your first correspondence course but passing the end-of-course examination earns a free ride for another course—so it's possible to take several for just $10

Again, credit for USAFI courses is up to individual schools—but they're fairly broadly recognized, especially by junior colleges.

Another USAFI program allows soldiers to take regular correspondence courses from civilian universities at reduced rates. The student pays only the cost of materials and the administrative cost of the course, and USAFI picks up the tab for the cost of grading lessons and exams. That often means a saving of $50 or more per course.

There are currently 46 colleges and universities participating in this program. Almost every state's major university is represented—so soldiers who've been thinking about signing up on their own for correspondence courses should check the USAFI program first.

Besides the USAFI programs, many colleges near military installations offer regular degree program courses on post at night. Several universities have branch colleges on overseas posts, the oldest and most famous being the University of Maryland's programs around the world which, for example, allow a soldier to earn a master's degree in a 2-year tour in Europe.

Also, soldiers are encouraged to sign up for evening classes on the campuses of nearby colleges or universities.

The Army's tuition assistance program pays up to 75 percent of the tuition for off-duty college study at accredited institutions. It's available for undergraduate or graduate study and in no way affects GI Bill entitlements.

Also, servicemen who've been in for more than 180 days may use their GI Bill benefits while they're in service. But this *does* cut down on post-service entitlements—so if you're planning extended schooling in civilian life you should go for in-service tuition assistance instead.



College On Duty. There's more than part-time help available. Officers and enlisted personnel who're willing to extend their service obligation may also qualify for full-time college study under the Army's civilian schooling program.

A soldier—officer or enlisted—who can complete requirements for a bachelor's degree within 18 months may qualify for full-time schooling under the Degree Completion Program, commonly known as Bootstrap.

Times differ for completing graduate degrees. Enlisted members and warrant officers may be allowed up to 18 months for an advanced degree; commissioned officers 18 months for a graduate degree in a discipline needed by their career branch (with subsequent assignment in that discipline), 12 months for a discipline of functional use to the Army and 24 months for completing an advanced degree with subsequent assignment as ROTC instructors.

Warrant officers may also be allowed up to 12 months to complete an associate or 2-year undergraduate degree.

Soldiers who qualify for Bootstrap get a permanent change of station to and from school if they'll be there more than 20 weeks. They receive full pay and allowances plus moving expenses but they must pay the cost of the schooling. Eligible servicemen may apply their GI Bill benefits for this purpose, though.

After completing the Bootstrap program soldiers must serve 2 years for each year or fraction of a year they spent in school.

Other programs allow selected service members to go to school full-time with full pay and allowances and the Army footing the bill as well. The key here is "education for the needs of the Army."

Enlisted members may qualify for up to 2 years of specialized study in certain subject areas the Army needs but can't provide through its own schools. These could include electrical engineering, personnel administration and data processing.

Competition for this program is tough and enlisted personnel selected must serve 3 extra years for each year or fraction of a year of schooling the Army pays for.

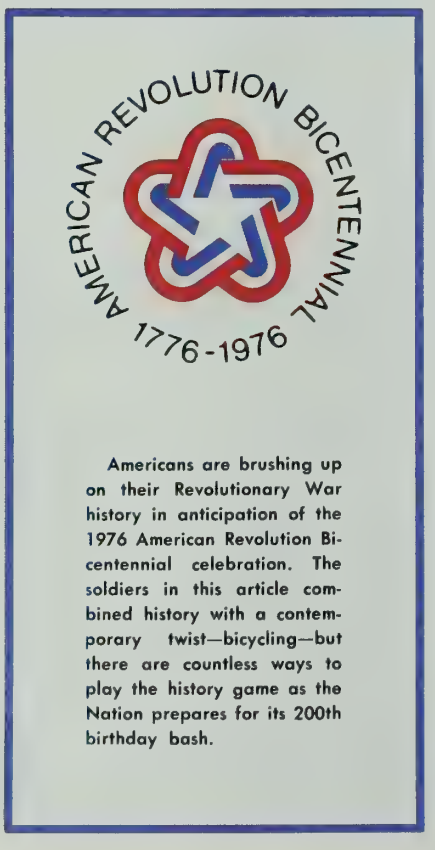
Commissioned and warrant officers with bachelor's or higher degrees may qualify for up to 2 years of full-time graduate schooling at the Army's expense to help meet Army advanced degree requirements for the officer corps.

Officers selected for this program must serve 2 years for each year or fraction thereof of schooling, or a minimum of 3 years.

PREP, CLEP, Bootstrap, USAFI, full or part-time schooling, on or off-duty—these are some of the Army educational opportunities available. If you've got the inclination—and usually just a part of the bread it might otherwise cost—a better education is yours for the taking. It's your chance to step up in service.

Pedaling The Paths of Paul Revere

SP4 Chuck Noland
Photos by SFC Joe Wesley



Americans are brushing up on their Revolutionary War history in anticipation of the 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial celebration. The soldiers in this article combined history with a contemporary twist—bicycling—but there are countless ways to play the history game as the Nation prepares for its 200th birthday bash.

MILLIONS of Americans, from little kids through grandmothers, are rediscovering the joys of bicycling.

Prompted by concern over unsightly flab, the environmental damage caused by cars or just a desire to get out in the fresh air and sunshine, Americans in record numbers are increasingly pedaling where they used to drive.

Bicycling is fun, non-polluting and good exercise. Not only is it a great way to beat the traffic snarls if you pedal to work; it's also a great way to unwind on a weekend mini-expedition.

Soldier-bicyclists at the Army's Natick Laboratories, just outside Boston, are doubly lucky. Not only are they close to the fabled New England countryside but the area around Natick is also steeped in American history dating from colonial times.

Two GIs and their wives took off from Natick on a recent weekend to brush up on their history in anticipation of the 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial celebration.

Sergeant Marshall Laitsch and wife Carolyn with Specialist 4 Dennis Butler and Dianne headed for nearby Lexington where colonial Minutemen who'd been warned by Paul Revere clashed with British troops in the first engagement of the Revolutionary War.

Then the couples pedaled the 6 miles to Concord following the route of the British after the Lexington skirmish. At Concord Bridge the Minutemen killed two British troops—the first Redcoat casualties of the war—as the colonials fired the "shot heard round the world." The date was April 19, 1775. The revolution had begun.

Another stop was Walden Pond, immortalized by America's famous 19th century back-to-nature advocate, author-poet Henry David Thoreau.

Total distance of the excursion was less than 50 miles—a small investment for a trip through 2 centuries of American history and a weekend to savor for years.





Left: SP4 Dennis Butler frames wife Dianne for a snapshot near famed Walden Pond as SGT Marshall Laitsch and wife Carolyn stand by for more bicycling. Bottom left: An historic marker near Walden Pond, immortalized by author-poet Henry David Thoreau in his 19th century back-to-nature campaign. Below: At the gravesite of Captain John Parker, commander of the Minutemen who engaged British troops at Lexington in the first battle of the Revolution. Bottom: On Lexington Green, battleground for the pre-dawn skirmish that opened hostilities April 19, 1775.



















Facing page: Bicycling couples pause near Lexington Green, pedal past monument near Concord Bridge and stop on the bridge to chat with "Minutemen." This page: A pause for reflection on Concord Bridge, immortalized by poet Ralph Waldo Emerson as the site where the "shot heard round the world" was fired; a picnic on Lexington Green; and a refreshing stop at Walden Pond, whose modern conveniences would have horrified its 19th century back-to-nature inhabitant, poet Henry David Thoreau.



NEW SIGNS AHEAD

Noticed any new traffic signs around post lately? You probably have and you'll be seeing more throughout the country as states adopt standardized traffic control devices.

Signs and markers will become standard in all states on a phased basis. First to be completed will be pavement markings (painted lines, arrows, etc.) to be accomplished by 1973. Road signs will be standardized by 1975, traffic control signals by 1977.

Many of the standard traffic controls are similar to those used internationally. Here are some of the markers to look for:

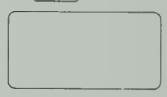
Information recorded here is current but subject to changes in the new Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

THE OLD	THE NEW	THE OLD	THE NEW
NO RIGHT TURN		KEEP → RIGHT	
NO LEFT TURN		NO TRUCKS	
NO U TURN		NO BICYCLES	

STANDARD SHAPES:



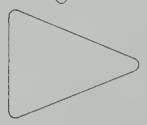
OCTAGON:
Exclusively for Stop signs.



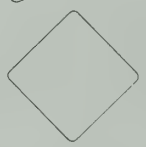
HORIZONTAL RECTANGLE:
Generally for guide signs.



EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE
Exclusively for Yield signs.



PENNANT:
Advance warning of No Passing Zones.



DIAMOND:
Exclusively to warn of existing or possible hazards on roadways or adjacent areas.



VERTICAL RECTANGLE:
Generally for regulatory signs.



PENTAGON:
School advance and school crossing signs.



ROUND:
Railroad advance warning signs.


THE OLD
THE NEW
THE OLD
THE NEW
THE OLD
THE NEW
SIGNAL AHEAD
YIELD
YIELD
DO NOT ENTER
DO NOT
ENTER
MERGE
DIVIDED HIGHWAY ENDS
CATTLE CROSSING
LOW CLEARANCE
12'-6"
DEER CROSSING
FARM MACHINERY
DIVIDED HIGHWAY
BICYCLE CROSSING
LANE ENDS MERGE LEFT
TWO WAY TRAFFIC
SCHOOL ZONE
SCHOOL CROSSING
HILL
SLIPPERY WHEN WET
PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
"NO PASSING ZONE" pennant to be used together with current "DO NOT PASS" sign
NO PASSING ZONE
STANDARD COLORS:
RED:
Stop or prohibition.
GREEN:
Indicated movements permitted, direction guidance.
BLUE:
Motorist services guidance.
YELLOW:
General warning.
BLACK:
Regulation.
WHITE:
Regulation.
ORANGE:
Construction and maintenance warning.
BROWN:
Public recreation and scenic guidance.

PVT B.A. JOINER -THE ARMY'S GREENEST SOLDIER

SFC Carl Martin

IN OUR LAST episode, gang, our hero PVT B. A. Joiner had just received orders for oversea assignment and was excited beyond words.

After medical checks and other processing Joiner is on a plane to an exotic corner of the world. From his window seat he glances at a Spec 5 sitting on the aisle and a dozing Spec 4 in the center seat.

For the umpteenth time Joiner opens a dog-eared paperback and closes it again. "Dynamite," he thinks to himself, "goin' overseas!"

The Spec 5 gets out of his seat and in the process awakens the soldier napping next to Joiner. Sleepily the Spec 4 leans forward and squints out the window. Our hero can't contain himself. At last, someone to talk to.

"Goin' overseas too?" asks Joiner with a smile.

"Naw man," was the reply. "I'm goin' t' visit my grandmother in Scranton. What the hell's wrong with you? We've been flying over water for 3 hours and you know where this bird is goin'."

Looking a little hurt Joiner said, "I was only tryin' to make conversation."

"No sweat," came the reply, "I guess I'm grumpy for gettin' hassled out of my zees."

"Yeah, I saw that guy bump you when he got up. He's from the same post that I left and I saw him there when we were goin' through a medical check. Did you notice him limping as he went down the aisle? He's a real dedicated lifer. When he got in front of the doc he said that he was in perfect health and had no complaints. But as soon as we got out of the building he started limping again. He said later that he had something wrong with his hip but didn't tell the medics 'cause he didn't want to have anything show on his records."

"Damn," shot back the Spec 4, now completely awake. "It's dudes like him that really put the Army in a bind. I'm in personnel and these clowns come in and we assign them to a job in a unit and the first thing we know they find that they can't hack the job because of a gimpy leg or something. It screws up the whole system when the unit has a man who can't handle his job. If we reassign him it's months before we can get a replacement.

"Even if he'd told the doc he had a bad leg it would have been a problem. He should have reported for an exam as soon as he noticed something wrong. If he was as dedicated as you think he is he would follow the rules of the game."

"I never thought of it that way," Joiner said. "I thought he was giving the Army all he had."

"The only thing he is giving the Army is the shaft," continued the Spec 4.

Glancing at Joiner's slick sleeve he asked, "How long you been in the Army anyway?"

"About 4 months," Joiner an-



swered somewhat embarrassed.

"Well, you probably know of guys who work on the system the other way. They try to beat an assignment they don't want. They goldbrick around riding a sick book 'til they can get a change in their profile like not being able to pull a certain kind of duty in Nam. They're just as bad as this guy—maybe worse from the standpoint of being a soldier. They're either lazy or damn cowards. At least this guy's trying and thinks he's doing the right thing. But in either case they make a lot of work for us admin types who try to keep people in jobs they can perform."

"Wow, I didn't think clerks like you and me could have problems," Joiner observed, "Tell me some more."

"Later," said the Spec 4. "I want to read for awhile."

"What outfit you going to?" our hero asks, hoping to continue the conversation, "I'm not sure but I think it'll be in Eighth Army Headquarters personnel," answered the Spec 4 reaching for a magazine. "Hey, that's great—that's where I think I'm going," exclaimed Joiner excitedly.

"Oh God," came the reply as the Spec 4 turned to his paperback.

Don't miss the next installment of the continuing drama of the Army life of PVT B. A. Joiner when he meets the First Sergeant at his new post.



Caught in a brainstorm, Column Half-Write comes up with some

Notes on Votes

SP5 Bill Brady



Political leaders are worried sick because so many citizens don't bother to vote. "Young people just don't know the value of a vote," they say.

The reason is obvious: Nobody has set a price on it.

I asked a friend who is majoring in political science what he thought of this deplorable oversight.

"Shocking," he said. "We subsidize corn and cotton and soybeans —but not a dime for the new voter crop."

He said the parties will have to pony up if they want to put their candidates in power.

Several other countries have already found this out, he warned.

"Who ever heard of a No. 10 Cheap Charlie being chosen chairman?"

He said that some countries fine their people if they fail to vote but he prefers a positive, not punitive, approach.

"Ten dollars and a trip to the caucus of your choice if you vote. Ten dollars more if you know what you're doing. Limit of one to a customer and no refunds."

A business acquaintance takes the stockholder's view. He says the Government is so far in debt the only solution is to try to sell it.

"Naturally you would want it to go to someone who's financially responsible, so you'd award it to the highest bidder."

What few people realize is that at this moment a committee is holding secret hearings on a ballots of payment plan. But it's got a shrewd twist.

"We're going to get out the cash vote, but let somebody else take the credit," says the cunning committee chairman, Frank Lee Fitzkel.

"We figure any good American will react angrily to the offer so we're going to buy votes for the other side.

"Even most of the ones who take our money will be so mad they'll switch when they get inside the voting booth.

"Our guy will win by a landslide."

Fitzkel said his committee considered the Sure Shot System but decided it was too crass.

I asked him how it's done.

"Simple," he said. "A vote for the party gets the man a first-class meal at the nearest supper club.

"Vote against it and he gets the last supper."

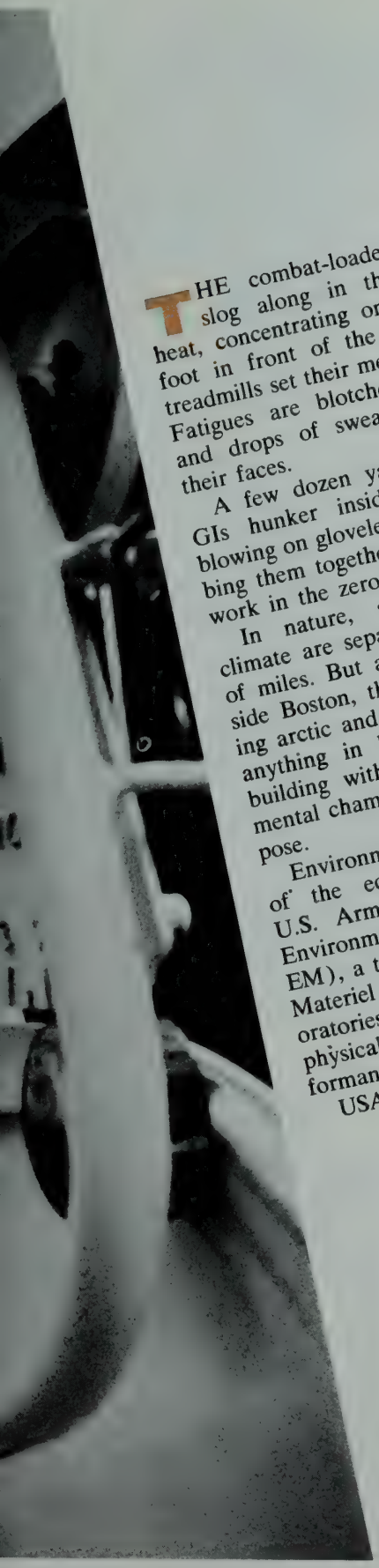
SPECIALIST 5 BILL BRADY is a staff writer and columnist on the Fort Lewis, WA, Ranger.

At zero degrees or 17,000 feet — it's

THE PLACE TO BE



SP4 Chuck Noland



THE combat-loaded soldiers slog along in the sweltering heat, concentrating on putting one foot in front of the other as the treadmills set their mechanical pace. Fatigues are blotched dark green and drops of sweat trickle down their faces.

A few dozen yards away other GIs hunker inside arctic parkas blowing on gloveless hands and rubbing them together to make fingers work in the zero-degree cold.

In nature, such extremes of climate are separated by thousands of miles. But at Natick, MA, outside Boston, the Army is duplicating arctic and tropical weather—or anything in between—in a single building with a pair of "environmental chambers" built for the purpose.

Environmental chambers are part of the equipment used by the U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine (USARIEM), a tenant activity at the Army Materiel Command's Natick Laboratories, to study the effects of physical environment on human performance.

USARIEM is one of 14 activities of the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command, an activity of the Office of the Surgeon General.

A soldier in the field can't come in out of the cold, get away from the heat, come down the mountain or stop what he's doing because he's uncomfortable or tired. That's why it's essential to know how physical and psychological responses could limit military operations or threaten the soldier when he must keep going.

USARIEM's research seeks to find out how heat, cold, high altitude and work affect the soldier's life processes, performance and health. The goal is to learn how to make soldiers most effective and protect them best in hostile environments.

To learn more about soldiers, scientists and physicians at USARIEM study volunteer GIs who're willingly wired up, examined, chilled, heated, jabbed, submerged and exhausted to advance research.

It's a different way to spend a hitch in the Army even though some of the men admit privately to feeling a bit like professional guinea pigs.

There's also a chance to learn from the scientists who conduct the research.

Test Platoon. Test subjects make up a platoon in Natick Labs' Headquarters Company, the only troop unit on the installation. Volunteers come and go for short periods of temporary duty; the core of the platoon consists of two dozen permanent test subjects.

After volunteering during basic training at Fort Dix, NJ, potential test subjects are screened to insure they're medically fit for the program and stable enough psychologically to handle tests involving, say, confinement with others for long periods in close quarters. If they're accepted they go to Natick after basic and spend the rest of their tours there.

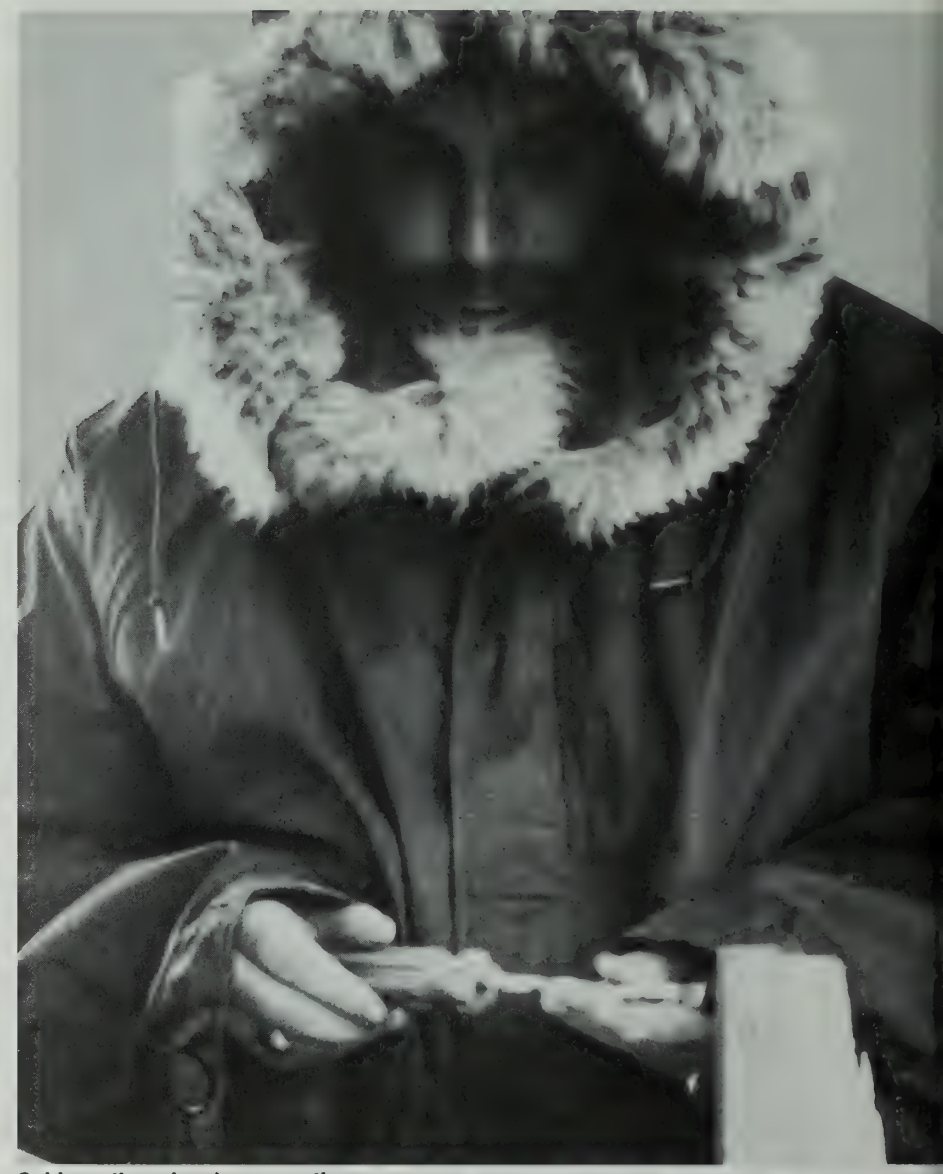
Each test subject is assigned a military job to which he reports unless he's scheduled for a test. He works a normal-length day unless he's on a test involving confinement.

A dream assignment, right? Sure, if you like walking on treadmills in sweltering heat or riding an exercise bicycle for hours without stop.

"Some people think we've really got it knocked—but if they'd come down here sometime and get on some of the tests we do they'd change that tune real quick," says Specialist 4 Marshall Laitsch, an acting sergeant who's up for promotion after 13 months at Natick.

"I've been on some really exhausting tests," Laitsch continues. "Like tropic tests where it's about 120 degrees and about 85 percent humidity. You lose 6 or 7 pounds of water weight alone."

Or, says Private First Class Bill Harmon, "You can be on a treadmill at 10,000 feet in an altitude chamber which is hardly anything —or you can be at 17,000 feet nauseous."



Cold weather chamber operations include arctic dexterity test and finger-freeze.



Other demanding tests can include such action as going 72 hours without sleep and having to walk on a treadmill for 30 minutes or so every few hours, or confinement studies where a half dozen or more men are cooped up in a room for 2 weeks.

On confinement studies, Laitsch says, "Your diet is controlled; everything is a series of tests. Some





Monitored by sophisticated gear, test subjects take it in stride.

where after 4 hours or so you get days you might not do anything but just lie around marking time with games, models, TV, books. The staff bends over backwards in most cases to make it as comfortable as possible for the test subjects."

Even so, say Harmon and Laitsch, it gets pretty tedious at times.

Sometimes, says Laitsch, a test can drive a guy bananas. Like a non-stress test at the Natick food research labs where subjects had to taste several different liquids and compare them to a standard taste—twice as salty or twice as sweet, for example.

"We were on this smell test where we smelled about 300 different things and rated them according to a standard smell," says Laitsch. "Tests like that can become tremendously boring, plus you come out of there and your sense of smell is wiped out for a couple of hours."

But new arrivals soon take things in stride—and, says Harmon, "After a while you develop a kind of competitive spirit." Laitsch, for example, is the reigning champion on tests of dexterity—like tying knots and putting small washers over posts in the arctic chamber after an hour at zero degrees without gloves.

A plus for Harmon is that by being involved in the research "You can learn a hell of a lot, you really can."

So, despite the drawbacks, most test subjects say they like their jobs and several, like veteran Laitsch, are enthusiastic about it.

Asked if he'd recommend the life of a permanent test subject, Laitsch responded, "Oh yeah. If you've gotta be in the Army, this is the place to be."

A jolting reminder to buckle up—that's

THE CONVINCER





Without a snugged-up seat belt this trooper would easily become airborne. You don't get silver wings; friends send flowers.

Barney Halloran

WOULD YOU BELIEVE — — — ?

There are 16 million automobile accidents in this country each year.

The latest computed figures (1970) showed 54,800 people died in 46,800 fatal accidents.

More Americans die *each year* on the highways than have been killed in Vietnam during the past 10 years.

There have been demonstrations to end the killing in Vietnam but have you seen a Ban the Car march lately? Heard of anybody fleeing to Canada to avoid the slaughter on our Nation's highways?

Probably not but if people wore seat belts the National Safety Council estimates between 8,000 and 10,000 lives would be saved each year.

Only 40 percent of today's drivers wear seat belts and the Safety Council figures only 10 percent of drivers and passengers who have shoulder straps use them.

So to convince troopers seat belts do prevent injury the Safety Office at Fort Carson, CO, built "The Convincer." The contraption is a rail-mounted car seat on a padded cab. The cab is locked onto an inclined track with a steel bumper at the bottom.

Instead of trying to talk people into buckling up, the convincer jarringly demonstrates what happens when you come to an abrupt stop while moving 13 miles per—that's the cab's speed when it reaches the bottom of the track.

What's it like?

"How's it feel? I wouldn't want to try it without that belt on!"

"It felt like if I didn't have something holding me in I would have left."

"Who, me—drive without a seat belt? Noooo. You find me without a seat belt and I'll give you $500."

"We got the idea from the American Automobile Association in Denver," says Ed Paine of the Carson Safety Office. "The Denver folks built a convincer something like this one and loaned it to us. Frank Harrison who works at the auto shop on post built ours."

The Carson convincer is an improved model of the original. It's sturdy and fully capable of withstanding the beating it gets in safety classes. The unit is also fully portable; its track is also its trailer.

Men from 4th Squadron, 12th Cav were the first to be indoctrinated by the convincer prior to the 4th of July weekend. The after-action report showed the cav's troopers suffered zero accidents.

For the hard headed, the convincer can be cranked up to simulate a 20- to 30-mile-per-hour crash. And if that isn't persuasive, how about a visit to a hospital emergency room over a holiday weekend?

Scare tactics aren't nice but neither is death on the highway. Think about what you, your wife or kids would look like after being scraped off the pavement. Is it worth it?

The real convincer is right between your ears.

Remember the old hurry-up-and-wait at the examining station? Look again— there's a relaxed new look at AFEES where prospects go

SMILING THROUGH

SP4 Chuck Noland



EVERY SOLDIER REMEMBERS the day he reported for active duty, whether to answer his draft board's call or to begin an enlistment of his own choice.

Chances are he remembers it only dimly, like a bad dream: a confused, anxious young man who was herded, hurried and harassed from room to room until finally he was certified acceptable and stepped forward to take his oath of enlistment.

That kind of treatment is now going the way of brown shoes, the reveille formation and endless pay lines as one more unmourned casualty of the drive for a Modern Volunteer Army.

The logic is that first impressions count and mass







production processing at Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations (AFEES) too often soured many young soldiers at the start.

Now, says Lieutenant Colonel Paul Rizzo, deputy chief of AFEES operations for the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC), the emphasis is on individualized, customer-oriented service from the time a prospective recruit or draftee walks in the door.

"The objective," says Rizzo, "is to make sure the customer is satisfied with his processing—that he feels he's had an adequate evaluation, examination and processing and has a favorable impression of the Armed Forces."

Though it's a Department of Defense function and stations are manned by personnel from all services, AFEES operational control is vested in USAREC. An upgrading campaign, dubbed Project Aid, seeks to improve all aspects of processing as another step toward improving attractiveness of the service.

Customer Service. The main thrust so far has been in improvements that don't cost extra money. That means treating the customer better.

Says Rizzo: "Most of this is attitude. If you just get the right attitude you can work wonders."

This might mean something as simple as making sure arriving groups are greeted at the door by a smiling staffer and oriented on what's in store for them. Or it might mean changing procedures to test and examine prospects in the smallest possible groups and eliminate long, boring waits.

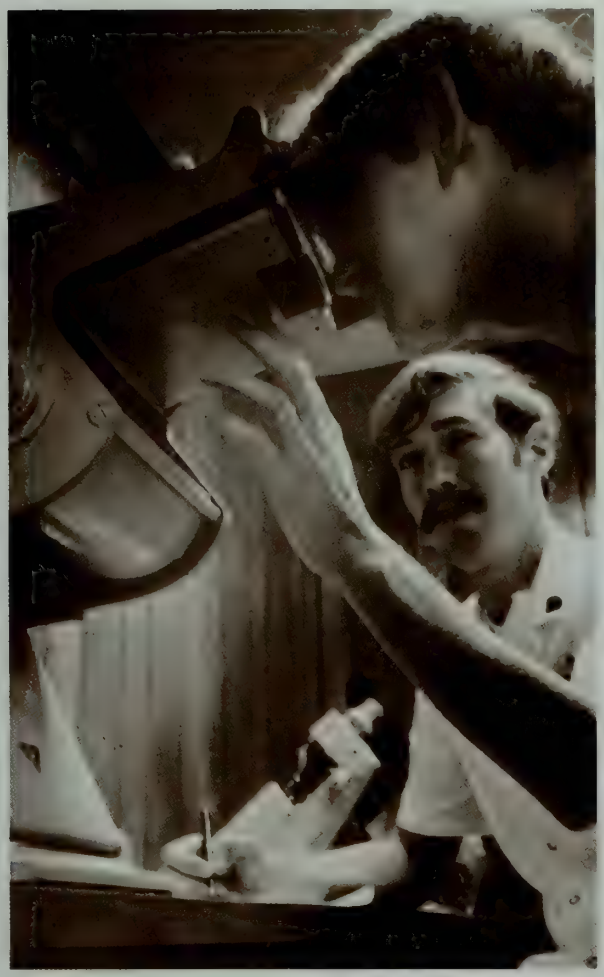
Any proposals that involve outlay of extra funds come under review by a Department of Defense Working Group. Suggestions under study include relocating and modernizing facilities and hiring more staff to process smaller groups. One proposal, for example, would provide individual medical exams in private rooms—an innovation requiring many more doctors.

New Look. The new AFEES approach is evident at Jacksonville, FL, at the facility which services recruiting stations and Selective Service boards in northern Florida and southern Georgia. The station moved from World War II temporary buildings at Jacksonville Naval Air Station last winter to a new one-story brick building off a main downtown thoroughfare.

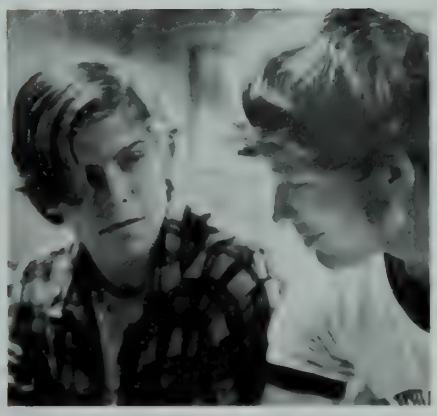
There are no government green walls, battered green desks or colored arrows on the floor here. The paneled rooms with thick carpeting and bright diffused fluorescent lighting are a far cry from most soldiers' memories of AFEES facilities.

There is no hurry up and wait, no indifference, no long, hard benches to wear down the spine and the new man's patience. There's just a quiet air of low-key effi-





Facing page: New AFEES facility at Jacksonville features bright, clean testing and examining rooms and a lounge where family and friends can relax while waiting for enlistment ceremony. This page: Processing continues; prospective recruits get closer to swearing-in as SGM Thomas Tobin keeps things running smoothly.



ciency and concern for the individual.

Processing is as individualized as possible, with testing and medical exams done in small groups. When they're through processing and waiting for the rest of the group to finish, prospects can relax by watching color TV, reading magazines or patronizing the snack bar near the reception desk.

Sergeant Major Thomas M. Tobin says the new building has helped speed processing because it was laid out to suit the station's needs. Before, he said, "we were in a two-story setup and the guys had to go back and forth around each other or sit on benches in a long narrow hall and wait."

Young men going through the Jacksonville facility have nothing to compare it with, of course, but a spot check on an average day indicated most of them were impressed—and a little surprised.

"It's not at all like what I expected," said one enlistee.

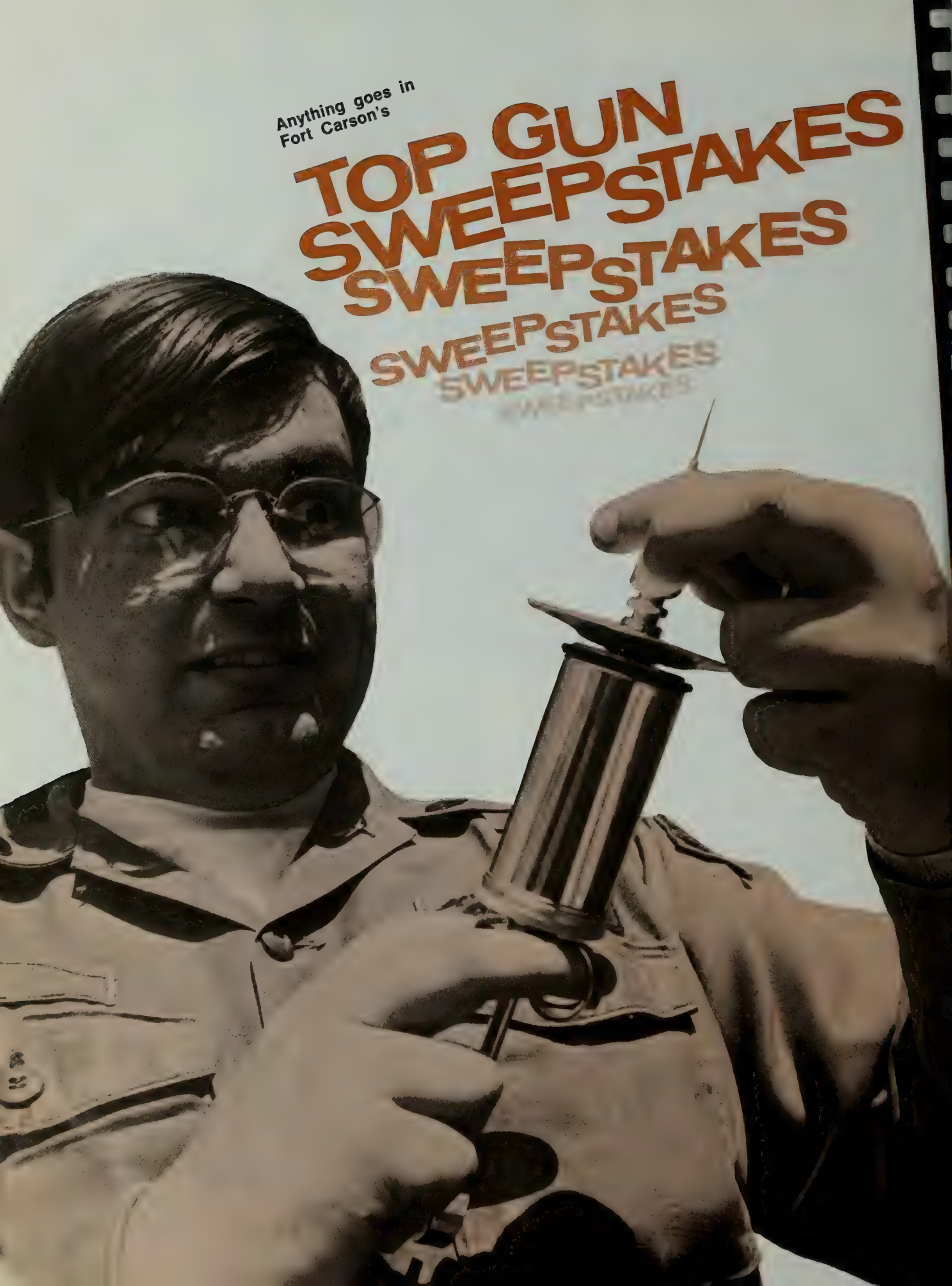
"Everybody's been real nice," said another. "Nobody yells at you or anything like that. And you've got to look at both sides, too. The services have to start from scratch with a bunch of guys and I think they're doing a hell of a job considering what's dropped in their laps."

The closest thing to a complaint came from a young enlistee headed for training in electronics. His comment: "They keep the air conditioning up too high."



Anything goes in Fort Carson's

TOP GUN SWEEPSTAKES





Barney Halloran



SP4 John Dover challenged and lost. 1LT Ed Atchinson challenged and lost. The gents above won but pulling on a rope is no way to drag race a track.

LATE AT NIGHT in your bunk when you're almost asleep you can hear the voices coming from the latrine or outside your window. Someone's being called out—a challenge. Sometimes it happens in town at night in dimly lit rooms or in broad daylight at the end of a dusty trail.

"Fastest in the West is what I said."

"You, boy? Pshaw!"

"Me and mah boys."

"Can't hear you way down in those boots."

"Well, I'm telling ya, we're the most meanest, most terrible, most fear spreading, most accurate, most nerveless, fastest draws in the West."

"Including Earp, Kit, Annie, Bat and Matt?"

"Faster."

"You're puttin' me on, Tyrone."

"Ha, you just wait for the showdown, Long Knife."

And they had their showdown. The sun was high in the sky as 16 men moved down the street. Their hands itched, muscles twitched. They had this feeling before. There was no talking, 16 pairs of boots came to a stop. Tension mounted. A shout and 16 men drew.

Shouts, screams.

"Pull, pull, no slack" shouted the Top as 16 men with grunts and groans drew on their ropes to pull an M113 across the finish.

It was the first "Top Gun" challenge held at Fort Carson, CO, and Company A, 2d Bn, 11th Infantry won. Within 3 months more than 1,300 men participated and more than 250 challenges were issued in the 4th Infantry Division's formal anything-goes competition.

It works like this. If a soldier or a unit thinks it can outdo anybody in anything, a formal challenge is published in the *Top Gun Gazette*—a special weekly newspaper. When there are enough people for a contest the streets are cleared and the challengers blaze away. All challenges are open to all comers and that's how at least one Fort Carson soldier lost his bid to be a top gun.

SP4 John Dover claimed he could give more immunizations in a 4 minute shooting spree than anybody else within a day's ride. The rules were simple: regular needles, normal procedure, 4 minutes. John lost to a fast hand from Denver. A tall dark stranger came to Carson just for the shootout. He won, twirled his mustache and as fast as he had come returned to his duties at Fitzsimons Army Hospital.

"They called me one morning and said, 'Okay, Dover, the shootout is today; get ready.' It had been part of a joke. We had been giving shots and watching a staff really process 'em through when one of the guys said, 'Let's run it in the *Gazette;* let's challenge 'em all to a shootout'."

"A medic called from Denver and said he'd take me on. This guy was really se-



To keep ahead of the opposition SP4 Randy Berg practiced, round the clock. At the first wail, Randy's ready.

rious. He must have been bucking for rank. The docs had a surgical dummy set up for the contest and he lit into him. Jab, Jab—there, there dummy, do it, do it! Pow! I lost."

What John lost were an Army green windbreaker, a Top Gun patch and a certificate. That's what an individual winner in a military challenge gets. In a non-military contest it's a certificate, lighter and patch. Teams in military competition take home a plaque, certificates, lighters and patches. The CG came up with the original idea and so far is pleased with the results and the challenges. Some of them are pretty strange.

FADAC operators, Huey pilots, basketball teams and artillery batteries we can handle, but diaper changers?

SP4 Randy Berg challenged all new fathers (under 2 months) to a stick-em-up diaper-changing contest. Again, it all started as a joke in the company office where Randy is a clerk but he's taken it so seriously he now spends half the night practicing on his young son Mike. When a late night observer made it to the Berg residence to watch the master operate it was discovered the new dad diaper-changer was using—horrors—throwaways.

Asked if that wasn't cheating, Randy replied, "If somebody wants to use real diapers and pins, I'm in trouble."

(No sweat, Randy. SOLDIERS knows where you can find a dummy —but have you any 8-foot diapers?)

Somehow the pros in Top Gun have a habit of losing to people who've never done it before. That's what happened to Lieutenant Atchinson. Ed comes from a ranch near Cheyenne, WY and has been wrestlin' steers since he was knee high to a waterin' trough. The natural thing for Ed to do was challenge folks to a steer wrestling contest. And that's what he did.

About the closest SP5 John Young ever came to a live steer was a rare hamburger but he was willing to give it a go. On the appointed day the judges, John and Ed moseyed out to the local corral to rent some beef for the contest.

"When we got out there we flipped a coin to see who would go first. The lieutenant won and picked the biggest one — a big ol' black-face. But that black-face just shook the lieutenant off and ran. Then mine ran and we started all over again.

"This time the black-face was more stubborn. The lieutenant tried to trip him but the steer just pulled him over his shoulder and nuzzled him.

"You see, there's a rodeo out here each week and these steers know what's going on. I think the only reason I won was because I wore out mine."

Asked what he thought about the matter, the steer allegedly replied: "Animals used in steer wrestling are usually no more than 5- or 600 pounds. We're more like 900. And as they say in the business, that calls for throwing a lot of bull."



For Boston Guardsmen Lloyd's more than a mascot. He's

Mister Morale

SP4 Chuck Noland

LLOYD GOULD'S HORIZONS are pretty low.

Growing up in the grinding poverty of Boston's Dorchester section doesn't give a 9-year-old Micmac Indian boy much of a chance to find out about the world and the things he's exposed to in his neighborhood aren't the best models for behavior.

For most kids like Lloyd the outlook's pretty bleak. But if 153 men of the Massachusetts National Guard have anything to say about it, Lloyd's future will be brightened.

Men of the 26th Military Police Company of the Massachusetts Guard's 26th ("Yankee") Infantry Division are helping Lloyd discover the world outside his neighborhood in the hope it'll broaden his horizons and stimulate him to strive for higher goals.

The MP company "adopted" Lloyd last winter. Now when the unit holds its monthly weekend training sessions a couple of the men take him on excursions — to a baseball game, the zoo or the science museum. Lloyd's weekend activities might include a visit to Commonwealth Armory to eat with the company and check out the trucks, trailers, jeeps and other equipment or perhaps a ride up a skyscraper for a look at Boston.

"We're just trying to show Lloyd what the world outside his neighborhood is all about," says Specialist 4 Donald Smith, an MP in the program.

Close to Home. The adoption project was suggested last fall by Lieutenant Walter Thomas, a platoon leader and former community relations officer for the company who was seeking a morale-boosting project for the men.

He first thought about adopting a child in a foreign country through a U.S.-based relief program. But in discussing that idea, he recalls, "We asked why go across the sea when we were the *National* Guard and there were so many people in need here at home."

From the metropolitan Indian Council Thomas learned there were more than 5,000 Indians in the Boston area and that many lived in poverty. The council and a Dorchester social worker brought Lloyd to their attention and the project was underway.

"It's community relations, yes," Thomas says, "but it's also a morale booster."

The men have taken Lloyd to ball games, museums, the aquarium, Logan International Airport, police headquarters, a fire station and historic landmarks around the Boston area. They've also bought him a set of children's encyclopedias, games and clothes and honored him at Christmas and birthday parties.

Weekend Guides. "We try to rotate with volunteers," says Smith. "Most of the guys have kids and here's someone the guys can really identify with."

Smith also likes the idea of the National Guard getting involved in the community.

"The Guard seems to spend its time doing its own training and keeping to itself," he says, "but I believe the Guard should get out and mingle with the people and get involved in programs that are going to be beneficial to the city."

UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING

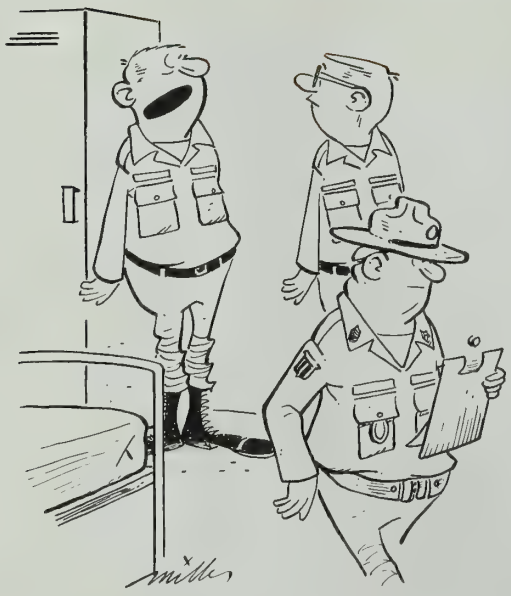


"Major, do you expect this court to believe that you were asleep while your fire base was dismantled and moved to a site 10 miles away? Major?"

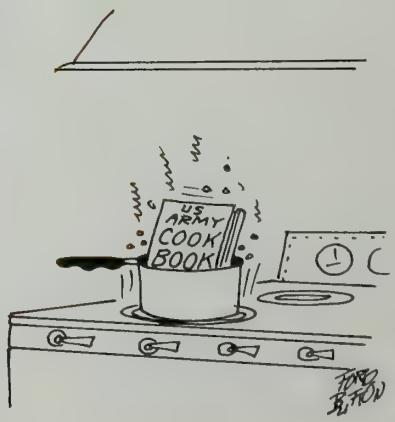


"I call mine an 'Americo'."





"He said, 'If you expect to groove, stop rappin' and turn on'. Whatsa matter, don't you understand English?"



TRANSFERS

DA is liberalizing the branch transfer policy for majors and senior captains. Branches open to these officers (other than Regular Army officers) are Adjutant General, Finance, Military Intelligence, Quartermaster and Signal. Applications may be made directly to Chief (present career branch), Officer Personnel Directorate, Office of Personnel Operations, Washington, DC 20315. Transfer may be requested to more than one branch and listed in the order of preference. The new policy is a one-time exception to procedures prescribed in Chapter 4, AR 614-100 and ends September 30, 1972. Regular Army officers may request transfer under normal procedures outlined in Chapter 2 of AR 614-100.

CSM BOARD

DA is convening a selection board later this month to consider certain E-9s for command sergeant major. The zone of consideration includes all sergeants major on active duty with a date of rank of January 1, 1972 or earlier with the following exceptions: those who have applied for retirement; those who were previously removed from the command sergeant major program; and those with 26 or more years of active service as of the date the board convenes.

WINS $5,000



"I really don't believe it," says LTC Phillip Daves, winner of a $5,000 first prize in the United States Bicentennial Medal Design Competition sponsored by a private organization specializing in commemorative medallions. Daves' design took 15 hours to complete. His hobby is oil painting and he's currently assigned to Fort Leavenworth, KS.

BOARD ACTION

DA's qualitative management screening board is taking a look at enlisted personnel records of E-7s, E-8s and E-9s with ETSs of July 1 through December 31, 1973. The importance of personnel records continues to receive emphasis in the Enlisted Personnel Management System. DA reminds senior enlisted personnel that it's their responsibility to ensure their records are complete and contain all pertinent information. About 11,000 sets of records are being screened by the board.

RACE RELATIONS

DA announces a race relations/equal opportunities conference to be held at Fort Benning, GA beginning Sept. 26. The DA-level conference will be attended by key officers Army-wide and will permit field commanders to help shape DA policies regarding the racial environment. The conference will allow DA to review the impact of its requirements on field commanders, provide a more uniform Army-wide approach to problems and will help develop recommendations or modifications to existing race relations and equal opportunity programs.



WHAT'S NEW

SPEEDERS

Speeding drivers beware--MPs at certain posts around the country are using a Buck Rogers-looking contraption to measure auto speed. It's hand-held, can operate from a patrol car battery or portable battery pack and is accurate to one-tenth of a mile per hour. The radar gun sends a radio signal to the observed car. The signal bounces back and the speed is indicated to the MP operator.

OFFICIAL FILE

Senior NCOs are urged to make sure that their Enlisted Official Military Personnel File (OMPF) is up to date and complete. The file is maintained by the Adjutant General at the U.S. Army Enlisted Personnel Support Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN, 46249. OMPF contains the official record of service and is used in connection with promotion, service computation, qualitative management and other important personnel actions. NCOs may review their files in room 108 at the center by appointment (Autovon 699-3040) Monday thru Friday from 8 to 4.

DRUG TESTS

Mandatory drug testing is no longer required for soldiers who are 29 years of age or older. Results of the mandatory urinalysis testing which began last year show that drug abuse was concentrated in the age group below 28. Commanders still have the option to test the older group on a random basis for drug abuse.

BLACK STUDY

USAFI is adding another course to its program of black studies. History of Africa is the fourth in a series of high school and college-level courses dealing with the history of the American Negro. Soldiers desiring to enroll in the course or wanting more information should contact their local Education Center.

NO UNIFORMS

DA is now withdrawing uniforms from individuals who are discharged from service for cause. The exterior items of the uniform will be replaced by civilian clothing. Substandard appearances of individuals traveling in uniform after separation from service led to the policy change.

UNIFORM CHANGE

A number of new optional uniform items are now authorized for wear by women in the Women's Army Corps, Army Nurse Corps and Army Medical Specialist Corps. The items are white shirt, white gloves and scarf, black patent leather pumps, black raincoat and black umbrella. Also new for members of the WAC only are an optional black felt beret and black leather clutch handbag. The currently issued items will be maintained for formations.

ALLOWANCES

Notice a boost in your clothing maintenance allowance? Beginning July 1 male troops get a standard clothing raise to $6.60. The basic allowance remains unchanged at $4.50. Wacs will get a standard allowance of $9.90 and a basic rate of $6.90. The basic rate is paid soldiers beginning on the 7th month of service through the 36th month. The standard rate applies after 36 months' service.

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER 1972
VOLUME 27, NO. 9

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

FRONT COVER: Gagwriters and cartoonists will have to find new targets for their jibes now that specialty, short order and ethnic foods are making Army menus savory for all seasons as reported in "Eat On." Pizza's face-lickin' good as depicted in the photo-cartoon by SSG Dave Hinkle and Tony Zidek.

BACK COVER: An ROTC cadet builds confidence while rappelling "At the Gap" in this photo by SSG Dave Hinkle.

CREDITS: Men's Fashion Association of America, pages 36-38.

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The Army doesn't care who you vote for--but, vote for someone. And now is the time to get on the stick for the general election in November. September is National Voter Registration Month, proclaimed by the President, and September 15 is Armed Forces Voters Day. It's time to take the steps so your voice will be heard at election time. So you'll have plenty of time to take action here's what you can do in October: Apply for your absentee mail ballot from Arizona after October 5; Indiana, Mississippi, North Dakota and Utah after October 8. And you can apply for an absentee ballot from all the other states but there are some cutoff dates: New Mexico, October 10 for oversea voters (28th otherwise); Rhode Island, 17th; Kentucky, 18th; Wyoming, 23d; Hawaii, New York and Tennessee, 28th; District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maryland and Nevada, 31st. October also has some cutoff dates for registration. They are: Colorado, October 6; Alaska, Florida, Louisiana, Nevada, South Carolina and West Virginia, 8th; Kentucky, 18th, South Dakota, 23d; Alabama, 27th; and Delaware, October 28. If you have questions concerning the elections in November contact your local voting officer for assistance.

A NO-NO

Political polls of servicemen are a no-no according to AR 608-20 and Title 18, U.S. Code 596. It reads like legalese because it is, but take heed: "Whoever, within or without the Armed Forces of the United States, polls any member of such forces, either within or without the continental United States, either before or after he executes any ballot under any Federal or State law with reference to his choice or his vote for any candidate, or states, publishes, or releases any result of any purported poll taken from or among members of the Armed Forces of the United States or including within it the statement of choice for such a candidate or of votes cast by any member of the Armed Forces of the United States, will be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both." The word "poll" means any request for information, verbal or written, by which its language or form of expression requires or implies the necessity for an answer, where the request is made with the intent of an answer, where the request is made with the intent of compiling the result of the answers obtained either for the personal use of the person making the request, or for the purpose of reporting the same to any other person, persons, political party, unincorporated association or corporation, or for the purpose of publishing the same orally, by radio, or in the written or printed form.

SGLI CUT

Noticed a little change in your pay voucher? It's the result of the reduction in the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance premium from 20¢ to 17¢ per $1,000 per month. The basic coverage now costs $2.55 a month for $15,000 insurance, $1,70 for $10,000 and 85¢ for $5,000.

TRAVEL BREAK

Active duty serviceman and women are getting a break in space available travel on military aircraft according to a new DOD Directive. One of the changes is that the

priority of active duty personnel on ordinary leave has been raised from Category III to Category II which will boost chance of getting a seat aboard the craft.

E-9 BOARD

The next DA selection board to consider E-8s for Sergeants Major will convene about November 7. The primary zone of consideration will be active duty E-8s with a date of rank of June 30, 1968 or earlier. The secondary zone will be those E-8s with DOR of July 1 to September 30, 1968 inclusive. Persons with a Basic Enlisted Service Date after May 1963 will not be considered in view of the statutory requirement that an individual must have 10 years enlisted service for promotion to Sergeant Major. The board will review the Official Military Personnel Management File maintained at the Pentagon. Information needed by the board will be transferred from the files in the Pentagon to Fort Ben prior to the meeting of the board.

E-6 HIKES

The freeze on promotion to E-6 is thawing. No hikes to E-6 were made during the first six months of this year. Only 200 were made in July and August boosts authorized were 150. DA has the green light to promote as many as 6,000 E-5s during FY 73 and the picture could be even brighter if E-6 losses exceed current projections.

RETREADS

DA has announced a new program allowing ex-servicemen and women to reenlist in the Army at their previous rank. They must not have been out of the Army more than 18 months and an E-6 or below with 6 or less years of service. And in some cases reenlistees will be able to pick their unit and installation for at least a year based on manpower needs at the time of reentry.

PROMOTIONS

And certain other prior service troops are getting a break, according to the Pentagon. The message authorizes a one-time promotion authority this month for personnel who took a reduction upon re-entering the Army. The hikes will be to the grade held at separation not to exceed E-5 provided the soldier did not stay out more than 18 months. Those with a break of more than 18 months will retain current rank. The one-shot boost policy applies to those who returned to active service between March 1 and August 31 this year.

THE ELITE

If you thrive on challenge and competition then the White House Fellows Program may be for you. The competition begins now and if you're not between 23 and 36 years of age you're out of the race. Each year the President's Commission on White House Fellows selects 15 to 20 young men to serve for a year as special assistants on the White House staff or with cabinet officers. Enough challenge? Then back to competition. You must first obtain permission to compete through channels as stated in AR 621-7. After HQ, DA approval to compete you then write to the Commission on White House Fellows for an application which enters you in the race with others from the military and industry. Nine Army officers have made it since the program began in 1965.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Too Much Leg

I work in a dental clinic and as an assistant I do more of the moving around, on and off chairs, leaning over patients, and squeezing through machines, etc. As it is quite embarrassing to try and keep my modesty and to keep from showing everything up to my neck and back down, I was wondering if the Army has ever considered pantsuits. The civilians in our clinic . . . are authorized to wear pantsuits, and according to them they are much more comfortable.

These pantsuits would be more economical in the long run and easier for us to care for. Is there anyone else with this problem? If so speak up! Everyone says that the Army is changing, so why not change and modernize our uniforms.

PFC Debra G. Heiser
Fort Dix, NJ

The Army's a step ahead of you, Debra. Concept studies are being made for a complete redesign of Army women's uniforms. One of the new items under study for possible adoption is a pantsuit which would be authorized for wear by women performing duties where that attire would be more appropriate than a dress or skirt. The pantsuit would not be authorized for general duty wear.

Sailor Digs Bods

I am in the Navy, serving with the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Pentagon. . . . I am somewhat amazed at the reaction by some of your readers concerning the pin-ups on the inside back cover of the magazine.

. . . Were it not for such works of art, many a Navy man would have gone stir-crazy at sea, and many a soldier would have left his marbles in RVN.

I say this to those who dislike the pin-up pictures on the back cover: "If you don't wanna see it—don't look at it!" . . .

Yeoman 2 P. L. Fusilier
JCS
Washington, DC

. . . I just finished reading your June issue . . . As far as your controversy on pinups, why not run a picture of a gorilla and keep everybody happy?

LT Gerald J. Ritter
APO Seattle

Aieeee . . . Thud

Reference your June 1972 issue . . . on Judo. It is rarely we of the martial arts community can read an article on any of the arts in a non-martial arts publication without wading through misconceptions, mis-spelling and outright sensationalism . . . but your real test will come as you attempt other of the martial arts that are either less well known or very controversial.

CPT Dennis R. Ruth
(Sho-dan, Aikido)
Btry C (MECS Dept), S&F Bn
Fort Bliss, TX

We'll try. Name the game and a soldier or dependent who's proficient at the art.

Oops!

Your fine pictorial coverage in the May 1972 issue of the ROTC Sponsor Corps' visit to Walter Reed Army Medical Center is illustrative of that other segment of the college campus the public rarely hears or sees . . . a demonstration of appreciation for fellow Americans who have given much for their country but are often forgotten . . . .

East Tennessee State University is located in Johnson City, Tennessee, not Carson-Newman College. My wife . . . and I are ETSU alumni and would appreciate your correction of this error.

Major Roby Mauk
USACDC
Alexandria, VA

You just did it for us, thanks. Carson-Newman alums, your college is still located in Jefferson City . . . sorry.

KP Lives On

I read "Building a New Army" in the April edition and believe the public was misled . . . Here at Fort Ord, all trainees up to the rank of E-3 pull KP. In Headquarters Company . . . KP is pulled on the average of once every 6 and one-half days.

Civilian KPs are employed . . . they are usually slow workers. The four soldiers that assist them do most of their work and the civilians are off on weekends which means that seven instead of four soldiers must be deprived of their weekend activities.

. . . Kitchen Police does still exist here at Fort Ord . . . and remains a source of displeasure and degradation for the soldier.

All E-1 thru E-3 KPs
U.S. Army

P.S. . . . . Eliminate KP and you have eliminated a great source of dissension within the enlisted ranks. . . .

BFMGSA Speaks

Reference the article entitled "Headcounter" . . . in the "Write On" column of the June issue of SOLDIERS.

It has come to the attention of this office that the logo for your "Write On" column is seen as physically discriminatory. This criticism is based on the fact that out of the 58 head sketches, only 9 are wearing glasses of which 3 are sunglasses. Furthermore only 3 of the 58 are clearly shown with upper lip hair. We of the Bi Focal Mustache Growers Society of America resent this discrimination of our minority group.

CWOs Paul T. Armstrong
George R. Girard
Charles P. Dyer
WOs James D. Drake
James H. Speed
61st Co, 6th Bn
Fort Rucker, AL

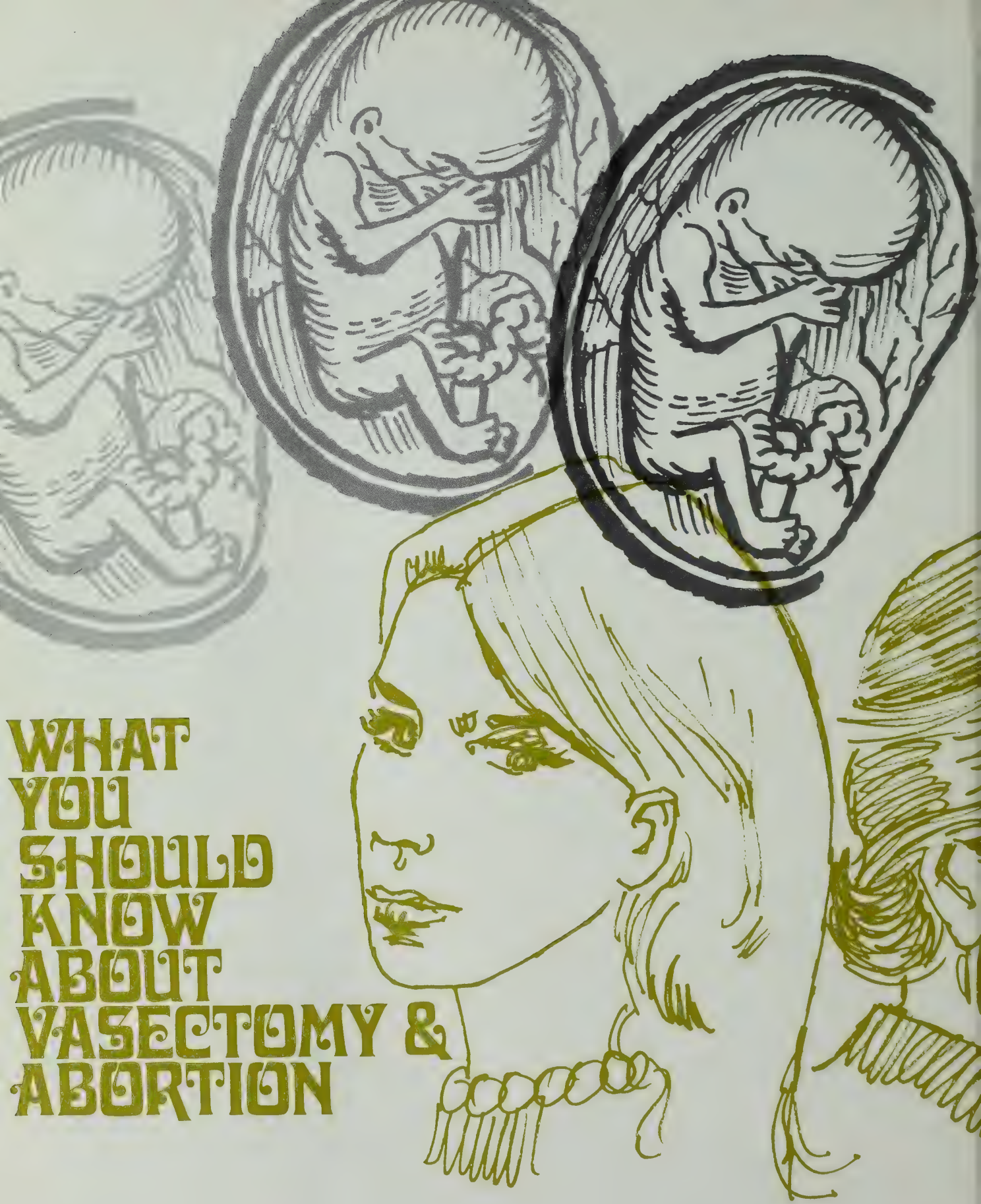
You've come a long way, soldier —

PAYDAY — Then and Now

It's a changed Army all right, and nowhere is the contrast more apparent than in the pay scales of privates and second lieutenants over the years. Here's a rundown of the base pay picture during the past 50 years. Color it green and call it progress:

Effective Date	Private Less Than 4 Months	Second Lieutenant
1 Jul 1922	$21.00 (per month)	$125.00 (per month)
1 Oct 1940	$21.00	$125.00
1 Jun 1942	$50.00	$150.00
1 Jul 1946	$75.00	$180.00
1 Oct 1949	$75.00	$213.00
1 May 1952	$75.00	$222.30
1 Apr 1955	$78.00	$222.30
1 Sep 1964	$78.00	$241.20
1 Sep 1965	$87.90	$294.60
1 Jul 1966	$90.60	$303.90
1 Oct 1967	$95.70	$321.00
1 Jul 1968	$102.30	$343.20
1 Jul 1969	$115.20	$386.40
1 Jan 1970	$124.50	$417.60
1 Jan 1971	$134.40	$450.60
14 Nov 1971	$268.50	$495.00
1 Jan 1972	$288.00	$530.70

NOTE: In both cases (privates and 2LTs) the given amounts are entry wages for base pay only. Additional sums for subsistence and quarters are not included.



WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT VASECTOMY & ABORTION

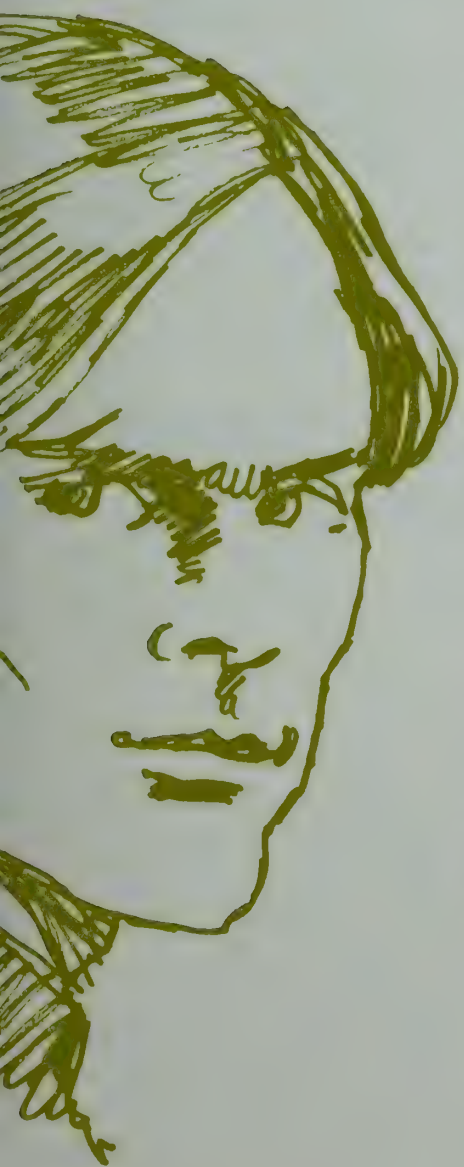
An Army doctor talks about

ABORTIONS

COL William A. Boyson
as told to
Florence E. Oblensky, Staff Writer
Office of the Army Surgeon General



COLONEL (DR) WILLIAM A. BOYSON, Director of Personnel and Training, Office of the Army Surgeon General, is a Fellow of the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology.



"It all boils down to the old adage, 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,'" says Colonel William A. Boyson of the Army Surgeon General's Office. "The solution to the abortion problem is prevention of unwanted pregnancies. The contraceptive pill and the intrauterine devices are more than 99 percent effective. The male methods of contraception are very poor in comparison. Any woman who wishes to avoid pregnancy must use appropriate contraceptive measures herself—she cannot depend on the male.

"Many women believe that they alone should have the right to terminate an unwanted pregnancy. Others consider it a crime, just as if a person sat as both judge and jury to condemn a fellow human.

"Caught in the middle between these very strong views is the obstetrician who has learned to perform therapeutic abortions as a means of saving a woman's life in the same way that a general surgeon removes a diseased appendix. Many physicians are reluctant to extend the indication for abortion to include the woman's desire."

In the regulation authorizing abortions in military hospitals there is a statement that "physicians and other medical personnel are not required to perform or participate in surgical procedures which violate their moral or religious principles. Moral or religious objections will be considered as lack of capability of this care."

Abortions are authorized under CHAMPUS (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services) where military space and facilities are not available or the capability does not exist. Patients may be issued a DD Form 1251, "Nonavailability Statement — Dependent Medical Care Program" or transferred to another military hospital if appropriate.

Dr. Boyson answered questions on abortions frankly and openly.

What is the Army's policy on performing abortions in military medical facilities?

Abortions are provided in Army medical facilities in accordance with local state laws. Outside the U.S., authority is delegated to major oversea commanders to determine on a country-by-country basis policies based on such considerations as pertinent mores, the laws of the nation concerned and applicable Status of Forces agreements.

Are abortions permitted in military hospitals in states where local laws forbid them?

No. The Department of Defense policy specifically directs " . . . in accordance with local state laws."

How do state laws affect the Army's policy on abortions?

Military dependents may be transferred to a state where abortions are legal, under provisions of CHAMPUS, or to another military hospital in a permissive state.

Which states forbid abortions?

None forbids abortions absolutely. They all permit abortions to preserve the life of the pregnant woman. There are eight categories of state laws with many variations of permissiveness. The most liberal are Alaska, Hawaii, New York and Washington. The next most liberal group includes Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Any statement on the legality of abortions in any state requires care-

ful study of that state's laws.

How can a dependent obtain an abortion? Must the husband or father consent? Must she be married? Are there interviews? If so, what role does the Army doctor play in abortion counseling?

Abortions may be performed in conformance with good medical practice subject to the availability of space and facilities and the capability of the medical staff. Prior written consent of the patient and spouse, if married, and concurrence of one qualified physician consultant are required. Written consent of the parent or legal guardian is required for an abortion of an unemancipated minor. The medical, legal, social and religious aspects of surgical procedures undertaken purposely to interfere with pregnancy must be seriously considered by all participants. Documentation of consent and consultation will be made a part of the clinical case record.

Who determines whether a particular abortion will be performed?

The local hospital commander usually decides whether the procedure can be done after reviewing the recommendations of his obstetrician.

What factors are considered before an abortion is approved or disapproved? Must the fetus be aborted before a certain growth stage?

The length of the pregnancy is the most important consideration. Complications following abortions are higher than for most other elective procedures. The least dangerous time is within 12 weeks of conception. As the pregnancy increases, so do the problems.

What do you consider a medically approved abortion operation?

The suction-curette is the easiest and most universally employed means of interrupting a pregnancy in its early stages. It is a procedure similar to the D&C (dilatation and curettage) that is often performed for diagnostic reasons. After the 12th week, a variety of more complicated procedures are employed.

Is it painful?

No. The procedure is considered minor surgery and is performed under anesthesia by sterile technique. Any discomfort is the result of post-operative uterine cramping.

Are there serious side effects?

When the abortion is performed within the first 12 weeks after conception, and no complications develop, there are relatively few side effects. In some patients with excessive bleeding, blood transfusion may be required. Ordinarily no more than a day of hospitalization is required. However, if the abortion is delayed beyond the 12th week, the uterus is enlarged and softer to accommodate the growing fetus. This presents many problems for the obstetrician, and may require prolonged medical care. The physical and mental stresses are greater.

My own personal feeling is that if an abortion is performed it should be followed by strict contraceptive measures to prevent its ever being necessary again. This is particularly true in family planning where a couple have as many children as they feel they can provide for adequately, and are seeking an abortion to limit their family.



Abortion?—
The possibility became a necessity in

ONE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE

SFC D. Mallicoat

"You just can't bring a baby into the world not knowing what's going to happen to it physically or mentally." The attractive, 22-year-old wife of an Army sergeant undergoing treatment at an Army clinic breathed the words softly, soberly, then paused to compose herself.

"I had to have an abortion," she suddenly asserted. "Fourteen months ago, right after my second child was born, it was discovered I

had leukemia. That really messed up my mind. My mother had died of cancer and I'd always had a fear of going the same way. I was sure I was going off the deep end until the doctors explained about the medicines available today and assured me I wasn't really going to die. It was then I began to get things back together."

The words that had been tumbling out slowed as the young wife gathered her thoughts and took time to push the long brown hair out of her eyes.

"With the medicine I was given," she continued, "I was warned severely not to get pregnant. Unfortunately there was some confusion among the doctors as to whether or not the medicine itself would serve as a contraceptive. My husband and I chose to believe that it would. We were wrong.

"The doctor had explained that a child born while using this medication would either be deformed in some way or so mentally retarded it couldn't even be considered human. With that in mind, my husband and I discussed the possibility of an abortion at great length and decided it would be best for the baby's sake and mine.

"In my sixth week of pregnancy we went to the doctor ready to sign the papers relieving him and the hospital of all responsibility and stating that we fully understood what was happening.

"To say the least the doctor was upset and the way he asked if I wanted to keep the baby, for the first time I felt guilty about the whole thing. I guess if I'd have talked to a chaplain right then it might have saved me further worry but I didn't.

"We listened as he explained the dilation and vacuum aspiration method which he proposed to use and then read and signed the paperwork. There wasn't much else to do."

Her voice quavered slightly and the fidgeting fingers increased their tempo. At first it seemed as if she might not be able to continue, but. . .

"Over the next 2 weeks the guilty feelings increased. I felt if God hadn't wanted me to get pregnant, I wouldn't have. The way the doctor had told me I could go on and keep the baby and everything, I felt I had to tell him I'd changed my mind."

A tear formed and etched its way down her cheek.

"I did go, without an appointment or anything. I had to talk to him.

"When he finally came out of the clinic and saw me waiting he explained he had a meeting and would be back in an hour or so, asking me to wait if I wanted. I did.

"It wasn't too much after that when pains started in my stomach. I wasn't sure what was happening but when my doctor came back, he called an obstetrician to check me out. It was then I found out I was having a miscarriage, not enough to abort, but a miscarriage just the same. I took it as God's sign of approval on the decision my husband and I had already made. Neither of us are what you'd call religious but some things are just better left to



God to explain and this was one of them. I was sure I wanted the abortion."

There was a positive finality in the firmness of her voice.

"I went into the hospital the next day. I don't remember too much about it except that the only thing which frightened me even a little was the intravenous procedure. I'd had so many blood transfusions, it scared me a little. But the doctor had a nice surprise. He gave me a local anesthesia in the vein and I never felt the IV.

"When I woke after it was all over, the first thing I heard was a baby crying and a telephone ringing and the first thought that came to my mind was, 'It's my baby and I've got to go get him.' I sat up and looked around. Everything was hazy but I realized where I was and I knew the reason.

"I was out of the hospital in a day and a half—no pain or anything. Of course I had to go back every other day for a week to check on such possible complications as infection or fever. But the abortion was over and my mind was free. There were no further guilt feelings. I was sure I'd done the right thing."

What of future children?

"I'll be off the medicine in 18 months and the doctor says I may be able to have children then but we've definitely decided that our two are enough. I had my first child 6 years ago and have spent all of my life raising children. Now I wish I could do the whole thing over.

"My first marriage was just to get out of school. It was the thing to do. I had a baby 9 months later and the marriage didn't last. No young girl should have to go through that.

"I think in many cases the abortion laws are too strict. If a young girl gets pregnant and still wants to stay in school and really make something out of her life, she should have the opportunity for an abortion, with her parents' consent. If she's unmarried she should be given that privilege."

There are those who say abortion is akin to murder. Proponents of abortion insist that life doesn't exist until the sixth week or the 24th week or the eighth month or outside the mother. Do you have an opinion?

"I don't really believe in abortions except for medical reasons, where it impairs the health of the mother or the child. And I mean mentally as well as physically. Getting an abortion is really murdering a young life and shouldn't be done unless absolutely necessary. I had

my first child when I was 16 and it really zonked me mentally. Even a normal pregnancy finds *some* women greatly depressed. Think about a young girl or someone like me; if I'd have had to keep this last child, it could really mess up your mind."

If there are to be more children, what type of control method do you plan to use—vasectomy, hysterectomy, pills?

"Right now I'm on pills, although women have become pregnant on this particular type. If I do, they'll just have to give me a hysterectomy. My husband would never get a vasectomy. It scares him to death. Anyway, even if I don't become pregnant, I plan to have a hysterectomy done. That way we'll be sure."

About your future?

"The doctor says I'm well on the way to recovery from leukemia. I've gone over a specific period of time with all my blood and bone marrow tests turning out very good. In 18 months my doctor hopes to take me off medicine altogether, then it's back home to start nurse's aid training. I kinda like that sorta thing."

The Vasectomy Story

FOR MEN ONLY

COL Anthony A. Borski



COLONEL ANTHONY A. BORSKI is Chief of Urology Service at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, DC. He is consultant to the Surgeon General in urology.

A vasectomy is a minor surgical procedure performed for the single purpose of producing sterility in a male.

Although the procedure has been used for more than 70 years to produce male sterilization, its wholesale voluntary use by men is a relatively new phenomenon in this country. In the past, anywhere up to 75 percent of those who sought sterilization in the United States were women.

In 1967, some 50,000 vasectomies were reported in this country. However because of the increasing awareness that sexual function can be dissociated from procreation, demand for vasectomies has jumped significantly.

In 1969, some 200,000 men sought and received vasectomies.

In 1970, the number was more than 700,000. The Association for Voluntary Sterilization estimates that since the Nelson Senate Committee hearing early in 1970 gave the steroid "pill" both unfair and unfavorable publicity, more than 750,000 vasectomies have been performed annually in the United States.

What is the Army's policy concerning vasectomy?

These are the main points: (1) A vasectomy may be performed in any Army medical facility subject to the availability of space and facilities and the capability of the medical staff. (2) Sterilization of males will only be performed by physicians competent in the technique. (3) Physicians and other medical personnel are not required to perform or participate in surgical procedures which violate their moral or religious principles. (4) Moral or religious objections will be considered as lack of capability of this care. (5) Where space and facilities are not available or the capability does not exist at local Army medical facilities, the active duty soldier may be referred to another military hospital capable of performing the procedure.

Is it minor or major surgery?

Vasectomy is a minor surgical procedure.

Must it be performed in the hospital?

Normally it's performed on an outpatient basis in a hospital operating room or clinic.

In layman's terms what is the step-by-step process of the operation?

On the evening before the operation, the patient shaves all the hair from the pubic area and scrotum. The operative site is prepared with surgical soap and the area is draped to provide a sterile surgical field. The doctor then identifies one vas deferens and infiltrates the skin with

a local anesthetic. A small incision is made into the scrotal skin of the vas deferens. The vas deferens is then isolated and drawn out from the surrounding tissue with the greatest of care to avoid unnecessary injury to other vessels and nerves in the area. A segment of the vas is excised. Each end is then ligated with non-absorbable sutures or electro-cauterized. The scrotal skin is then closed with interrupted absorbable sutures or in some cases no closure is used. The vas deferens on the other side is then transsected in a similar manner. A cautionary note: performance of this procedure by untrained personnel can cause severe infections and even loss of testes.

Is it painful?

When the surgeon first isolates the vas deferens he must at times place some tension on the testicle. This can cause a mild discomfort in the testicle and groin. The injection of local anesthesia into the skin is accompanied by momentary local discomfort. Otherwise the operation is not painful.

How long does this operation take?

Although some surgeons claim to be able to perform the operation in less than 10 minutes, most surgeons prefer 20 to 30 minutes.

How many vasectomies have Army doctors performed in 1970 and 1971?

Accurate figures are not available. However it is safe to state that thousands of vasectomies have been performed by military surgeons during these 2 years. Specifically, most Army hospitals perform more than 500 vasectomies annually.

Who determines which soldier can receive a vasectomy? Is there a system for this?

The availability of vasectomy for an individual soldier is set forth by Army policy. As stated earlier, this depends upon the availability of competent surgeons and their own personal moral or religious feelings toward the operative procedure. In view of the Army's policy, it is in fact the individual soldier who determines whether or not to have a vasectomy.

Are there waiting lists for this operation? If so, how long must the applicant wait?

Yes, there is a waiting list from one to several months at most military facilities where vasectomies are performed. Medical indications for the operation receive priorities.

Must the applicant be married?

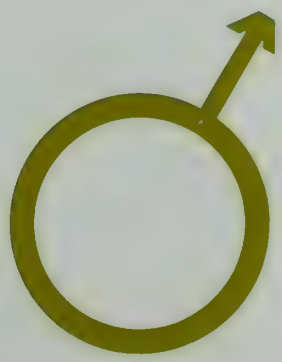
The applicant should be married. Very few surgeons will perform an elective vasectomy for sterilization purposes on an unmarried male. A divorced soldier, with children, may request a vasectomy when marrying again, and this alters the situation.

Is there an age limit?

Army policy only states that sterilization procedures will not be performed on unmarried minors.

What criteria is considered when determining which soldiers may receive a vasectomy?

The only real criteria is that the soldier and his wife fully understand the permanency and consequences of sterility operation. Once this decision is made it can be affected only by the personal mores or religious feelings of the surgeon who is to perform the operation. For



example, the doctor may not wish to perform such an operation on the male partner of a young childless couple.

Does the Army have the facilities and medical manpower to handle operations on a regular basis—daily, weekly or monthly?

At present the Army has only limited facilities and medical manpower to handle the large number of requests. Depending upon availability, the procedures are scheduled on a limited daily, weekly or monthly basis. Most facilities have a backlog of anywhere from one month to several months. Priority goes to patients where a medical indication for vasectomy exists.

Are there any states that forbid such an operation?

There are no states which have any laws prohibiting vasectomy.

Facts You Should Know. Every potential candidate for a vasectomy should be familiar with the following facts:

- Vasectomy will in no way affect your potency and will not alter your sensations during sexual intercourse. If such changes do occur, they must be considered to be of psychological origin. Since the vasectomy does not interfere with any of the mechanisms necessary for a normal orgasm it has no effect, negative or positive, on the male or female climax.
- Since less than 10 percent of the total ejaculate is made up of sperm there will be no noticeable change in the amount of ejaculate, most of which comes from the prostate gland.
- Beliefs that vasectomy deprives a man of his male characteristics or renders him impotent, that it dramatically increases his ability to have and to sustain an erection, that it prolongs his orgasm or allows him to "come slower" are totally false.
- In a study of the psychological effects of vasectomy, Dr. Frederick J. Ziegler, now Director of the Mental Health Center at the Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel, CA concludes: " . . . there was no convincing evidence that vasectomy or the 'pill' markedly alters coital or noncoital forms of sexual behavior, appreciably increases or decreases sexual responsiveness of the female or potency or impotency and premature ejaculation problems of the male, or significantly changes tendencies toward fidelity or infidelity."
- Despite the fact that vasectomy is usually referred to as a simple minor operation it must be noted that complications such as hemorrhage, infection, swelling and pain may in some degree occur in approximately 10 percent of the opera-

tions performed. Furthermore, since there is a lack of significant research in the area of vasectomy, some researchers feel that little is known about the possibility of other complications, especially as they relate to the body immunity system in its ability to fight disease.

• Remember that vasectomy is performed for sterilization purposes only and the results of reversal operations are very poor. Although the favorable figure of 70 percent is frequently quoted, the true incidence of pregnancy following a reversal operation is less than 25 percent. Therefore it is extremely important that anyone considering vasectomy be absolutely certain of his desire for permanent sterility regardless of future occurrences.

• An individual is not safe, nor considered sterile, until semen analysis is negative, usually 6 to 8 weeks after surgery. Even if the semen analysis is negative at 6 to 8 weeks after a vasectomy, a repeat is recommended at 6 to 12 months to insure that recanalization has not occurred. During this time all precautions previously used should be continued.

VASECTOMY -- THE HUMAN SIDE



SFC D. Mallicoat

"We were sure," the 28-year-old staff sergeant stated emphatically. "A vasectomy was the only way."

Eight years before, right after their wedding, he and his wife agreed they wanted two children, preferably boys, but just two and no more.

"You could call it parent planning, I guess," the sergeant explained. "The fact we were career military and traveled extensively had a lot to do with it but there were many reasons. Financially you can provide more for just two children. There's more time to share love and understanding, and two are not a handful. I can take care of one while she takes care of the other."

But even after the second child 3½ years ago there was no snap judgment. After all, doctors report, a vasectomy is practically irreversible. Even if a reversal operation is a success surgically, the overall results may leave a man sterile.

"After our second child we really began to get serious. My wife went on the pill but we didn't want to be tied to contraceptives for a lifetime. We talked it over and it wasn't long before we came to the conclusion that a vasectomy was the answer.

"I'd met others who'd had it and had heard just about all the stories: it was painful, it diminished or ruined your sex life, it took away your masculinity. I decided to get the facts from the man who ought to know. I set up an interview with a doctor at one of the Army hospital urology clinics. You have to be interviewed anyway before the operation.

"The doctor explained that a vasectomy is nothing more than cutting a small section [approximately ½ inch] out of each of the two vas deferens [the tubes through which sperms travel to join the semen] and tying the ends. He also explained that the sterilized male ejaculates as usual, minus that small percentage of fluid sperm. Neither sex life nor masculinity is affected in any way.

"In addition he tells what pain to expect and the after-effects of the operation. He gathers such facts as how long you've been married and how many children you have. He continually stresses that results of a vasectomy may be permanent. I guess if I'd have been a bachelor or younger he might have tried to talk me out of it. Believe me, it's no operation for a young stud who just wants to make out with the chicks. A fella should be old enough and

married at least 5 years before he even thinks about it. All the bachelors I know who've had the operation were at least 38.

"I wondered for a while why my wife had to sign the statement that we knew what we were doing and that we were doing it of our own free will, absolving the doctor and clinic of all responsibility. Then I figured the psychological hang-up a wife would have if she hadn't been consulted, especially if she had certain religious scruples. It could destroy a marriage. You've got to be free and honest with each other."

Once you've had the interview it can take from 2 weeks to 9 months or more before the operation itself, depending upon the backlog at the clinic. In our friend's case it was just 2 weeks.

"My wife psyched me up for the operation. She didn't pressure me. Never has. It's a strange feeling going into something like that, knowing that once it's done if you change your mind it won't do any good. You wonder what happens if there's an accident and we lose one or both of our children. You can't get them back.

"On the day of the operation I walked into the waiting room—and then it hit me. There were five or six of us there and nobody was talking to anyone. Sort of like expectant fathers, you all have the same problem but nobody wants to talk about it so everybody gets a well-thumbed magazine and at least makes an attempt to read.

"Finally my name was called and I went back into the operation room. It reminded me somewhat of a delivery room. Even the things you put your legs over were sorta like stirrups — but they weren't. As you're prepped and shaved, it's all right. Then you start to sweat. You realize this guy's got you and you can't get away.

"One thing that helped a lot was the doctor. He was happy, cheerful, talked to me about cars, sports, just about anything.

"Before anything else can happen they have to locate the vas deferens and clamp them to make them immobile. There is a sharp pain, something like a cigarette touching your skin, but it only lasts a second or two until the local anesthesia takes effect. Actually it hurts less than pulling a tooth.

"The operation takes about 20 to 25 minutes and you walk out. It's all over and there's some relief, some apprehension as to the pain when the anesthesia wears off. For some it can last up to a month; for others, like me, you notice there's been an operation but there's no pain for 2 or 3 days and then it's minimal. There is some swelling. The incision takes about 2 weeks to completely heal. It varies from individual to individual.

"For 2 weeks there's to be no sexual intercourse at all. Then, between the third and sixth weeks, you must have intercourse 15 times during which your wife must take some type of contraceptive. At this time you return for a semen analysis. Only when this test returns negative [no sperms in the semen] are you considered sterile.

"Since that time our sex life has really improved. There's no more stress or worry about an unwanted pregnancy, no contraceptive device to worry about. It's really great.



"About the future? Adding to our family by adoption is out. But should something happen to our own children or if we decided we would like to help another child, it would be under the foster parent plan or some other way in which we could help financially.

"I plan to tell the boys when they enter the teenage years, maybe 13 or 14. We don't try to hide anything like this. Sexual education in the home is extremely important.

"What if my analysis had been positive? I don't really know. Vasectomy is the type of thing that I'd go through once but wouldn't really like to repeat a second time."

after agnes

CPT Charles G. Cavanaugh, Jr.

Photos by SSG Dave Hinkle



"THERE AIN'T NO SOLDIER buying beer while I'm in this bar. They're on me, damn it," said a man whose home disappeared when Hurricane Agnes crashed into Wilkes-Barre, PA.

"I'll tell you the biggest problem I've seen here . . . MUD." How are you moving it, sarge? "Shovels," according to SSG Ronald Kresock, a member of the 28th Infantry Division, Pennsylvania Army National Guard. He knows about Agnes too.

These and thousands of eastern seaboard residents remember her as Hurricane Agony. Officially called Agnes, this tropical storm run wild was the worst disaster ever to hit the country. From Florida to New York, the misery left in her path was and still is awesome. Lives, property and lifetimes of effort were crushed by lashing wind and water. Before Agnes' last wind blew, people in the devastated areas looked to the military for aid.

There was a job to be done and soldiers of the National Guard, Army Reserve and active Army pitched in to help do it. The job was done by men and helicopters and trucks and boats and fixed wing aircraft. By radios and ambulances and wreckers and shovels. By cooks and divers and mechanics and medics, linemen and heavy equipment operators. By graves registration units and chaplains and doctors and military policemen. Bridges were built. Fires were fought. Lives were saved and disaster and panic were met head on.

One of the hardest hit areas was Wilkes-Barre, PA, but the story of how the Army helped that city was repeated in a hundred other locations from Elmira, NY, to Four Mile Run, VA, and Port Deposit, MD, to Florida via West Virginia.

PFC Joseph Menna, a member of the U.S. Army Reserve's 442d Graves Registration Company, didn't particularly enjoy his job in Wilkes-Barre. When the 25-foot wall of water broke the dike at Forty Fort, a Wilkes-Barre suburb, it crashed into a cemetery and opened hundreds of graves. It washed bodies and coffins into the town. The cemetery looked like judgment day. "When we first got here," says Menna, "we weren't too happy about what we had to do . . . the smell was awful. But we did it. You bet we did. Those people needed help and this was the way I could help . . . I'm proud of what my outfit did here."

And so were thousands of civilians.

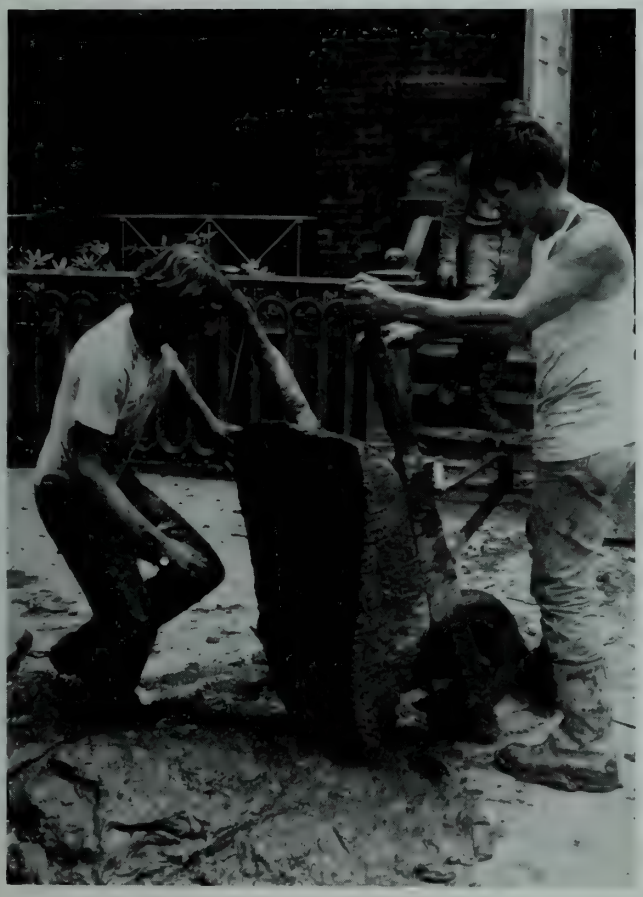
"You'd better believe the military has helped around here," Ed McGovern said as he operated a pump clearing water from a demolished home. "They've done a lot for us."

"They're mostly interested in cold cuts and stuff like that but we make sure they get one big meal a day. These guys are working 12-hour shifts and they need hot food," declared SP5 John Sweder, a cook with Co A, 1st Bn, 109th Infantry, Pennsylvania Army National Guard.

SP4 John I. McCreary spent every day for a week



Paaring Photo







Everywhere there was thick, oozing mud amid destruction. Above, Pennsylvania Army National Guard crew chief prepares to fly in supplies. Left, flag above flood symbolizes area spirit.

shoveling mud. Today he is working in McClintock Hall, a part of Wilkes-Barre College. What does he think of the people of Wilkes-Barre? "They have amazing guts. Most of these people have lost everything but they're not giving up . . . I think they'll make it back."

McCreary is right. The look on people's faces is shock, not despair. Many homes display the American flag. One sign humorously proclaims that movies are wetter than ever. A home is offered for sale with "a slight water problem."

Wilkes-Barre is not all gallows humor. Thirteen thousand homes were destroyed and untold property was lost. Death visited many families. Help has come from everywhere. And the Army poured in a giant transfusion of time, expertise and compassion.

Yummy *Si*, Yummy *No*—
There's something for every taste so

Eat On

Story and Photos by Barney Halloran

"HEY, FEEL CHINESE TONIGHT?" or will it be "two pastramis on rye to go, hold the mustard and pickles"?

Exploring the ethnic food situation presents problems because we're gonna have to leave some favorites out. We've got so many cultures, subcultures, sects, sidegroups and straphangers that it's tough to cover everybody's chow. F'r instance, we know all about caribou sausage, reindeer steaks, bear chops and mooseburger but population-wise we can't handle Alaska. Sorry Greely, Richardson and Wainwright; that's just the way it is.

The mess sergeant trying to please all his customers during ethnic food nights is in a bind. Ethnic groups are supposed to divide neatly by customs, characteristics and language but it doesn't always work out that way and you can't always make everybody happy.

If you're of Egyptian descent don't expect the mess sergeant to surprise you some night with *Hamam Mahshi.* Braised pigeon with crushed wheat stuffing is great but pigeon isn't available through the Army supply system. Settle for something less exotic but know what you're eating.

Italian Style. Spaghetti has been served in mess halls for years without getting anybody excited—then quietly pizza rolled onto the scene. Except pizza, as we know it, is more American than Italian.

Pizza originally came from Naples in southern Italy where it was a real, honest-to-goodness pie about an inch thick. There the spices are hot and the ingredients are plain because it's a typical southern Italian dish. It makes the most of limited produce. Because the soil in the south of Italy isn't very productive the people make up for it with deliciously spiced, colorful food.

The tomato reigns supreme in southern Italian cooking even though it isn't a native Italian. Hernando Cortez introduced it to Europe after discovering Indians eating tomatoes in Mexico during the 1540s. Tomatoes made a big splash in the south but in the north of Italy they're not used as much.

Italian cooking varies from region to region. In the south people cook with olive oil, in the north with butter but the clue to a dish's origin is in the *pasta*—the noodles. In the north they're almost flat, in the south they're round.

Contrary to what some school kids learn, Marco Polo did not bring *pasta* to Italy from China. Five years before Marco made his return trip there was an Italian cook book making the rounds with recipes for three of Italy's better known *pastas.*

To eat northern style, cover your *pasta* with a cream and butter sauce and sprinkle it with grated cheese. *Parmigiano,* salty sharp, or *Romano,* the most popular of the sharp cheeses, are the ones to grate. The cooking cheeses are *Ricotta* and *Mozzarella. Ricotta* is something like cottage cheese and goes into *lasagne,* salads, sauces and sandwiches. *Mozzarella,* made from cow or buffalo milk, is the stringy cooking cheese used on pizza. For snacks try soft smooth *Bel Paese,* sharp *Ariago,* spicy *Provolone,* sweet *Fontana* or light spicy *Gorgonzola.* They're all good!

German Cooking. Anybody who's been stationed in Germany knows what good German cooking is like. Meat is a mainstay but German meats are never complete without the fixings—like applesauce or horseradish. They do wonders for the simplest broiled beef. After all, that's why relish goes on hamburgers—the American hamburger came from Germany but now it's been re-Germanized. The German hamburger, *Deutsches Beefsteak,* is now all beef just like its American cousin.

Sauerbraten, pot roast marinated in sweet and sour sauce, is world famous but unlike the American style, German *sauerbraten* can be marinated in wine, vinegar, buttermilk and sauced with honey cake crumbs and sweet cream.

German style *sauerkraut* is smoother than the kind most Americans eat because it's often prepared with pineapple, oranges or apples and is sometimes cooked in beer or champagne. Now don't expect your mess sergeant to try that last one!

"Wursting can make it so" is an old American expression still heard in beer halls but it doesn't do much to clear up one of the wurst mysteries Americans face: which wurst to order. *Kochwurst* is eaten, as is, like cold cuts; *Rohwurst* is eaten cold. *Bruwurst* can go either way because it's precooked but pan fry your *Bratwurst. Vas ist wurst?* It's



Although the eggplant originally came from India and the tomato from the Americas, they're both staples now in the Middle East. There are thousands of ways to cook and serve both.



This old American coffee grinder doesn't look much like a Middle Eastern brass mortar and pestle but they can both grind the same bean.

what's left after the hogs are butchered and stuffed into synthetic skins or intestines. And there are more different flavors than you can shake a weinie at.

What you eat depends on where you are. Southern style German cooking is lighter. This is the land of Rhine wine. The taste is closer to French cooking. Pheasant, goose, salads and *Spatzle*—tiny dumplings—are delicious. From the center of Germany come the great hams much like Italian *prosciutto* or French *jambon*. The *Frankfurter Wurstchen,* granddaddy of the hot dog, comes from Frankfurt.

If you're feeling northern try poached meatballs in lemon and caper sauce, pork chops in aspic, corned beef hash, eggs with bacon, onions and potatoes or potato pancakes and applesauce. Everybody eats pretzels and potatoes. The potato is, after all, pretty German, right?

No.

Even though potatoes go into *schnapps*, the Germans were the last Europeans to learn to eat the potato. It wasn't until Frederick the Great introduced the 'tater at gun point in 1744 that Germans started finding dozens of ways to cook 'em. If a farmer didn't want to grow potatoes, old Frederick had his soldiers convince him it was a good idea.

Irish Influence. Naturally, as soon as potatoes are mentioned people start telling Irish jokes. Not so funny. When the potato crop failed in the 1850s there was little else left to eat; the potato was a staple food and many Irish died. But if there's an Irish menu at all, it's corned beef and cabbage with boiled potatoes and stout—the national beverage.

The country's largest producer of stout employs more Irishmen than any other industry but pool your pennies if you want stout with your Irish night dinner—it's expensive here.

You've probably been eating a version of Irish breakfast for years without knowing it. The traditional American breakfast wasn't traditional until about the mid-1800s when a third of the Irish population fled the famine and came to America to work on the railroads and in the great cities. The Irish breakfast: hot cereal, fried eggs and potatoes, bacon—not overcooked, toast, butter, marmalade and coffee.

So far we haven't heard of any posts offering African, Puerto Rican or Jewish ethnic nights. That's really missing a lot of good chow.

Jewish Menu. A good Jewish meal could run something like this: *Matzoh* ball soup—chicken soup with spicy dumplings and nutmeg, baked chicken, *luchen*—baked flat noodle pudding with almonds, *challah*—a sweet egg bread, and steamed peas. For dessert stewed fruits, prune pudding or figs, or dates and nuts turn the trick. Good chow for a Friday night—it's traditional.

Oriental Fare. As soon as somebody mentions Chinese food, a wise guy has to suggest chop suey. Just for the record, chop suey was invented in the states; it's about as Chinese as the Transcontinental Railroad.

During the 1850s things weren't going so well in China either and thousands left to work as coolies on the Transcontinental Railroad. Americans couldn't cook Chinese food, so coolies— who knew nothing about cooking — were made chefs. Their invention was a sloppy stew called chop suey. It's totally unknown in China.

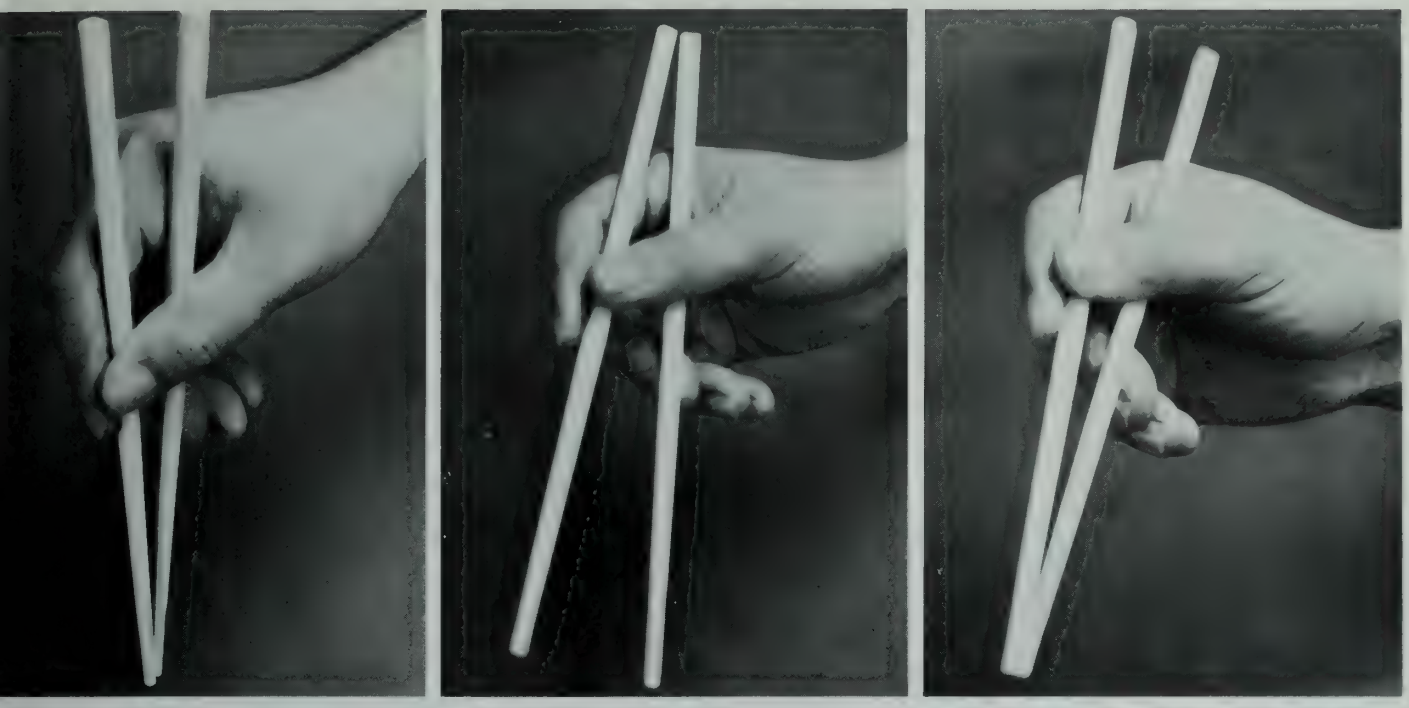
Although chow mein is eaten in the states as a meal, it's a between-meals snack in China. Most of the other dishes Americans know are egg roll, egg foo yung, roast duck and fortune cookies. These are all examples of southern cooking from Canton, where simple foods first excited Westerners.

In Chinese kitchens time is *number one* because most Chinese food is stir-fried in super-hot vegetable oil. Over-cooking ruins the food so it has to be watched carefully and cooked quickly. Stir-frying seals in the flavor and preserves the natural color of vegetables. That's important in itself because the Chinese menu is heavy on vegetables and light on meats. Color, shape and arrangement of food is as important as flavor.

If you've ever wondered why chop sticks are used or where "chop chop"—pidgin English for "hurry-up"—came from, see if this one makes sense. The Cantonese word for quick is *kop*. The Chinese word for chop sticks is *kuai-tse*. That also means "quick little boys" in Chinese. Well?

African Cookery. It's a long way from Canton to Cameroon but the trip's worth it because African cooking deserves a taste too. The only problem is that the kitchen alley from Mali to Zanzibar is lined with a lot of kettles. Africa is almost too big to handle so let's just take a look at the west coast.

Along the Gulf of Guinea, long known for its slave trade, ivory and gold, new nations have emerged and resurrected national cooking. Farmers rely heavily on yams, sweet potatoes and what we know as "Indian corn," but the really important food sources are the peanut and coconut. Meat in this part of the



There's no reason to strain your fingers holding chop sticks. It's really easy. Moderate pressure from the thumb holds one, your index finger moves the other.

world is a luxury. When sheep, goats and cattle do reach the table all taste tough. But that's because this is a land of runners.

If your mess sergeant wants to do an African meal he's got to include yams. The yam helped the people of the coast to survive and is eaten at all important occasions: births, deaths, marriages and other religious ceremonies.

Yams are a staple that can be prepared as many ways as the potato. They really come on as deep fried chips or balls. Boiled and mashed into paste, the yam becomes *fufu* which is usually fried or baked.

A great meal to copy comes from the coast area of Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Roast ginger chicken browned in peanut oil and cooked with onions, red and white peppers, tomatoes and hard-boiled eggs—the latter long an African food of fertility and triumph. Serve the main dish with *fufu*, coconut rice or special okra and avocado salad with ginger.

Getting further into African cooking would take a book; it's better to come back home and get the word out on soul food.

Soul Food. The basic ingredients in soul cookin' are corn, pork, chicken, greens, seafood, sour milk and buttermilk or molasses. If that sounds like a limited diet it's because soul food is the direct descendant of slave food.

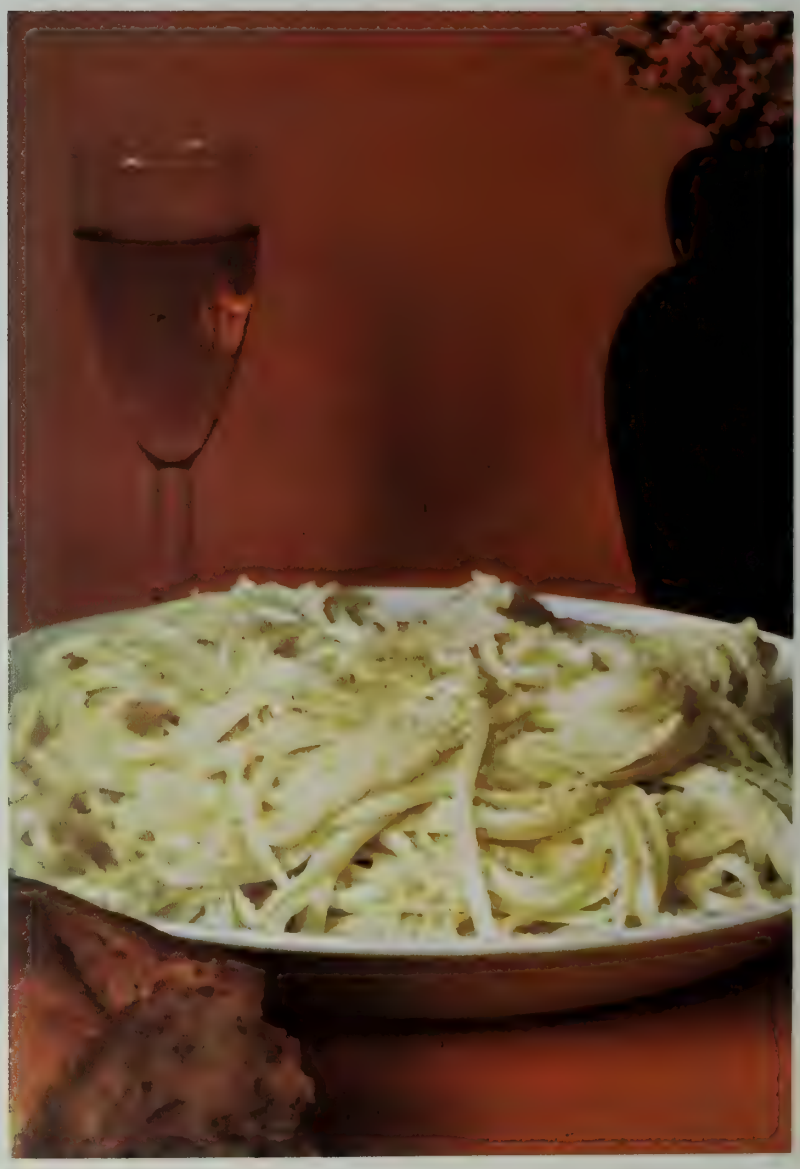
In the dark ages before emancipation a slave's basic ration was something like a pint of corn meal, a salt herring or piece of pork and, on special days, maybe buttermilk or molasses. In some states slaves were allowed to grow vegetables and raise hogs and chickens. Corn was the slave's main garden crop because it took care of itself, could be used as either a vegetable or for bread, and it fed the hogs.

Because they were easy to raise, hogs became important in the slave's diet. Now chitterlings—"chitlins"—are becoming popular in mess halls on soul nights even though the recipe scares off a lot of white folks. Chitlins are hog entrails—an all-time black favorite. It's important to remove all the fat and clean them thoroughly. Chitlins, potato salad, greens, bread or cornbread, pie and beer make the meal.

To go soul you've got to try hog maw salad—it tastes like chicken salad. Then sample sweet potato pone as a vegetable or dessert. And remember, fried chicken has got to be just right—crunchy, golden brown.

An old Alexandria, VA, recipe not to try at home is Potomac River catfish baked in a hole. Use fish from a clean river or the market. Dig a hole, add 3 inches of hot coals, cover with grass; clean, salt and pepper the fish, lay it on the grass and cover with more grass. Bake for an hour; have a chocolate malted while you're waiting.

South of the Border. Cocoa beans—in case you didn't know—were used in Mexico by the Aztecs for money and only men of high rank were allowed to have chocolate drinks. So—if you don't find cocoa in the mess hall on Mexican food night maybe the mess sarge is trying to tell you something!



When you walk down the mess line don't behave like a *turista*—know what you're getting. Corn, beans and chilies show up almost everywhere. Beans come on like American potatoes. Mashed refried beans—*frijoles refritos*—are most popularly eaten separately or used as toppings for other dishes and sauces. But it's the chili that says, "Hombre, this is Mexican food."

There are dozens of chilies—hot, mild and peppery—for snacks, vegetable dishes, appetizers or the main course. If real Mexican food is what you're after don't settle for tacos, tamales and refried beans with chili on the side. Instead, go for spit roasted pig, game birds, squid, turtle eggs and *langostinos* —a delicious cousin of the lobster.

If a mess hall is lucky enough to have a Mexican or Mexican-American cook, he'll be more than happy to make Chicken in Trousers, Drunken Chicken, Old Clothes or Table Cloth Strainers. If nobody knows those dishes, try a cool *Guacamole* salad made with avocados. Instead of refried beans in your tacos and enchiladas, go with *relleno de carne picada*—ground beef and onions, or *relleno de pollo*—chicken, or *carnitas*—little pork meats.

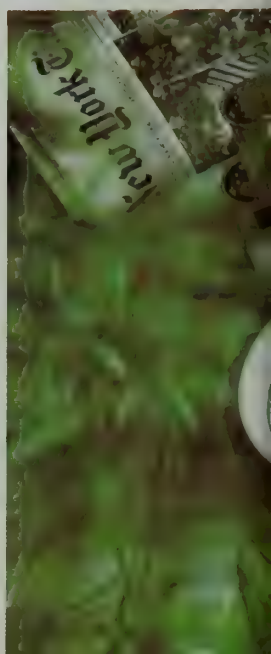
The basic fixin' for most Mexican food is the *tortilla.* This flat, round, unleavened cornbread was invented by the ancient Mexicans and is the starting point for many Mexican dishes. *Taco* means snack. It's a piping hot tortilla rolled and stuffed with meats and spicy garnishes or sauce. A whole crisp fried tortilla is the bottom layer of an open-face sandwich—the *tostada. Enchiladas* are stuffed tortilla baked and topped with shredded cheese, onions and olives.

The *tamale* is an exception to the tortilla rule. *Masa*—ground dried corn meal—must be used or your *tamale,* whether it's sweet or meaty, flops. The filling—meat, fruit or caramel—is spread on *masa,* wrapped in corn husk and steamed.

Spanish Accent. Many people don't realize there's a basic difference between Mexican and Spanish cooking. Spanish-style food as prepared in Puerto Rico is mildly spiced and relies more on seafood, rice and chicken.

The Spanish influence in Puerto Rico began when Chris Columbus, sailing for the Spanish throne, saved some Arawah Indians —the original inhabitants of Puerto Rico— from some nasty Carib Indians. The Caribs' interest in food was heavy; they were cannibals.

Columbus claimed the island for Spain,











Ah, Italian spaghetti northern style; Turkish dinner by gaslight; mess steward's delight—a German style Saturday afternoon snack; the great American tradition—brown bagging; and the traditional Irish breakfast.



Beneath the tissue-thin covering of this white bulb lies the most controversial and noticeable of all seasonings—ethnic or not—almighty garlic!

named it San Juan Bautista, and moved on to found the first settlement in the New World. About 15 years later Ponce de Leon stopped by, found a lovely harbor and called it Puerto Rico. The name of the port was used so often the island was finally called Puerto Rico and the port named San Juan.

Gazpacho—cold fresh vegetable soup—is just right for a hot summer evening. *Arroz con Pollo*—chicken with saffron rice and peas—is almost a Puerto Rican national dish. The chicken is browned in pork fat and removed. Next onions, tomatoes and paprika are browned. Finally, the chicken, rice, boiling water and everything else goes into a casserole to cook until the rice has absorbed every moist bit of flavor in the pot. Or—how about sauteed chicken with peppers, tomatoes and olives—*pollo a la chilindron?* Beer is the beverage, or cola. With the constant exchange of people from other parts of the country where ethnic cooking is big Puerto Rican cuisine has really become internationalized.

American Dishes. But if any cooking has been internationalized it's our own. There are true American dishes and concoctions. A traditional Thanksgiving dinner proves that. Corn or Indian maize was first found in America and later exported to the rest of the world. The same is true of the humble potato.

Succotash is certainly American—Algonquian Indians were eating beans and green corn cooked together long before the white man landed. Turkey, pumpkin, jerky and pemmican are all Indian dishes. Pemmican, in fact, is probably the world's first convenience food.

Our instructions for jerky were in last month's issue. (See "Pros at the Survival Game.") Pemmican is slightly different. Lean dried meat is pounded fine and held together in a bar with fat. It's a concentrated food once used for emergency rations.

Among probably hundreds of others, two very typical American food inventions—not counting mom's apple pie—stand out: Boston baked beans and the cracker.

As an American invention the cracker dates back to the 1880s and the days of free lunch counters. It was designed to make you thirsty and want to buy more drinks!

Here's Why. Old soldiers may wonder how all this ethnic night, "bring your family or date" business started in Army mess halls. Well, ethnic nights are designed to promote understanding over familiar foods. People just relax and open up when surrounded by familiar things. That's another reason for the latest Department of the Army "invitation" to families and guests. But first, the menus had to change.

Throughout the Army there's a master menu. In the old days, on any given day everybody in the Army was eating the same chow. Then things changed, first in March 1971 and then in July 1972. Before, only the installation's menu board could authorize changes and that was for the whole post. The mess sergeant couldn't add things or increase amounts; he could only delete to avoid waste. The post's menu was controlled by the menu board: the post food service advisor, post surgeon, a commissary representative and other members.

Now each mess sergeant is allowed to brew up almost anything his budget will allow. The only limitations are its availability from his commissary source, the surgeon's agreement that it's healthy and that it's currently an approved item in the Federal Supply Catalogue for Subsistence (FSC 8900). Otherwise, imagination and ingenuity can take over the mess.

Seafood specialties are becoming a regular thing at Fort Polk; Mexican nights are common at Bliss and Sill. Aberdeen, McNair and Eustis are serving soul food often. Fort Lee's cook school turns out every kind of ethnic goodie imaginable and Hood's specialty is country-fried. At Belvoir it's smorgasbord.

Ethnic and specialty nights have been packing everybody in. Soldiers can now bring their families and dates to the mess hall 'cause DA said last fall that where local resources permit, it's fine with headquarters.

Eat on!

A submarine or sandwich hits the spot with

Fries On the Side

Will Green

"MAKE MINE franks and fries."

The soldier's not placing his order at a neighborhood drive-in. He's getting his meal at one of the short order houses springing up at Army posts everywhere.

Hot dogs and french fries with a tossed salad and glass of milk give many of today's GIs what they want while leaving them well-fed according to nutritional standards. When he's hungry again the man can go back for a repeat, perhaps varying it with a burger and onion rings.

If PFC Hungry Harry's in the mood for a pizza, tacos or enchiladas he can get these at a specialty house on post.

If he wants to stick with the regular Class A meal at the dining hall he can do that too. And here he'll find the situation vastly changed—more things he really wants are on the menu.

It's all part of the new picture in Army eating. Much of its success can be attributed to ARCS. That's short for Army Ration Credit System, a concept in food management that's been around for more than a year and is continuing to bring welcome changes.

ARCS is described as "a monetary credit system in lieu of furnishing food on a meal basis to the dining facility." It means flexibility. The mess steward can now "hang loose." He can feed the men more items they prefer. He can, for instance, substitute one entree for another. Troops, generally speaking, simply don't go for liver, so the mess sergeant can now reduce the serving of less preferred items and use the credit gained to increase the serving of "pop" items.

As a step enhancing service attractiveness under the Modern Volunteer Army concept, General William C. Westmoreland while Chief of Staff ordered the establishment of the Army Subsistence Operations Review Board (SORB). Its mission —to develop an effective, efficient, economical Army food service system. With Major General John D. McLaughlin, commanding general of the Quartermaster Center and Fort Lee, as its president, SORB investigated food service and commissary operations throughout the world. ARCS was one of the most important of its 153 major recommendations for improvements.

To Your Taste. Now that ARCS has been authorized by Department of the Army it's expected to come into Army-wide use this summer. It's already mandatory at Fort Lee.

A Specialty House and Short Order House Program tested at Fort Carson, CO, has met with excellent results. The soldier has his choice of a regular, specialty or short order meal served in an attractive atmosphere. He can eat all he wants as often as he wants, yet in some cases the overall cost is lower because short order items are less expensive.

At Fort Lee, Corporal Richard Ouradnik of the Quartermaster Center digs short order-style chicken. "I get it with onion rings and french fries," he says, "and it compares well with what I can find off post. Personally, I prefer short order food to Class A meals."

Mexican food is a favorite with Specialist 4 Julio Santos of the Quartermaster School Brigade. "With plenty of spices it's my kind of eating," he says. "Also, I like the barbecue sandwiches I can get on post."



Typically, a post which has all three types of food service going for it—regular, specialty, short order—can offer the soldier as many as 20 or more selections for a single meal. That's enough variety to tempt even the most jaded palate. And catering to individual taste is not the only advantage.

ARCS permits the mess steward to respond more readily to changes in unit mission, work habits and seasons of the year. Variety also takes the form of special meals which feature such entrees as steak or steamship round of beef. Often these meals have an ethnic theme—Mexican, Italian and the like with appropriate decorations and atmosphere.

Army chefs are putting plenty of savvy into their cookery. Instead of plain chili or chili with beans they come up with "Chili Mac" by blending in macaroni. Or they can offer Pork Chops Mexicana, Mexican Cole Slaw or El Rancho Stew. The Italian touch, besides the old standby Chicken Cacciatore, might include Chicken Tetrazzini — diced chicken, onions, sweet peppers, mushrooms, pimientos and spaghetti baked with a cheese topping.

Besides "excellent food and service," Staff Sergeant Emory Simpson, 1st Field Army Support Command, finds still another reason why the regular dining facility appeals to him. "The snack menu we have in addition to the regular menu is a big thing. Often a club sandwich or a submarine with potato chips and salad hit the spot better than a regular meal."

These days the Army is dishing it out in style and the troops are putting it away with gusto. Where once it was pretty much a case of "Take it or leave it," now it's more apt to be "Try it; you'll like it." And from all reports, they do.

WILL GREEN is a staff writer with the Information Office, Fort Lee, VA.

With military health care facilities and CHAMPUS

YOU'RE COVERED

SP4 Chuck Noland

Photos by SSG Dave Hinkle

STRICTLY PERSONAL ALL ABOUT YOU

EVERY SOLDIER KNOWS the Army takes care of his medical and dental needs for free. If he's sick the Army will treat him. If he needs dental work—from routine care to new choppers—the Army will do it. If he needs glasses the Army supplies them.

Even if he's far away from a Government medical facility—say he's on recruiting duty in World's Edge, IA—an active duty soldier can get medical care in civilian facilities and the Government will pick up the tab. This procedure is a little more complicated than reporting for sick call at an Army clinic but it's still free.

For the soldier himself it's just about that simple. But what about his wife and kids? Most active duty soldiers know their dependents are eligible for some medical care at Army expense but few are aware of the range of services available.

In fact, the Office of the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (OCHAMPUS) estimated in 1970 that 90 percent of eligible dependents were not using the benefits available to them under CHAMPUS. At today's skyrocketing medical costs that represents a waste of a lot of bread.

Just so you can put your hard-earned bucks to work somewhere other than on needless medical expenses, here's an outline of what's available for your dependents.

First, a warning: This is only an outline. It applies for dependents of active duty soldiers, retired soldiers and their dependents, and dependents of soldiers who died while on active duty or after retirement. But it's only general and, as any doctor will tell you, no two cases are quite identical. So to answer specific questions check with your nearest Government medical facility or CHAMPUS officer and they'll help you get squared away.

Who are a soldier's dependents? They're his wife or unremarried widow and unmarried children or stepchildren under 21 (under 23 if they're full-time students and dependent upon him for over one-half of their support or an unmarried child, regardless of



age, who is incapable of self-support because of a physical or mental incapacity that existed prior to age 21). Parents and parents-in-law can also be dependents for care in military facilities if they are or were at the soldier's death dependent on an active duty or retired member for over half their support and living with him or at his expense. (Army women note: A husband qualifies only if he's dependent on you for over half his support.)

In Military Facilities. Subject to space, facilities and the professional capability available, dependent benefits in military medical facilities include:

- Hospitalization with related services and supplies normally furnished by the hospital.
- Outpatient treatment and service.
- Drugs to fill prescriptions written by military or civilian doctors.
- Treatment of medical and surgical conditions; nervous, mental and emotional disorders; chronic conditions and diseases; and contagious diseases.
- Physical examinations, including eye examinations and hearing evaluation and all other tests and procedures necessary for a complete examination. (Dependents get eye examinations and eyewear prescriptions but aren't provided with eye-glasses; they can get hearing evaluations but aren't furnished hearing aids.)
- Immunizations.
- Maternity and infant care (the cost of having a baby in the Army is one of the biggest bargains going).
- Family planning services and supplies, including counseling and guidance (the cost





Lab tests, medical checkups, some kinds of dental care are among free benefits available for Army dependents.

of not having a baby in the Army is also one of the biggest bargains going).

◄ Diagnostic tests and services, including laboratory and X-ray examinations.

◄ Government ambulance service or home calls when determined medically necessary by the medical officer in charge.

◄ Artificial limbs and eyes, including issue, fitting, repair, replacement, adjustment.

◄ Orthopedic braces, crutches, walking irons, elastic stockings and similar orthopedic aids (except orthopedic shoes).

The cost of these services? Outpatient care is free. Inpatient care for dependents costs the staggering sum of $1.75 a day, and newborn infants don't count while the mother is hospitalized.

Dental care is a little more complicated. Routine dental care like cleaning, checkups and fillings is not available to dependents at most military facilities in the United States. It is available outside the U.S. Emergency dental care, such as to relieve painful conditions, and dental care deemed necessary as an adjunct to medical or surgical treatment of a condition other than dental is available to dependents at all military facilities.

Civilian Care. All that's fine unless your family lives a long way from on-post medical facilities or military hospitals. And when they do, far too many soldiers automatically start scratching around for bread when illness strikes.

But you don't have to follow that route. To cover those kinds of situations, there's CHAMPUS—the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services.

CHAMPUS is a Government cost-sharing plan to cover medical expenses for dependents and retirees who can't get to military facilities or when the military facilities don't have the space, equipment or capability to treat them.

There are some important differences between care for dependents in military facilities and care under CHAMPUS. For one, dependent parents and parents-in-law can't qualify for CHAMPUS benefits. For another, dependents of active duty soldiers have a different cost-sharing formula than retired soldiers, their dependents and dependents of deceased.

Still another important point is that physicians and civilian hospitals participate voluntarily in CHAMPUS so if dependents use a non-participating source they may wind up having to pay more than the law prescribes.

These and other important rules of the CHAMPUS program make it wise, except in emergency, for soldiers or their dependents to ask the sources *before* seeking care if they participate in CHAMPUS.

To that end, there's a CHAMPUS representative on each post who can help you through the maze of regulations. DA Pamphlet 360-505 explains medical care for dependents and lists CHAMPUS fiscal agents for each state and Puerto Rico. And the CHAMPUS office, Denver, CO 80240 can help if all other efforts fail.

CHAMPUS cost-sharing covers a broad area of care and treatment. For hospitalization, dependents of active duty soldiers are charged either a flat $25 or $1.75 a day, whichever is more. The Government picks up the rest of the tab—doctor bills, room charges, drugs, X-rays and other authorized charges.



Ambulance service may be provided for dependents when medical circumstances make it necessary.

Outpatient care for dependents of active duty soldiers goes like this: Each fiscal year a dependent pays, as a deductible, the first $50 of expenses incurred but the deductible may not exceed $100 for a family. After that the Government pays 80 percent of reasonable charges for authorized care.

In general any procedures or types of care which are generally accepted as being part of good medical practice, other than a few excluded by law, are authorized benefits under CHAMPUS. Those excluded are routine well-baby care, routine physical exams and immunizations, spectacles or exams for correction of ordinary refractive errors, domiciliary or custodial care, prosthetic devices (other than artificial limbs and artificial eyes), hearing aids, orthopedic footwear, and dental care other than that adjunctive to a medical or surgical condition other than dental.

A dependent living apart from a sponsor chooses the source of inpatient or outpatient care and then presents DD Form 1173, the Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card, to show authorization.

Dependents who live with their sponsors follow this same procedure for outpatient care only. For inpatient care, however, dependents of active duty soldiers living with their sponsor within 30 miles of a uniformed services medical facility (except in Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia or Wisconsin) must obtain a nonavailability statement from the nearest uniformed services medical facility. Here's where your post CHAMPUS representative can help again.

The source of CHAMPUS care usually provides the forms needed for the program. If the physician or hospital doesn't participate in CHAMPUS, the dependent may obtain forms from the state CHAMPUS fiscal administrator. His address is in DA Pamphlet 360-505.

Participating physicians and hospitals submit charges directly to the state CHAMPUS fiscal administrator. Dependents who use non-participating sources must pay the sources. They can, however, submit a claim for reimbursement by completing a claim form and sending it to the state CHAMPUS fiscal administrator with an unpaid itemized statement or a receipted itemized statement.

If the care is furnished by a participating source the dependent is charged according to the applicable cost-sharing formula.

But with nonparticipating sources the Government may not allow all the costs and the dependent would be responsible for the difference—another good reason for checking before seeking care.

An additional benefit under CHAMPUS, the Program for the Handicapped, is available for spouses and children of active duty soldiers. Recent legislation extended this benefit to spouses and children of members who died while eligible for receipt of hostile fire pay or from a disease or injury incurred while eligible for such pay provided they were receiving benefits under the Program for the Handicapped at the time of the member's death. This special program helps ease the often-extreme financial burden of training and rehabilitating a seriously handicapped or mentally retarded spouse or child (children).

Authorized services under this program include inpatient, outpatient and home care; orthodontic care; prosthetic devices and orthopedic appliances; special optical devices; purchase or rental of wheelchairs, iron lungs, hospital beds and similar equipment; institutional residential care in private nonprofit, public and state institutions and facilities; and transportation to and from facilities providing such care and services.

OCHAMPUS, Denver, CO 80240 also maintains a list of hundreds of approved institutions that provide care for the physically and mentally handicapped.

To obtain benefits under this Program for the Handicapped, sponsors request approval for each individual case from the CHAMPUS office in Denver for care to be provided in the U.S., Canada, Mexico and Puerto Rico or from the appropriate overseas commander.

Under the program each member pays an initial share of the monthly cost of civilian services according to his pay grade. The cost to E-1 through E-5, for example, is $25 a month. The Government pays the rest up to $350 a month. Any amount over that must be paid by the sponsor, except he pays only the share for one dependent even if he has more than one in the program.

That, basically, is what the Army will do to make sure the medical needs of your dependents are adequately provided for. But again, it's only a general outline. If you have questions, the nearest military medical facility or CHAMPUS advisor can help.

In short, the Army not only wants its soldiers healthy; it also wants its soldiers' families to be well cared for. And don't make the mistake of thinking Army medical care for your dependents ends at the main gate.

Here's to your health.

PVT B.A. JOINER MEETS THE TOP

OUR HERO PVT B. A. JOINER was scared. He'd only signed into the company earlier in the day and now the first sergeant wanted him in the orderly room.

"In trouble already," thought Joiner as he stood before the first sergeant's open door.

"Come in and sit down," the top kick said.

"What did I do wrong?" asked Joiner, nervously twisting his cap.

"The only thing you're doing wrong is screwing up your cap," answered the first sergeant. "Sit down.

"The reason I called you in is to rap. I talk to all new arrivals in the company. It gives us a chance to get acquainted. And since I've only been first sergeant here for a week we'll both be settling in together." Joiner felt more relaxed.

"First of all that door is always open," continued the first soldier. "If you've got a problem and can't handle it, come in anytime. Do you have any problems?"

"No," said Joiner.

"Questions?" asked the first sergeant.

"You said you just became the first sergeant here," said Joiner. "Did you go to school for first sergeant?" inquired our hero, faking interest.

"While there's no special DA school for first sergeants, the advanced NCOES courses provide some instruction on first sergeant duties," said top. "I took some correspondence subcourses from the AG School to get straight on admin but the rest came as experience over the years. There's a new school (Sergeants Major Academy) opening up at Fort Bliss that will help E-8s train to perform duties at key positions in division or higher headquarters. It will give primary consideration to successful service in the position of first sergeant. It's all part of DA's effort to get highly qualified men and women in first sergeant jobs. I got a letter from a buddy in the Pentagon the other day and they're doing a lot at DA to get top people as first sergeants. They've stabilized our tours up to 24 months. And when a guy makes master sergeant the promotion board singles out those who have first sergeant potential and DA sends him a congratulatory letter. From what I hear E-9 boards will give priority consideration to first sergeant experience when the man comes due for another stripe. Also the EER now requires the rater to comment on E-6, E-7 and E-8 potential for first sergeant duty."

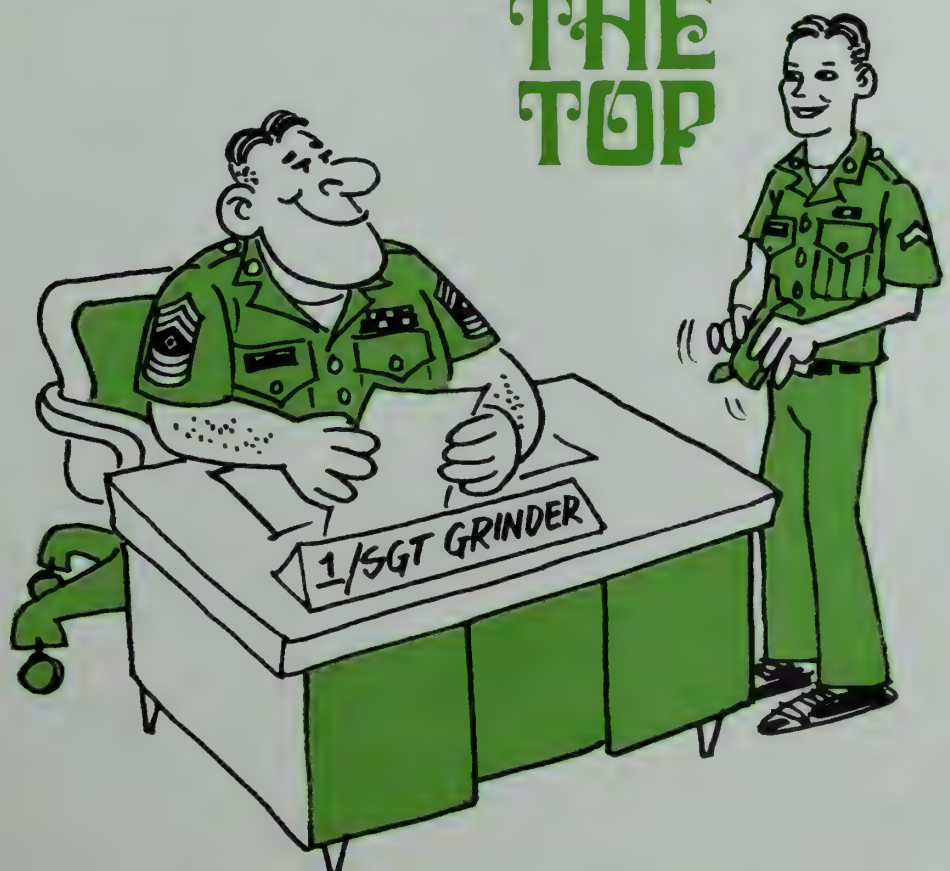
"The EE what?" interrupted Joiner.

"The Enlisted Evaluation Report," explained the first shirt.

"Well, I've gotta go meet the movers handling my household stuff, Joiner. By the way, that's another break first sergeants get. DA has requested major commands to give priority to first sergeants for family housing. But that's enough about me now. I'll see you around the area."

The surprise turn of the "rap session" left Joiner glowing. Instead of a dressing down he felt perked up.

"Damn," thought Joiner, "a first sergeant's job is tough but maybe it's worth it in the long run."



DATELINE



Fort Dix, NJ -- SFC James Edward Boofter is the Army's top drill sergeant for '72. The 28 year old Tucson, AZ native represented Fort Dix in the competition for the award. Boofter will receive the Stephen Ailes Award in ceremonies held at the Pentagon in mid-September. Formerly assigned to CO B, 4th Bn, 3d BCT Bde, the new top DS was recently reassigned HQ, USCONARC. SFC Dean A. Castern of Rochester, NY was selected as top reserve drill sergeant at the same ceremonies. Boofter competed against 11 other top notch DS's while Castern bested 12 reservists for the honors. Boofter will also be included in the publication listing the Outstanding Young Men of America.

Madigan General Hospital, WA -- It's "bye-bye barracks living" for 110 Wacs assigned to Madigan General Hospital. The ladies have been living at Fort Lewis and commuting to work but that's all over now. Living four to a unit, the WACs will occupy 30 remodelled apartments located on hospital grounds. The quarters were formerly used to house medical and dental interns and consist of three bedrooms, a living room, kitchen and bath. The nicest part...the girls can walk to work.

Fort Campbell, KY -- One member of the 101st Airborne Division will be keeping his feet firmly planted on the ground later this year. SP4 Troy Costello will represent the Screaming Eagles at the National Plowing Contest to be held at Farmfest-USA in Mankato, MN. Raised on a farm in Russellville, KY, the furrowing champ is a former high school 4-H president. And there's no tractor for Costello. The machine pulling his plow is rated at the original one horse power.

Heidelberg, Germany -- When soldiers at Patton Barracks say "It's in our blood to fight" they're not talking about combat. The inscription appears on a small metal button being seen on many uniforms lately and it refers to sickle cell anemia. In a low key campaign started by Chaplain (MAJ) John H. DuVal and five volunteers, the Patton Barracks' troopers are raising money and interest in fighting the blood disease which afflicts as much as 10 percent of the black population.

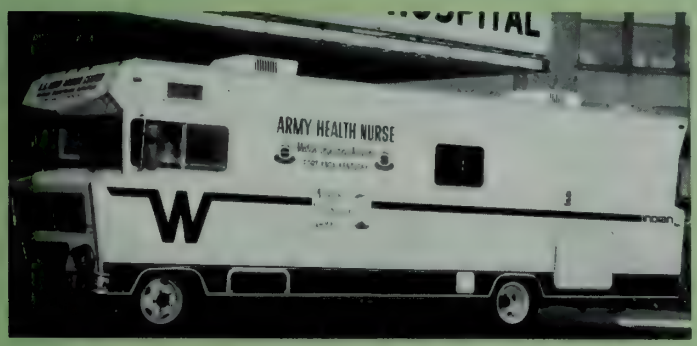
Fort Eustis, VA -- This southern post has proved that its interest in ecology is not just a passing thing. Recently announced as the first place winner in the government agency category of "Keep Virginia Beautiful," Fort Eustis will now compete on the national level in the "Keep America Beautiful" contest.

Fort Riley, KA -- Kansas is hot during August and for the residents of Scranton, KA it might have felt a lot hotter without the help of the 1st Infantry Division. When the town's water pumping system stopped working recently water quickly became scarce. That is, until members of Company D, 34th Engineer Battalion pitched in and gave a hand... or drink. Tankers filled with water were dispatched to the scene and remained for three days. When the pumps began to function again the soldiers left a thankful but not a thirsty town.



Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD -- Thanks to the resourcefulness of a camp director and the cooperation of personnel at Phillips Army Airfield, 300 handicapped children had a firsthand look at some Army helicopters. Ray Kother, a teacher at the Easter Seal Camp at Fairlee, MD noticed that the children attending the camp always waved and became excited when helicopters passed overhead. A call to the airfield was all that was needed. The chopper pilots, like CPT Daniel K. Allen shown here, were more than willing to use a field near the camp to perform some routine training and give the kids a close look at the helicopters at the same time.

Fort Bliss, TX -- Registering to vote can be accomplished almost anywhere. This was proved recently at Fort Bliss when 2,500 bus riders--soldiers and dependents--registered or applied for absentee ballot using the SF 76 in a two day period. That must have been a busy bus.



Fort Knox, KY -- A new mobile health unit is touring the housing areas of Fort Knox. Purchased under the VOLAR program, the self-contained unit is complete with conference room, sink, refrigerator and stove. The primary purpose of the air-conditioned unit is to give families on post a readily available source of medical information.

Ent AFB, CO -- PVT Catherine P. Crumble of Colorado Springs has become the first member of the Women's Army Corps to join the Army Air Defense Command under the new unit enlistment option. PVT Crumble selected to serve with the 19th Air Defense Artillery at Fort MacArthur, CA. Asked why she chose the Los Angeles area she replied, "I've always wanted to see Disneyland."

Fort Campbell, KY -- Eagle University became official here recently when eight schools and universities and the Fort Campbell dependent school system signed a financial agreement. The university concept is to provide both on and off duty classes, five days a week -- on the post. The agreement will offer college level courses leading to associate, baccalaureate and graduate degrees. Vocational, pre-high school and high school courses will also be offered. Each man can enroll for one course per term or more than one with the permission of his unit commander.

Fort McPherson, GA -- An unlucky bank robber ran into two MPs who had it together recently and the first attempted bank robbery in the Third Army area was foiled. SP4 David W. Jones and SP4 Eric Voltaire spotted the culprit emerging from a Fort McPherson bank with a paper bag over his head. After a verbal warning to halt and an exchange of gunfire in which the robber was wounded, the two policemen subdued the man and recovered the money.

Carlisle Barracks, PA -- When LTC Doris Sue Frazier signed in to attend the Army War College recently, it was another "first" for Army Nurse Corps.



Maturity—self confidence—stamina are results of Summer '72

At The Gap

CPT Charles G. Cavanaugh, Jr.

Photos by SSG Dave Hinkle

"I'D RATHER BE in Honolulu" was the first thing sweat-drenched Darrell Ing said. Darrell was spending 6 weeks of the Summer of '72 at the Gap.

But the breeze freshened sands of Waikiki were only in his mind. Indiantown Gap Military Reservation sits in the shimmering heat of the Lehigh Valley about 20 miles from Harrisburg, PA. Its main function each summer since 1962 is to find out if 3 years in the ROTC classroom have done the cadet officer any good. The Gap is ROTC Summer Camp for cadets from the northeastern seaboard.

Ing and 2100 other young men from 97 colleges and universities in 15 Seaboard and Middle Atlantic states get a chance at the Gap to put up or shut up. Along the way most of them do a little growing up as well.

"They learn confidence," said Major Norm Horne, a camp company commander from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts. "You can almost see it growing in them each day."

Darrell Ing's confident. The wiry senior from Seton Hall University in New Jersey had his stuff together in a lot of ways. Ing's outfit, Company D, 1st Battalion, spent last night on bivouac. Darrell figures he logged 3 hours' sleep, max. Today they're going through one of the Gap's meanest scenes—RECONDO training, served up with TLC by those masters of the aching muscle, the 82d Airborne.

"Sure we bust their asses," said a black-T-shirted RECONDO instructor. "But look at it this way—a lot of these guys have never really pushed themselves physically. Now they have PT every day and are starting to shape up. All we do is give them a chance to prove to themselves that it's really working."

Proving it. Ing went through 4 hours of proving it to himself. The events were rappelling, improvised water crossing, hasty raft techniques, hand-over-hand water crossing and the hair-raising slide for life. Ing and his buddies humped. Even the airborne troopers looked pleased. Ing looked like he'd been run over by a truck.

During a 15-minute lunch break — today's schedule was accelerated — Darrell



Cadet Darrell Ing is convinced summer camp teaches confidence.



talked about where it was at with summer camp and with himself.

"Today's not as bad for me as for some of the other guys. I went to airborne school at Benning just before coming here so I had an idea what I was in for. Besides that, I get a kick out of jumping and the rest of this stuff." Time out to shove a piece of fried chicken into a hungry mouth.

Ing is full-blooded Chinese and proud of it. "I'm an Oriental Studies major at Seton Hall and hope some day for a career in Government or foreign affairs. I don't plan to make the Army a career but I think the training I'm getting will help me. It's giving me a chance to test myself." Working on a buttered roll now.

"I speak a little Chinese but most of it comes out of the classroom. My parents (Darrell's father is an oil company exec in Hawaii) didn't speak Chinese in the house much. I wish they had because my heritage is *very* important to me."

Isn't heritage important to all Chinese? "I don't think a lot of the young guys care that much about it. My own brother for example doesn't really get turned on by it. I think if more people were really aware of cultures there'd be a hell of a lot fewer problems. We have to communicate."

What about racial prejudice in Hawaii? "It wasn't the same there as here. We used to kid about the natives and the mainlanders but it never went beyond that. We're competitive, sure, but not violent about it."

Lunch is about over but Darrell hangs back for a minute to talk about summer camp and being an officer. "Discipline is the thing but it's not all downhill. I think you have to find out your own limits and then impose yourself on others with that in mind."

Would he spell that out a little more? "What I mean is that a leader has to know his own limits before he can understand the limits of his men. Once he understands those limits he has every right to expect those under him to perform." Lunch is over and the 50-foot-high RECONDO tower is next on the agenda.

Three perfect rappels and 15 minutes later Darrell had a short break. It was also a chance to ask about a trip he took last summer to Hong Kong.

"I loved it. The city was beautiful but one thing bothered me. Every time I rode in an air-conditioned bus I'd look out the window and see the tired faces of the people walking along the street and say they're the same as I am; why aren't they riding? It bugged me; it still does."

Cadet Views. What's on the minds of other guys here this summer? These men are the products of college years filled with riots, My Lai and Kent State. Yet they are here committing themselves to military service in leadership positions. Why?

Dan Williamson goes to Virginia Military Institute. It's a family tradition. He doesn't think he'll be a career soldier. "I don't know if I'll take a regular commission when I graduate. You see a lot of things here at summer camp that help you make up your mind. Right now I just don't know."

How about My Lai and Kent State . . . did they bug you? "Sure they did. I haven't taken a stand on Calley. I think you'd have to be there to make a good decision on that one. As far as Kent State is concerned I think it

Stomach muscles take a beating on the rope crossing; Cadet Ing practices helicopter rappelling from the 40-foot tower; he gulps air after jarring impact of the 'slide for life'; during timed competition he helps build a rope bridge.

was wrong. Hell, one of the guys that got killed was in ROTC."

Are guys using ROTC to beat the draft? "I don't really think so. In my case my number was 17 so I would have gone anyway. I figured it'd be better to go as an officer."

What about summer camp? Are you really getting anything out of it? "Yeah, I'm finding out how people react in a programmed environment and I think that's important—the fact that you can learn to do things you really don't want to do and, more than that, you can learn how to make others do things they don't want to do."

The discussion is broken off to watch the cadets participate in a field training exercise involving armor and mechanized infantry in the attack. Again, as always at the Gap, the emphasis is on leadership.

Action Leaders. Aggressor forces of 82d Airborne troopers are lying in wait with a mixed bag of simulators, noise devices and smoke grenades. Summer camp cadre dot the landscape to evaluate the actions of the man in a leadership position for the exercise. As they jump off the cadet force is ragged and seems a bit confused. The objective is in plain sight about 500 meters away up a slight incline. It's put up or shut up time again.

Sweating and looking tired, the cadet company commander rallies his assault force. There's no buddy-buddy stuff going on here. The young man is kicking tail and there's no mistaking it. His troops respond slowly but they respond. Instructors are reminding everybody that leaders are supposed to lead . . . leaders are supposed to lead . . . leaders are supposed to lead. In 10 minutes it's all over.

But there's an instant replay. Winded and covered with dirt the assault force sits in bleachers covered with camouflage netting and watches what they did on video tape. Praise and criticism are dished out about equally. Again, they've learned something. They've gained a little more confidence.

It's getting late now but there is still a little time to go back to RECONDO training and watch another of the highlights—the slide for life.

Sliding for life means climbing a 40-foot steel tower, firmly—yes firmly—grasping a metal trolley and sliding down a steel cable suspended over water . . . sliding until the man with the megaphone screams "DROP" and then taking a 25-mile-per-hour bath. Everybody does it; some well. Some hate it. Some can swim; others use life jackets. When they surface the soft voice of an airborne major whispers, "DAMN YOU . . . DON'T YOU DARE TOUCH *MY* RAFT." It's a quarter mile back to the tower and you carry your own trolley . . . running!

Indiantown Gap teaches the tools of the trade. The cadet crams weaponry, CBR, orienteering and map reading, signal, mine warfare, tactics and leadership training into 6 weeks. And there's PT and RECONDO along with it. Darrell Ing summed it up when asked how much time he had for B.S. sessions with friends. "When we do talk about other things besides what we have to do tomorrow or next week in camp we talk about light stuff . . . we're too tired for any heavy rapping."

When a cadet wants to do some light jiving chances are he'll head for either the PX beer hall or the cadet officers' club. The action tonight was in the beer hall.

At Ease. The PX beer hall looks like every other PX beer hall. Tile floors, too many lights, pinball machines, smoke and noise. The cadets look like guys anywhere in the Army. Two differences: more lacrosse shirts than football jerseys, a few more pipes being smoked.

Darrell Ing has guard duty tonight but 95 other guys and two girls are raising various degrees of hell in the beer hall. There are lines waiting to use the pinball machines and one smooth cue man is taking on all comers in a hot eight ball game. SOLDIERS spots four guys who have only one layer of empties on their table and decides to do a little more talking about things in general.

"We've only had one guy drop out of our company and that was because he was sick," said Steve Payne who'll be a senior this fall at Murray State College in Kentucky. "I don't care if it does sound like a lot of crap, there's a lot of esprit around here. We have a guy in our company who has asthma but even though he almost passes out every day he keeps on pushing. That takes guts." Another round of beer arrives.

"Sometimes when you wear your uniform on campus people just say things . . . that's not so bad. Sometimes they start to throw things . . . that's bad," says Jerry Champagne of Providence College in Rhode Island. Payne adds, "Sometimes they call you Super Cadet or Captain America."

Why do students act this way? Jerry responds first: "I think what really hassles these guys is the war. They just can't see it as political. They blame the military and the ROTC is a perfect target." Payne agrees and adds, "Another thing is that they don't know anything about the Army so they assume things. Most of the things they assume are bad so they sound off at us."

A scream erupts from the far side of the hall where a muscular black cadet has succeeded in beating a pinball machine to the tune of six free games. He daps with a couple of brothers. The guy waiting for the machine goes back for another beer.

What does Steve think about women in ROTC? "It's



















great. I wouldn't mind having a few here right now. Seriously though, I think if they have a job for them to do let them do it." Jerry Champagne asks everyone to stop talking about girls. "I was married 7 weeks ago and I've spent four of them here. I saw my wife last week and we went camping. That's the kind of bivouac I dig!"

Both Payne and Champagne agreed the biggest thing they were getting out of summer camp was the ability to tell others to do something . . . and tell them in the right way. Both agreed that the biggest hassle at camp was the training schedule. It had too much hurry-up-and-wait in it. The worst part of camp so far, they thought, was the rainy period during the visit of Hurricane Agnes to Pennsylvania. "We were wet all the time . . . all the time," said Payne.

Most of the guys SOLDIERS talked to enjoyed camp. Some found it dull. Nearly all found it tiring. All admitted they learned something of value.

Would you volunteer to come back, Cadet Ing?

"No way!"









Facing page: a swimmer races to place first strand of a rope bridge; heavy rope and leather gloves are tools of the RECONDO trade; building a rope bridge is a team effort; Aggressor forces engage cadets in mock combat complete with artillery simulators and smoke grenades, but when the day is over there's always time for war stories, a few cool ones and pinball play in the PX beer hall.

Fall Guy

There's casual comfort in the layered look. Threads are neater for the

SP4 Chuck Noland

FALL FASHION advice for the stylish soldier: Cool it.

That's the essence of fall fashion as summarized by the Men's Fashion Association of America (MFA) in New York.

To put it another way, you might say men's clothes for fall and winter aren't as exciting to look at—they're a lot quieter, not nearly so raucous —but the average dude will probably feel more comfortable wearing them.

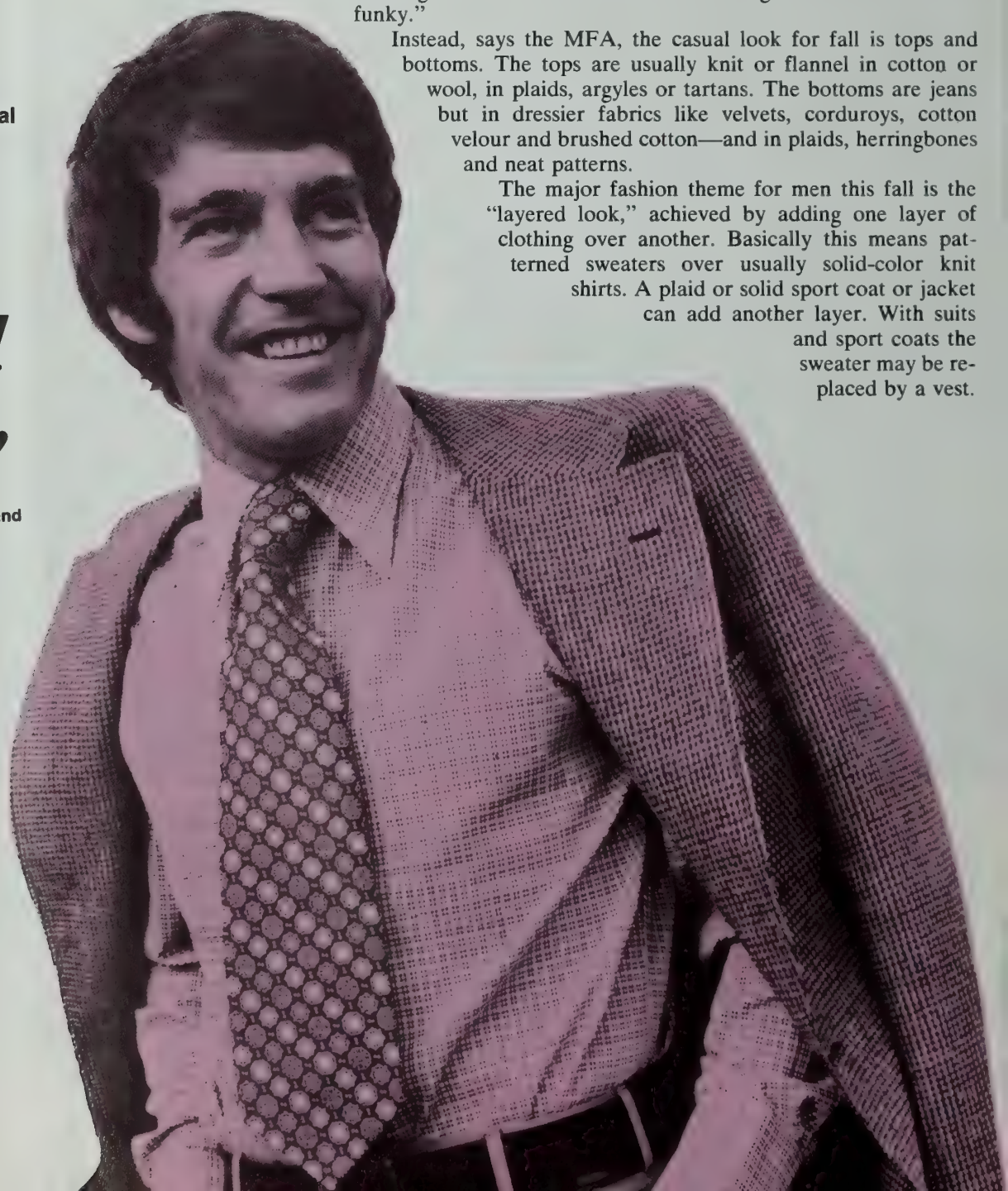
According to the MFA, fall fashions feature neater patterns and softer fabrics. A touch of nostalgia is expressed in gray flannel suits and pleated pants but they're of modern-day knit fabrics. There's a lack of gimmickry and more dressed-up leisure clothing but more casual business attire.

"Fashion is in a mellow mood this year," says MFA Fashion Director Ken O'Keefe. "The looks are soft, easy and sensible."

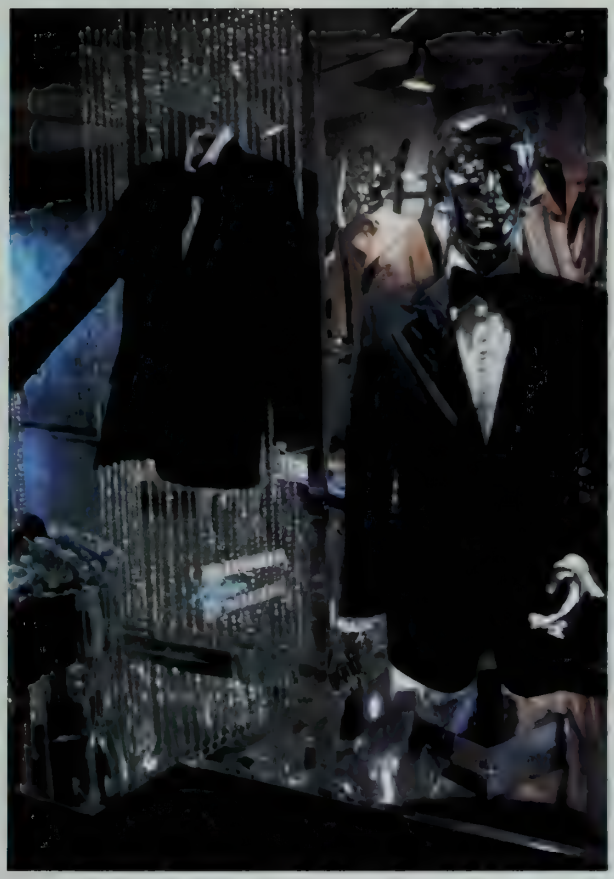
For young men there's a trend away from beads, fringes and tie-dyes, says O'Keefe. "The change won't be noticeable overnight and it's not going to be unanimous but young men are trending toward a neater look," he says. "The signs are unmistakable. It's no longer fashionable to be funky."

Instead, says the MFA, the casual look for fall is tops and bottoms. The tops are usually knit or flannel in cotton or wool, in plaids, argyles or tartans. The bottoms are jeans but in dressier fabrics like velvets, corduroys, cotton velour and brushed cotton—and in plaids, herringbones and neat patterns.

The major fashion theme for men this fall is the "layered look," achieved by adding one layer of clothing over another. Basically this means patterned sweaters over usually solid-color knit shirts. A plaid or solid sport coat or jacket can add another layer. With suits and sport coats the sweater may be replaced by a vest.







SP4 Chuck Noland







Clockwise from top left: Plaid, most popular pattern for fall, comes in everything from suits to leisure wear; New York showroom hints at range of fall fashions; belts are bold; shoes are spiffy with higher heels; and the "layered look"' is the fall theme.

Following are some examples of what the MFA says is in for fall. But that's just to give you some ideas. As always, the fashion experts' advice hits each individual differently. Whether you're buying at the PX or splurging at an expensive men's store, the trick is to pick what's right for you from among what's available. If you feel good in it, chances are you'll look good too.

Here's looking at you.



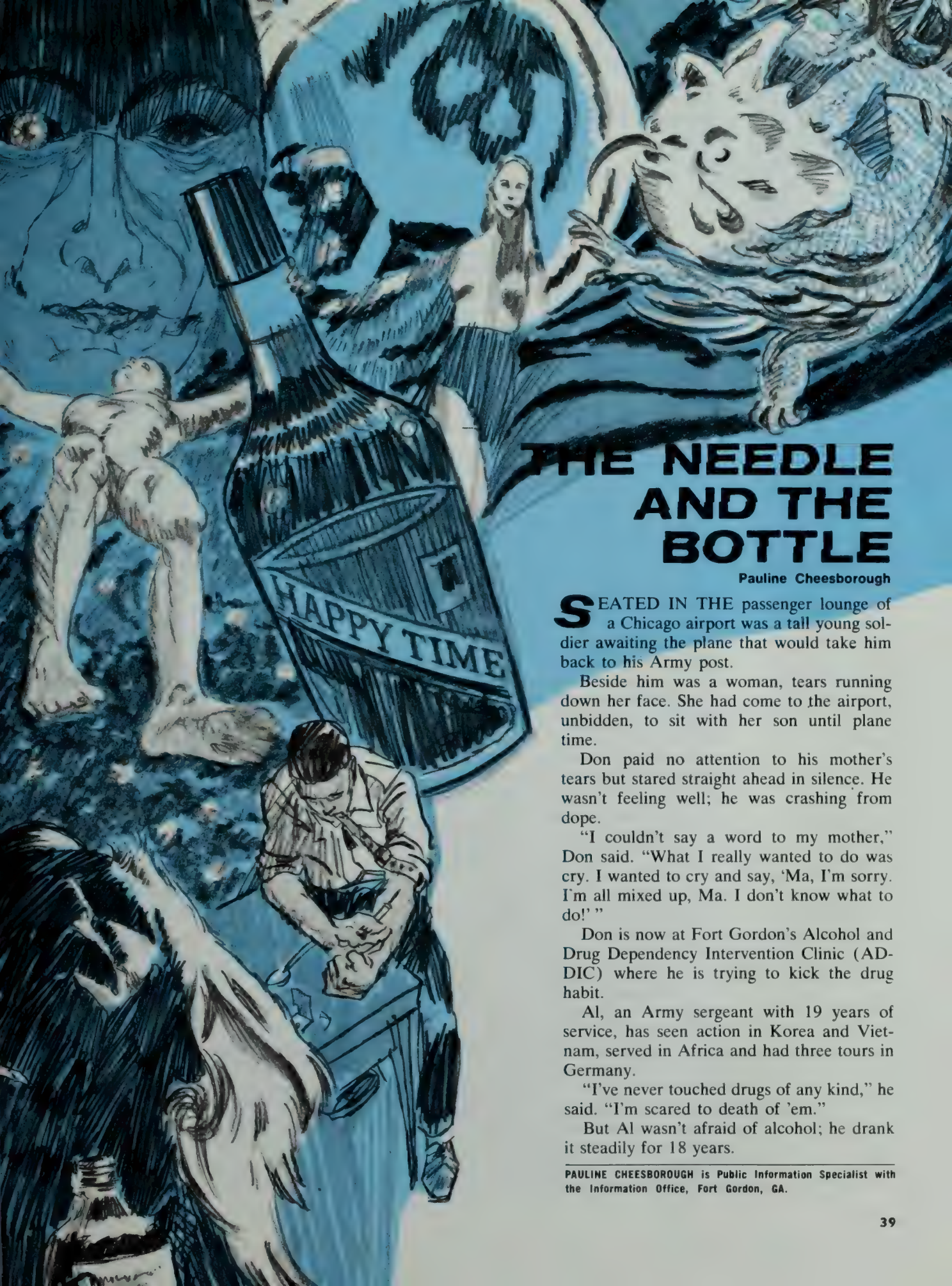


SP4 Chuck Noland



Above: The "layered look" in suede suit and pull-over sweater. Top right: New York showroom overflows with fashion. Bottom right: Rakish fall outerwear.





THE NEEDLE AND THE BOTTLE

Pauline Cheesborough

SEATED IN THE passenger lounge of a Chicago airport was a tall young soldier awaiting the plane that would take him back to his Army post.

Beside him was a woman, tears running down her face. She had come to the airport, unbidden, to sit with her son until plane time.

Don paid no attention to his mother's tears but stared straight ahead in silence. He wasn't feeling well; he was crashing from dope.

"I couldn't say a word to my mother," Don said. "What I really wanted to do was cry. I wanted to cry and say, 'Ma, I'm sorry. I'm all mixed up, Ma. I don't know what to do!' "

Don is now at Fort Gordon's Alcohol and Drug Dependency Intervention Clinic (ADDIC) where he is trying to kick the drug habit.

Al, an Army sergeant with 19 years of service, has seen action in Korea and Vietnam, served in Africa and had three tours in Germany.

"I've never touched drugs of any kind," he said. "I'm scared to death of 'em."

But Al wasn't afraid of alcohol; he drank it steadily for 18 years.

PAULINE CHEESBOROUGH is Public Information Specialist with the Information Office, Fort Gordon, GA.



SP5 Parker welcomes outpatients to ADDIC clinic for daily counseling sessions.

"I'm an alcoholic. I admit it. I began drinking when I was 19 years old—when I joined the Army.

"I was drunk when I reported in at Fort Gordon. I went straight to my first sergeant, talked with him and told him I needed help. He arranged for me to go to ADDIC and get help."

DON AND AL, at an informal session with their ADDIC counselor, SP5 Abraham Parker, were recounting incidents of their "wasted years."

Parker sat silently during the session, listening intently and sympathetically. He occasionally encouraged the men to talk.

Don, now 20, said, "I've been on drugs since I was 15 and still in high school.

"I'm a guitarist. I played with a really good band and it paid well. Drugs seemed to help me create new and unusual patterns in music," he said.

"My first experience was with LSD. I'd heard all about what it would do to you before I started but I didn't care; I'd try it once. I did and had a 'good trip.' Afterwards I had no bad physical or mental reactions. 'Wow!' I thought. 'I feel fine. Didn't hurt me a bit!'

"LSD gave me a good feeling—a sense of accomplishment and creativity. So I took it again.

"It got to where I needed larger quantities more often to keep going. Crashing is a bad thing. You have this terrible depression. Your body aches, you sweat, you shake and reality is just too much. Your brain is so confused you can't think—except how you're going to get more dope.

"I got to the point where I wished I didn't have to take it. That's why I joined the Army. I thought I could quit if I were in the Army," Don said.

"I never thought that," Al put in. "I drank booze from the day I came into the Army until I came here. Except for a year when I was in Vietnam," he added.

"I never realized just how much I was drinking until 1965," Al continued. "I was in Germany and worried because my wife couldn't come with me. Every night I'd go to the NCO club and drink myself into a stupor to forget my worries. But I always showed up for duty, dragging myself to work and drinking more to get myself together. One morning I came to work still drunk and in no shape even to pretend to work. I was relieved and sent to the stockade. The Army didn't recognize alcoholics in those days—we were just drunks," Al said.

"While in the stockade I got deathly sick and was put in the hospital to dry out. I was marking time until I could get out and get a bottle. My body craved whiskey. I had to have it."

Here Parker added, "Physical withdrawal from alcohol is much like withdrawal from other drugs: body aches, muscle spasms, stomach cramps and nausea. People tend to overlook the fact that alcohol *IS* a drug."

"I know. I went through it all," Al said. "The worst time was in 1968 when I went home on leave, drunk as usual. When my money got low I started buying wine. It was cheaper. I also bought on credit when I could get it and I hocked everything in the house to get money to buy drinks—anything with alcohol in it: shaving lotion, hair tonic —I didn't care.

"When I drank I didn't eat. That time I'd been drinking and not eating for about 10 days before it caught up with me.

"Coming off alcohol is bad any time but this was awful. I had convulsions and nausea. I couldn't sleep. Strange, confused thoughts ran through my head and I had horrible visions. I had DTs (delirium tremens). I had always had a horror of DTs. I knew that when a person had that he was close to insanity.

"My wife was really scared. She called the hospital, explained the situation and asked for an ambulance. 'We don't want him out here,' they told her. So I sweated it out at home.

"When I finally got through it and got sober I stayed sober—for a couple of weeks.

"I said to myself, 'Well now. Here you've had DTs and gotten over it none the worse.' I wasn't afraid of having DTs any more. It couldn't hurt me. I could come through it. So I went out and got a bottle of whiskey. I realize now I had no intention of quitting.

"When I returned to Germany," Al continued, "I got a letter from my wife asking if I realized that our little daughter had never seen me sober. That started me thinking. In 1970 I went to Vietnam for a year and I quit. I mean I didn't take one drink of whiskey or beer the whole time I was there.

"I came back this summer real proud of myself. And why not? Hadn't I been off the stuff for a year? And I did it all by myself. I had will power!

"Now that I knew I could handle it I got a six-pack which I drank at one sitting. Then I drank a pint of vodka—then several more

pints. That was when I reported to Fort Gordon drunk."

There was a long silence in which Al stared at the floor lost in thought. After awhile, Parker broke the silence with: "Both the alcoholic and the drug abuser deny that they are hooked or dependent. The alcohol abuser usually takes longer to become dependent on alcohol than the drug abuser does on dope. This means that alcoholics are usually in the older age group while many users of other drugs are very young.

"I think both the drug addict and the alcoholic begin for about the same reasons," Parker continued. "They try it as an experiment or to be one of the crowd. Usually the intent is 'just once' or 'a few times' but before long the user becomes strung out on drugs and many a social drinker winds up an alcoholic."

"That's exactly how it was with me," Don said. "I didn't intend to get hooked, just meant to take enough to keep me in a creative mood.

"When my family suspected it, my dad preached to me. I thought, 'what does he know?' When you're on drugs you think your family is harassing you when they talk to you. You think they're just trying to keep you from having any pleasure or independence or fun," Don said.

"That's right," Al said. "I know when my wife tried to talk to me I thought she was nagging."

"Another thing," Don said. "Dope makes you take the attitude that all discipline is harassment—at home, in school and in the Army. I quit high school for that reason. The Army was worse. I went AWOL from basic training.

"I hated the Army and everything about it—the strict discipline, the seemingly endless details; cutting grass, KP and all the rest. I wanted to go home and see my family but they wouldn't let me so I just took off.

"In the Army I was still taking dope but not as much. I told myself that I was 'quitting.' When I got home nothing was as I'd expected. My family seemed distant. My girl had decided she'd had it with me because of the dope and we got into a big row.

"I slammed out of the house, rounded up a buddy and we got a whole bunch of dope. I blamed the Army for everything that had happened to me. I sure wasn't going back!

"I was strung out for days—and then the MPs came and got me. My CO had called my mother and told her I was AWOL. She helped locate me. I was surprised to see her at the airport before they took me back to basic," Don added.

Through ADDIC, Don is getting off the drug habit. As an out-patient he's attending the Southeastern Signal School learning a trade in electronics—something he says he's always been interested in.

He looks forward to returning to civilian life with a saleable skill, a clear mind and a healthy body.

"I've been taking exercises to get myself back into shape," Don said, adding, "I'm better off now than I've ever been before."

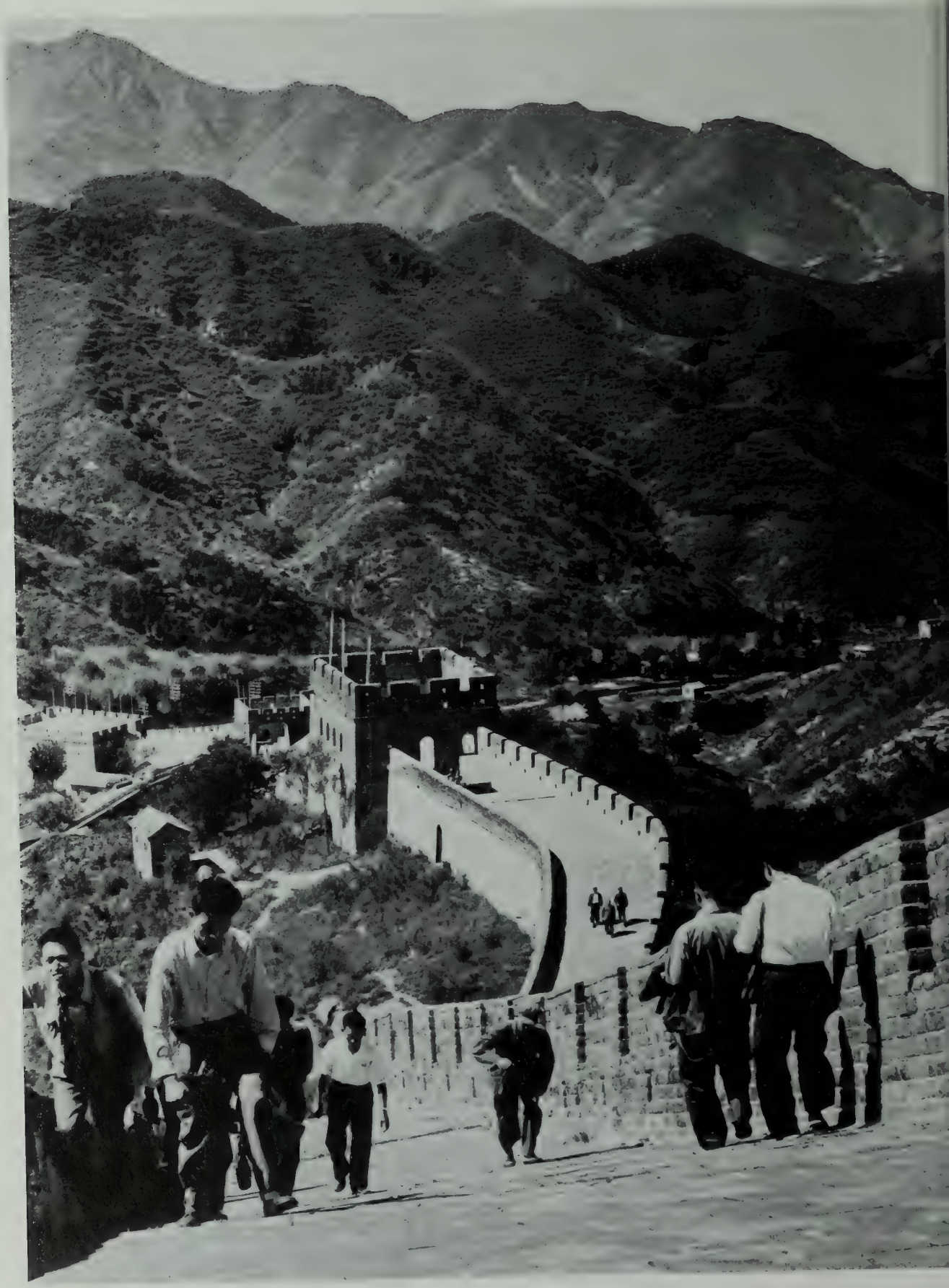
"So am I," Al said. "I've been off the bottle 2 months now. I can hardly wait until my next leave—to go home sober to my wife who has stood by me through it all, hoping that some day I'd come to my senses."

"SOLDIERS WHO COME TO ADDIC for help are making a sincere effort to go straight," Parker said. "I think what keeps them going is that they become more interested in the program and what it's doing for them than they are in using drugs or alcohol. And in the Army, unlike many civilian communities, when you ask for help for a drug problem the exemption policy guarantees that no disciplinary action will be taken against you solely as a result of your illegal use or simple possession of drugs. The Army really wants to help guys in trouble because of alcohol or other drugs."

Parker was selected for the job at ADDIC because of his training and experience before he came into the Army. A graduate of Le Moyne-Owen College in Memphis, he worked as an alcohol and drug research counselor at Tennessee Psychiatric Hospital and the Shelby County Treatment and Research Center.

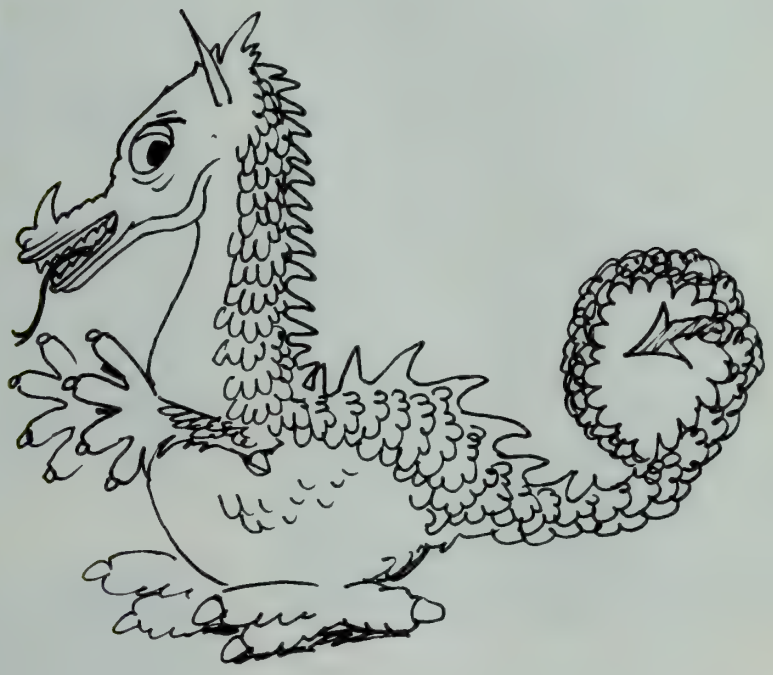
ADDIC facilities include a "Halfway House" where in-patients live and out-patients visit daily for counseling and group therapy. At the clinic, psychiatrists, psychologists and counselors encourage patients to face reality and renew their determination to come to grips with life's problems and disappointments. In talking with other addicts, the men realize they are not alone.

In this setting Don and Al—former junkie and drunk—are working to build a new lifestyle for themselves. They are determined to rid themselves of a demoralizing dependence on pills, the needle and the bottle—things that were robbing them of physical and mental health, self-respect and an awareness of the world around them.



SOLDIERS

WHAT'S NEW IN OLD CHINA



LTC Joseph R. Cataldo

Foreword

Although China's cultural history traces back to the second millenium B.C., the world's most populous country and second largest in area has long remained a place of mystery and fascination. Marco Polo's 13th century tales of the realm of Kublai Khan gave Western Europe its first peek at a civilization that included Confucius, Lao-Tze and Mencius among its philosophers and Genghis Khan among its conquerors.

The land of porcelain, silk and jade lured Portuguese traders in the 17th century but the door to American commerce first opened in 1784 was slammed shut with the rise of Mao Tse-tung's People's Republic of China in the 1950s. President Nixon's visit to Peking this spring sparked a new awareness of life behind the Great Wall. In the following article, LTC Joseph R. Cataldo, Chief of Communicable Diseases and Immunology, U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command, Washington, DC highlights some of the changes in medicine, public health and related fields evolving in modern China. Accompanying photos are by United Press International.

—Editor

MUCH OF CHINA today is as it was thousands of years ago. Remaining are the pagodas and temples, millions of laborers with poles suspended over their shoulders and beautiful, stately mountains shielding wild animals. China, in many places, is still too dry, too hilly or too cold for farming and the physical aspect of the land has had tremendous influence on the history of China. However, much change has come about.

The ardor and enthusiasm of the young Chinese are evident everywhere and physical training has become a national institution. It is not unusual to see old men performing exercises and daily



Old patterns in new China— students at health school practice acupuncture technique on themselves.







broadcasts are heard in the streets exhorting all women and children to exercise for health. In the factories there are exercise breaks instead of coffee breaks.

Traditional and Western Medicine. The Chinese claim that Peking is the Eastern paradise. They feel Peking is the cleanest city in the world, forgetting sometimes that the dust in the Gobi desert can dim the noon sun within a few minutes. Peking is also an example of "100 Flowers Blooming" which Chairman Mao constantly refers to.

As early as 1954 four doctors in traditional medicine joined the staff of the China Union Medical College in an attempt to integrate traditional and Western medicine. At the Peking Institute of Medicine a comprehensive therapeutic method incorporating traditional and Western medicine has been adopted. For example, with massage and other traditional methods the Chinese calmly claim that the diabetic is able to reduce the amount of sugar in his blood without the injection of insulin. Traditional Chinese medicine was to be given an equal place with





Top row: As President Nixon saw, people are much the same the world over.
Bottom row: Some of China's revolutionary spirit: morning exercises, woman welder, honor guard.





Western medicine and Western type doctors were to be encouraged to take their places in schools of herbology and acupuncture.

The success of Chinese traditional medicine can be seen in the many articles coming from the College of Traditional Medicine at Shanghai. In one such article was the report of 36 cases of acute appendicitis treated successfully with acupuncture alone.[1] This method of treating a patient dates back to 1000 A.D. and consists of inserting needles into the body at various key points. The needles range in length from 3/8ths of an inch to 3½ inches and usually involve the stimulation of key nerve centers. "According to our experience," one article states, "the needles are preferably kept in place for at least 30 minutes. The curative effect is closely dependent on the manipulative technique. The stimulation exerted by acupuncture should be strong; the more a patient feels a numb soreness transmitting to the limbs, the better. In some cases the symptoms subside or disappear after acupuncture alone. As to how long after subsidence of symptoms acupuncture should be continued to obtain the maximum benefit, further studies and observation are necessary." [2]

Part of the credibility gap surrounding news involving Chinese medicine may be attributed to publication of "miracles." For example, there is the story of Chinese medical personnel operating in Tanzania, Africa. "The patient had suffered for many years from cataracts in both eyes and had been treated by Western doctors without effect. He was disappointed, believing that he would be blind for the rest of his life. After he had told the Chinese doctor his case history, the doctor comforted him saying: 'Don't worry. We will do our best to help you.' At the time the hospital did not have all the necessary ophthalmological instruments and drugs. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, Chinese doctors overcame that difficulty by making the necessary instruments with their own hands and performing the operation under difficult conditions. When the bandages were removed a few days after the operation the patient exclaimed: 'I can see now.' Deeply moved, he thanks the Chinese doctors sent by Chairman Mao for restoring his sight." [3]

Similar stories in the American or European press would be open to ridicule but the Chinese are extremely fond of models and stereotypes. They continually set up "heroes" for the people to emulate. They continually downgrade the bourgeois professional and elevate the peasantry to sainthood. To keep a balance in this delicate needlework propaganda they continually teach the young and the newly graduated trainee. They praise their "barefoot doctors"—health workers who divide their time between farming and medical work. These barefoot doctors come from poor and lower middle peasant stock and are sent by the communes to study for 1 or 2 year periods. The Chinese are very sensitive about their medical personnel and strive to show that they will not forget the peasants in the countryside.

Medicine in the Field. Despite an attempt by the People's Republic of China to modernize the family by forming communes consisting of many households joined together, the family remains in the center of Chinese life. However the family is now sharing center position with a collectivized group and this dual function is indicative of the internal, peaceful coexistence fostered by leaders in China today. The best of the old and new are being blended.

The Chinese have formed communes which are the organizational units in which workers, peasants, merchants, students and soldiers are unified. One such commune is described by Jan Myrday in a 1970 article in *Look* magazine.[4] The author discusses the "five guarantees" given to each peasant: food, clothing, firewood, an honorable funeral and education for the children.

Medical care is not one of the five guarantees but the communes have their own built-in medical system. Health workers take care of local medical problems and refer patients to the various hospitals when a need exists. In the cities there is a cross-section of private medicine and government clinics. In Shanghai, for instance, doctors may see private patients and practice certain specialties but they must have the government's approval of their fees. In addition, there are strictly government physicians but even then the patient is charged a fee.

In Peking group practice is common and some groups are even sponsored by government loans. In some highly industrialized zones however, the Chinese have found it necessary to prohibit private practice because they feel that the health of the worker is essential to the forward movement of China. Even in far removed Manchuria where lathing machinery is manufactured it is essential to have government clinics for the worker and his family. These clinics provide a doctor who supervises the entire clinic and he is assisted by several nurses and medical assistants who are not well trained.

Public Health. The main strength of the Chinese in public health appears to be their ability to accomplish personal communication



Chinese workers cultivate herbs for medicinal uses.

with the people down to all levels through a strong person-to-person chain. Public health workers disseminate information down to all levels, including street committees. Posters are everywhere telling people to brush their teeth, wash their hands and to care for their bodies as a display of patriotism.

It is unpatriotic to spit in the street or to foster in any way the vectors of disease. Flies, mice, rats and sparrows have decreased to an extremely low population level, with the government paying money for each rat or sparrow killed. One girl became a national hero when she killed 5,000 rats.

This is the Chinese way: make heroes to inspire the people. One British writer who visited China commented on the omnipresence of spittoons in China. To the Chinese, clearing the throat and coughing along with expectorating in public is very acceptable. Again, rather than fight tradition, Chinese leaders have found a way to join forces. By placing spittoons everywhere they have not discouraged what is to the Chinese a natural function. Instead, they have lowered the incidence of respiratory diseases, especially tuberculosis, by means of a simple ploy.

Chinese leaders have convinced everyone that cleanliness is dedication to one's country. It is a crime against China to be dirty, to throw garbage in the streets, to harbor venereal diseases, to grow soft and lazy or to disregard any health law in the country.

Is the population of China an asset? Will the task of feeding so many people be a burden or will the availability of such a labor force give impetus to the feeling that China will someday surpass the United States and the Soviet Union in scientific capability? The answer may be forthcoming in the new policy on birth control.

Mobile medical teams now travel throughout the countryside attending to the contraceptive needs of the rural population. They use meetings, posters, exhibitions, booklets and pamphlets to educate the people. They carry a special film "What Is Birth Control?" This is the typical Chinese government reaction to a problem—a silent, almost subliminal approach, using the media of education to solve the problem.

Even poorly trained medical aides appear adept at performing abortions. A popular mechanism is the use of a suction device that removes the contents of the uterus by negative pressure produced by an electrical vacuum. For areas where there is no electricity there is a suction syringe that can be used manually.

No doubt China is going to place a great deal of emphasis on birth control. It may be that she worries about feeding so many in the years to come. One writer puts it this way: "If this works, China will be the first country of any size that is not industrial and not urban to reduce the national birth rate."[5]

Much of what has been written about the Chinese mainland comes from a few Chinese journals and a few articles by the British. It is difficult to assess the validity of these articles because the Chinese no doubt exaggerate their successes and minimize their setbacks. The world waits and wonders where China will place the necessary priority. The Chinese people are confident they will catch up with the West someday. Confidence and patience permeate the Chinese culture and nationalism sustains its destiny.

And so the world waits as China gathers together a population approaching the one billion mark, and prepares for scientific advances in technology and medicine that may indeed lead it to become "one of the great flowers of the East."

Background Sources

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[3] "Fine Doctors Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung Thought," **Peking Review** (June 13, 1969).

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HOOKED ON BARBED WIRE

(Continued from Inside Front Cover)

Collectors of barbed wire are eager to tell its story. Homesteaders who came West to farm in the early nineteenth century were plagued with wild range animals and ranch stock and needed some way to keep four-legged interlopers out of tilled fields. Stone was scarce, timber scanty and hedges difficult to grow. To meet the need inventors developed and patented the first barbed wire about a century ago. It was cheap and did the job.

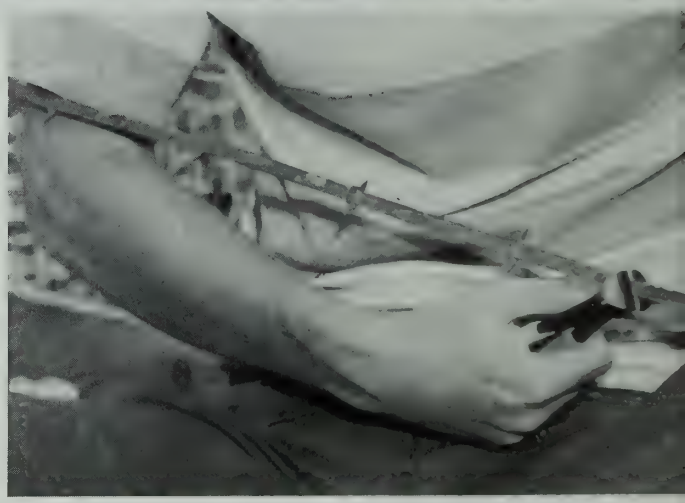
About the same time cattle ranchers came into competition with farmers for grazing lands. Farmers were accused of fencing water off from thirsting cattle and ranchers were accused of pasturing herds on land not theirs. Both groups were caught in their own steel webs. Clashes were frequent. Blood was shed by both sides; good men died for putting up fences and equally good men died for tearing down or cutting the fences.

The big year of the wire cutters' war and the range wars in Texas was 1882. "Fence cutting legislatures" convened to determine the rights of farmers and ranchers. States passed laws, many still on the books, which prohibit carrying pliers or wire cutters.

But in spite of controversies barbed wire of every description was manufactured by legal and illegal means and shipped west to fence the land. Hundreds of barbed wire designs were invented. Some men claimed patent infringements and there were many court hearings.

Much of this early wire remains but is rapidly being replaced by modern wire of lighter weight and higher tensile strength.

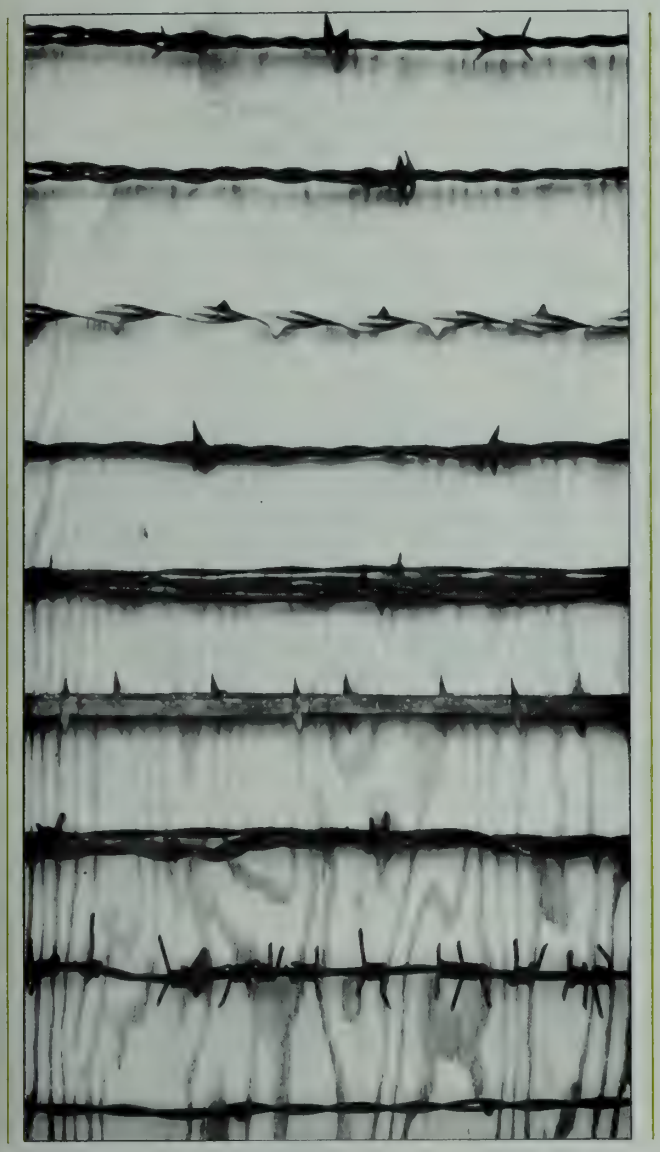
When old wire is replaced it is bypassed, left standing or rolled up. Some of it is piled in out-of-the-way corners of fields, hung in trees or on posts, thrown in junk heaps or cast into rain-washed gullies to reduce soil erosion. "I find most of my pieces of barbed wire near corner posts," Don explains. "Usually you'll find the oldest wire within city limits," he continues, "because that area was settled first." That's why barbed wire collectors are among the first to visit new housing developments where the soil is overturned, perhaps unearthing long-covered-up, rare strands.



When do they do their collecting? "I seldom devote full time to looking for barbed wire," Don explains. "But when I'm hunting, fishing or camping, that's part of the activity." His wife enjoys looking for barbed wire too.

What do they look for in wire? "The value is not so much dependent on age," Don explains, "as on how much was manufactured after the patent was issued."

Some hobbyists classify wire as vicious, obvious and modern. Vicious wire has sharp, long barbs which





Wire collectors pursue their spare time hobby: Facing page: LT Karl Kunzie (top left and bottom), CPT Don Goldhorn. This page, LT Dennis Chaffee. At left are some of the many patterns collected in 18-inch lengths.

Kunzie says "teach cattle a lesson they won't forget." Obvious wire is easily visible to a cow. Modern is the two-strand type. Many wires are a combination of these types.

Wire may also be classed according to the number of strands, number of barb points, barb design and type such as link wire, sectional wire, mesh wire and interlaced fence strands.

Military wire is a separate classification. World War I saw barbed wire used to stop or slow troops on the battlefield. As time progressed, two- and four-point wires became most common. According to Jack Glover, an authority on the subject, "The military wire currently being used for stockades and compounds is the most vicious of all wires."

There are other functional groupings too. Trip wire devised for use on corn planters picks up a few kernels of corn at each turn and releases them for planting at regular intervals.

Not all barbed wire has barbs, Don points out. Some have wooden blocks or signal plates so livestock can see the wires.

Most collectors, like Don and Karl, mount their collections for decorative effect. Some collections made up of common wires may bring well over a hundred dollars.

However, none of the Fitzsimons collectors spends money on his hobby. "I won't buy wire," Don contends. "But swapping and trading's legitimate in my opinion."

In Chaffee's view, "It's like collecting stamps but you don't have to put the money into it."

The first barbed wires, patented a century ago, were made on coffee mills, grindstones and some even in blacksmith shops. They were used primarily to keep cattle out. Today barbed wire is truly big business and its function is keeping cattle in. These changes, extending over a hundred years, are a source of fascination that compels collectors to seek the unusual and discover the history behind them. In the process they find a bonus of fun.

Grant's fifth try made all the difference. It brought

TRIUMPH IN THE WEST

MAJ Gerald P. Stadler

SITTING ON THE DECK of his headquarters vessel anchored in the Mississippi River, the general watched Admiral Porter's Union gunboats and transports disappear around a bend into the darkness. For Major General Ulysses S. Grant, this was not his first attempt to break up the Confederate defenses that would give him control of the Mississippi.

Grant's first attack on the river defenses—overland from Memphis—had been the best plan. But skillful Confederate raiding destroyed his lines of communication. The advance ended. Four other schemes to defeat General John C. Pemberton's army and seize Vicksburg high on the overlooking bluffs were tried and failed early in 1863.

A canal bypassing Vicksburg was abandoned after four months of digging and swearing. Three other attempts to use the tributary waterways and bayous on both sides of the Mississippi were similarly disappointing and had to be abandoned. Union naval craft couldn't navigate the narrow, twisted streams and bayous or stubborn Confederate defenses stopped them. Finally Grant developed a new plan. If this one didn't succeed, the administration in Washington would probably replace him as commander of the operations on the Mississippi . . . with just cause.

Grant's Plan. Once Porter's flotilla passed Vicksburg, Grant's troops would march 20 miles south, board the boats, cross the river at Grand Gulf and begin to attack General Pemberton's defending Confederate Army. The Union troops would be supplied with what could be foraged from the land. However, the Union transports and gunboats would have to slip past the guns of the Rebel batteries in order to ferry Grant's troops across the river. The plan was full of risks.

Yet, the stakes were high. As long as the Confederacy controlled Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Arkansas Post, use of the river was denied to the Federal Midwestern states. Vital troops and supplies could move to Confederate armies more easily from the area west of the river.

To Southerners, Vicksburg was a symbol of strength and determination to resist in the West. If it fell,

MAJOR GERALD P. STADLER, formerly Assistant Professor, Department of History, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, is now assigned with 3d Armored Division in Germany.

the Confederacy would be divided, the western states of Arkansas, Texas and most of Louisiana chopped off from the other eight states. The impact on Southern morale would be profound. Finally, a decisive Northern victory was essential for a Union population and government weary of defeats in the East.

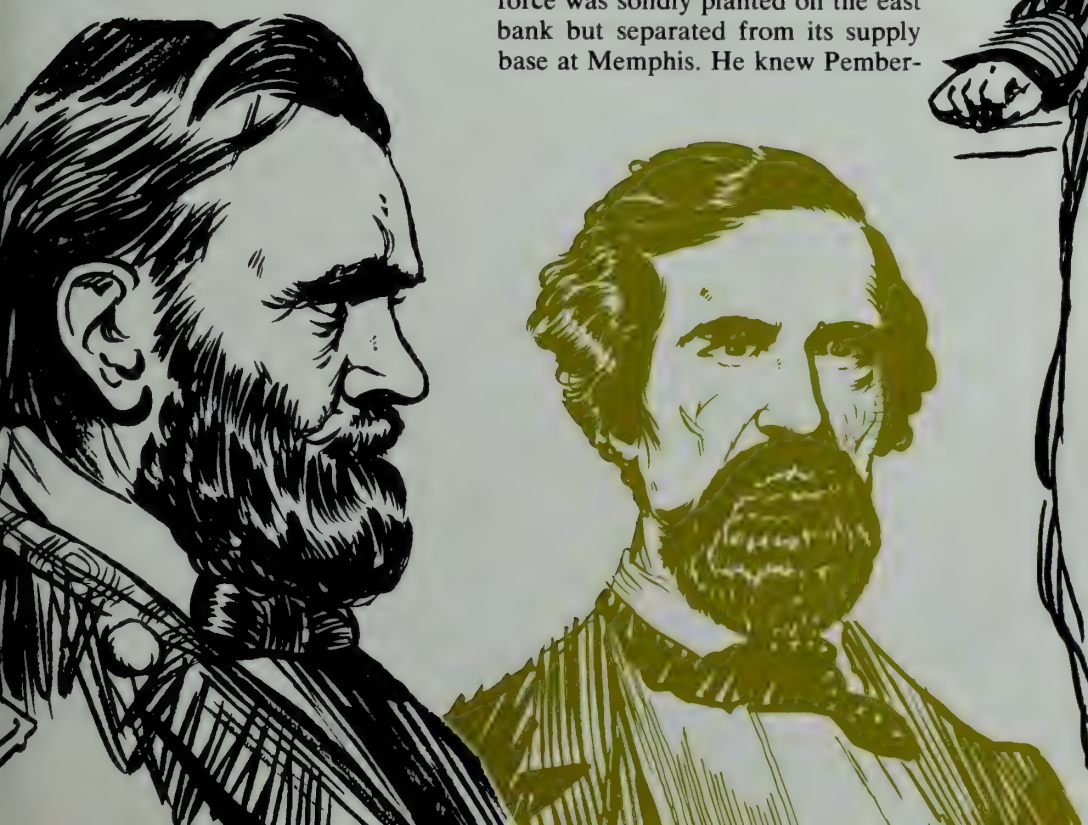
All of these considerations urged Grant to accept substantial risks in striking again. Two of his corps commanders—John B. McPherson and William T. Sherman—did not agree. Sherman objected so violently that he penned a letter to the War Department protesting the risks involved. But both of them set aside their private doubts and prepared to execute Grant's bold plan.

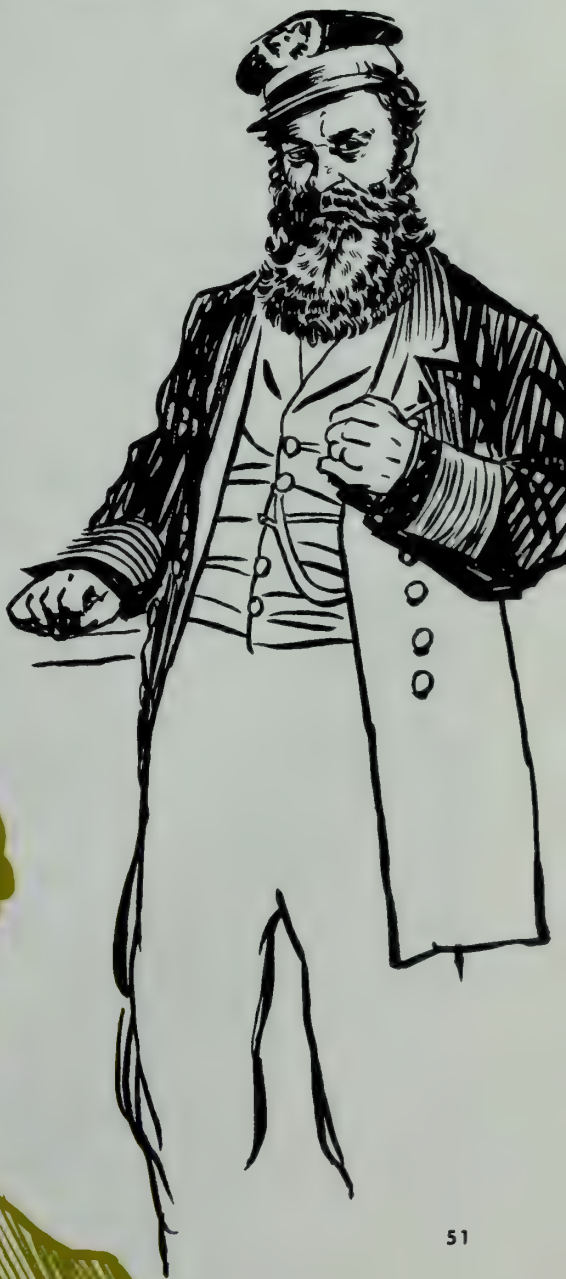
The ships of Admiral W. D. Porter's fleet that Grant watched depart on the night of April 29, 1863 suffered various degrees of damage but only one transport was sunk. It was one of 11 ships that attempted the passage. At the same time, Grant moved his ground troops across the swampy morass west of the river to a point below Vicksburg. At daybreak on April 30, transports began to shuttle Union Major General John A. McClernand's corps across, landing 18,000 troops at Bruinsburg on the eastern bank by noon. McClernand moved inland while McPherson's corps began to cross.

Pemberton's Dilemma. On the Confederate side, Major General John C. Pemberton had about 50,000 troops scattered throughout Mississippi. Vague reports suggested that Grant was moving some troops across the river south of Vicksburg but Pemberton was deceived temporarily by Sherman's convincing demonstration north of Vicksburg. To add to Pemberton's dilemma, a Union cavalry raid moved south 600 miles through Mississippi from Arkansas, tearing up railroads, telegraph lines and bridges along the way. Several Confederate brigades thrashed about but failed to pin down the elusive Union raiders.

By the 6th, McClernand's and McPherson's corps had moved north to Rocky Springs after a short, sharp fight near Port Gibson. Meanwhile, Grant was able to build his strength on the east side of the river to 41,000 as Sherman abandoned his demonstration, crossed with his corps at Grand Gulf and moved to Hankinson's Ferry.

Difficult decisions faced Pemberton and Grant now, decisions that would set the pattern for the next phase of the campaign. Grant's force was solidly planted on the east bank but separated from its supply base at Memphis. He knew Pember-





Union General U.S. Grant, Confederate Major General John C. Pemberton and Union Rear Admiral W. D. Porter were principal contenders in the action at Vicksburg, 1863.



The "Black Hawk" served as Admiral Porter's flag ship in 1863.

ton's forces had fallen back toward Vicksburg; rumors reached him of troops assembling at Jackson, the state capital, 50 miles east of Vicksburg. Together, these forces would be potentially stronger than everything Grant had across the river.

Pemberton's dilemma was growing. Earlier instructions from President Davis and Southern sentiment compelled him to spare no effort to defend Vicksburg. Within a few days, Jefferson Davis would order General Joe Johnston to take personal command of operations in Mississippi. Earlier, Johnston had already wired Pemberton: "If Grant crosses, unite all your troops to beat him—success will give back what was abandoned to win it."

Torn between obeying conflicting instructions, Pemberton decided that Grant would move directly on Vicksburg and he deployed his forces to guard the crossings over the Big Black River, southeast of Vicksburg, where Grant would have to cross.

Forces Split. By May 13, Grant decided to move without delay against the 12,000 troops under Johnston at Jackson to prevent their reinforcing Pemberton. Johnston telegraphed Pemberton for help but Pemberton chose to disregard Johnston's order to attack Grant's flank. Instead he moved south to cut Grant's line of communications—which did not exist. Except for ammunition and some basic rations, Grant's troops were living off the land, and rather well.

By the night of May 14, Grant was between Pemberton and Johnston as the last Confederates were driven out of Jackson. Wasting no time Grant turned west to attack Pemberton's 23,000 troops at Edward's Station.

Pemberton's thrust to cut Grant's left flank miscarried and he returned to Edward's Station on the 16th, hoping to link up with Johnston by a circuitous march to the north. But it was too late. Union advance guards were already skirmishing with Pemberton's force on that day.

Soon a full battle raged at Champion's Hill, a few miles east of Edward's Station, where Pemberton chose to defend. After 4 hours of desperate fighting the weight of Grant's attack overwhelmed the battered Southerners and, after nightfall, a dejected Pemberton began to withdraw. Another attempt to stall the relentless Union advance at the Big Black River crumbled.

Vicksburg Besieged. By the 18th most of the Confederate troops were within the defensive lines of Vicksburg. That same day Pemberton received a dispatch from Joe Johnston which ended: "If it is not too late, evacuate Vicksburg . . . and march to the northeast." But Grant had closed the net around the Confederate stronghold. An assault on May 19, 1863, and an attack on the 22d failed to break Rebel defenses. Grant decided against further attacks and settled down in his words, "to out-camp the enemy," by a regular siege.

On the 4th of July Vicksburg surrendered yielding 31,600 prisoners, 60,000 muskets and 172 cannon. Typically, Grant lost no time but sent Sherman immediately to the east in hot pursuit of Johnston's force.

When the Confederate garrison at Port Hudson learned of the fate of Vicksburg it surrendered on July 9. The Confederacy was split; the Mississippi River again belonged to the Union.

A few days later a grateful President Lincoln who had entertained serious doubts about the chances for success of Grant's bold rear attack to seize Vicksburg wrote to Grant: ". . . I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgement that you were right and I was wrong." The fall of Vicksburg once again vaulted Grant into national prominence and eventually led to his command of all Union armies.

Bright Idea

Modern Volunteer Army suggestion submitted by a Fort Bliss, TX, soldier: "All traffic signals that read 'Walk' and 'Don't Walk' should be changed to read 'Right On' and 'No Way'."

Air Defense Monitor, Fort Bliss

Curves and pitfalls in

Deals on Wheels

SP5 Bill Brady

CAMOUFLAGED CLUNKERS would be scarcer —and used car dealers commoner—on auto alleys around military posts if buyers were all as sharp as Roger Ringfit, our motor pool sergeant.

Anything Ringfit drives these days is a hard bargain. But he admits he learned the bitter way.

His first car was an incredible disaster.

"I was a private and eager for wheels," he explains. "I paid cash for a shiny jalopy without even looking under the hood.

"Would you believe . . . no motor?"

Angry words got him nowhere.

"Sorry," the dealer said, smiling. "I never said it had one, did I? And nothing on that bill of sale does either. 'As is' means as *is,* kid.

"Be glad to sell you an engine, though."

I mentioned my own experience. A half-ton truck I found on a lot near the fort may be the only one in the world with three-wheeled drive.

"See," said Roger. "You didn't follow Ringfit's Rule."

"Such as?"

"If the car lot lies near the gate, so do its salesmen."

He claims the chance of getting gypped goes down as mileage from the post goes up.

Ringfit has his own technique of one-upmanship. Driving onto a lot, he veers suddenly as the smiling salesman comes running out.

"Usually miss him about a foot," he says. "Unnerves him. Doesn't dare deal too tough, you might get really violent."

Ringfit seldom believes the ads, like the one with a $200 coupon, good, he says, for $200 off on any car that's just been marked up $200 over what it was.

"Sometimes with a dime it's good for a cup of coffee, too."

Another come-on lets you "drive any car off the lot for $6."

"That gives you 6 minutes to bring it back," says Ringfit.

When he's considering a car, he drives it to another lot—after peeling off the price sticker—and offers to sell it.

"This guy will outdo a diagnostic tester telling you what's wrong."

Roger warns about phony guarantees. Some are only good for 100 yards or the edge of the car lot, whichever comes first.

The dealer to avoid is the one who hates to waste money on overhaul. His idea of rejuvenating a car is wax the finish, hose down the body and turn back the mileage.

Ringfit's tips on dodging this rip-off could be helpful. Here are a few of them:

Walk all around the car. Make sure all of it points the same direction. Don't be fooled by touch-up paint; look for rust around the door edges. Trust the rust, not the spray coat.

Check the tires. Black paint on the sides is groovy but is the tread?

Jump on the bumper, rock the car up and down. Does it wobble, wiggle or warble? If the shocks have the sound of sickness, check out.

Beware a steam-cleaned engine. There was a dirty reason.

Turn on everything you can. If the windshield wipers fight, run away. See if the lights look down the same road.

Don't fall for the line about "hi-fi" cars. Listen to the motor. Be alert for woofers and tweeters.

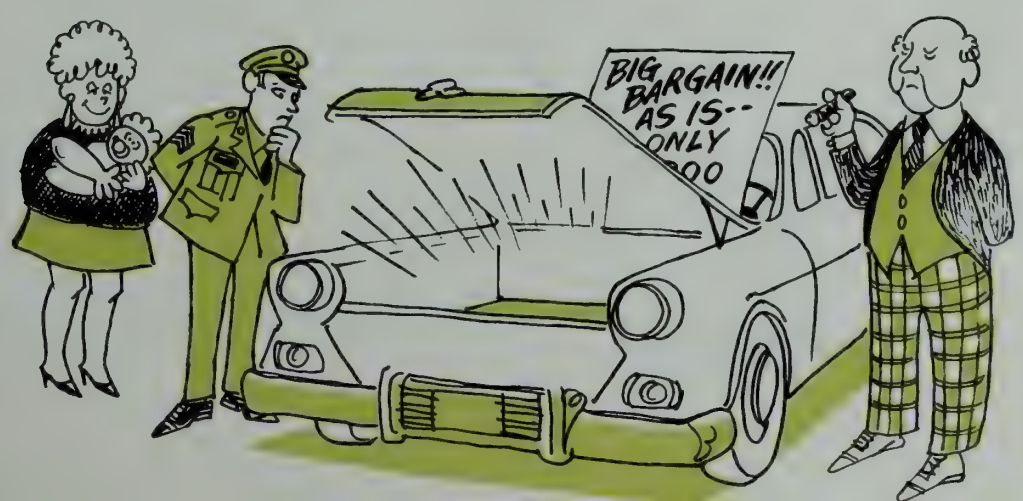
Insist on a road test. If the salesman refuses, tell him to have a good day.

Bring your own cash. Paying for the car is rough enough without renting the money.

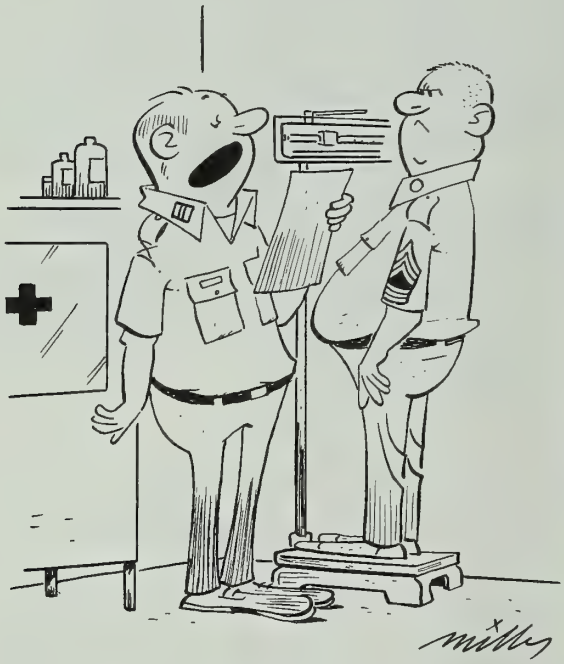
Get insurance from an insurance guy. Sometimes the car dealer's policy may only promise to resuscitate the car if it drowns.

Of course, if you want to be extra sure, look up an Edsel dealer. At least he can't lie much about the age of the car.

SPECIALIST 5 BILL BRADY writes "Column Half Write" in the Fort Lewis, WA, Ranger.



UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"Your weight is quite normal—for a person 9 feet 3 inches tall."



"Then again, it could mean we're shipping out."



"I know I said I was gonna be you guys' mother for six weeks—but, Wilson, *stop calling me Mom!*"



"He's too temperamental for a field command but he's effective as hell in these games!"

RE-UP OPTIONS

The oversea Re-enlistment Option program has been opened up and now guarantees twelve months stabilization in a long tour area. The option applies regardless of whether your last oversea tour was in a short or long tour area. The CONUS Station of Choice Re-enlistment Option has been expanded and first termers may now take a "short" after completing 8 months service. Previously, they had to wait until within 12 months of their ETS. The Combat Arms Unit of Choice Re-enlistment Option now includes men in grade E-6 and below. Previously, the option was open up through E-5. Qualified troops may also take a "short" for this option whereas before they had to wait to ETS.

ARMY MARKSMEN

Army marksmen won the biggy this year at the National Rifle and Pistol Championships at Camp Perry, OH. The stage was set to edge out the Marines by SFC Martin Edmondson winning the National High Power Rifle match. Since he did so with an M-14 he also won the Individual Service Rifle Championship (most shooters use a bolt action rifle in the high power matches). The biggy was the National Rifle Team Match which is always a tough match between the Services. Members of the Army team in order of scoring were MSG James L. McQuien, SSG Arpail Gapol, CPT Gregory Dalton, SFC George Floyd, Edmondson and SFC Harold Fuller. Army handgunners did their thing to capture the lion's share of trophies. SFC Bonnie Harmon, All-Army Pistol Champ and Inter-service Pistol Champ, took the National Pistol trophy. The Wacs were well represented by SSG Barbara Hile who successfully defended her National Women's Pistol title. Before converting to the pistol, Hile held the National Women's Service Rifle Championship for 6 years. SP5 Joanne R. Stawski won the National Women's High Power Rifle Championship and did it with the M-14 which gave her the National Women's Service Rifle Championship--a title she also won last year at Camp Perry. All are members of the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit, Fort Benning, GA.

GI HOAX

DOD employees in Washington, DC, Newark, NJ and many other parts of the country are responding to a hoax concerning a special dividend on their World War II G.I. insurance. Leaflets and pamphlets detailing the put-on, some with application forms to be completed and mailed to Veterans Administration regional offices, spark false hopes of a special dividend windfall. VA says the deception may stem from action taken in 1948 authorizing a special payment on some policies. Payments on those dividends ended years ago. The regular 1972 dividend has been paid to vets who still have the G.I. insurance in force. Another will be paid in 1973 to those who have policies in force and no application is necessary because the payment is made automatically, says VA.



WHAT'S NEW

WRITE FOR

If you're looking for a way to put some extra bread in your jeans and express yourself about America and freedom, try the 1972 Freedoms Foundation letter-writing contest. Two $1,000 prizes will be awarded with 100 additional awards of $100 and $50 each. The theme this year is "Freedom Has a Price" and is open to all active duty servicemen and women, Reservists, Guardsmen and ROTC (Advanced) cadets. Letters, essays or poems should be 100 to 500 words in length and submitted before November 1. Entries must contain full name, SSN, service component, military address and complete home address including ZIP. Mail entries to: Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, PA 19481.

MORE Wacs

The Women's Army Corps is expanding. DA expects the number of Wacs to grow to 23,500 by the end of FY 78 in line with the all-volunteer force and greater use of women in the Army. WAC recruits will continue to get basic training at Fort McClellan but will receive Advanced Individual Training with their male counterparts at Army Training Centers and Service Schools. WAC officers will attend advanced courses within other Army branches. Of the Army's 482 MOSs, 434 are open to Wacs with only 48 combat-related jobs restricted from the women.

WAC RESERVE

In other news about women in Army Green there's a WAC Reserve unit being formed in Washington, DC. The 1st WAC Training Battalion, consisting of 35 officers and 106 enlisted women, will be able to train 1,000 women in the event of a mobilization. Enlistment in the unit will be open to women without prior service but preference will go to those who have served previously. If you live within a 50-mile radius of DC and plan to leave active duty you can get more info by writing 1st WAC Training Battalion, 80th Division, Washington, DC 20315.

CHEFBURGER

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service food service outlets are introducing the chefburger in CONUS. To sell for 20¢, the chefburger follows the trend of miniburger popularity at large hamburger chain outlets. And there'll be a chef cheeseburger that goes for a quarter. The chefburger was added to the exchange menu after tests at two large Army posts. The tests revealed great customer acceptance of the small burger.

AUSA MEETING

The Association of the United States Army (AUSA) is holding its annual meeting in the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, DC on October 9-10-11. A highlight of the meeting will be the presentation of the George Catlett Marshall Medal to Bob Hope on the final day of the affair. The annual Sergeants Major Conference will be held on the 9th. Edward C. Logelin, President of AUSA, will give his report also on the first day. Of interest to the enlisted membership will be CONARC reports on Dynamic Training, NCO Education System, Drill Sergeants Program and new MOS Testing and Requirements. Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehlke will make the keynote address.

SOLDIERS

OCTOBER 1972



Behind Happy Hours . . .

the inside story

EDITOR'S CHOICE

ten terrific hangover cures.

VITAMINS.
some say superdoses of vitamins will build up your body's ability to fight off the hangover.
It doesn't work.

TRANQUILIZERS.
the only thing you might accomplish this way is an overdose of tranquilizing drugs on top of the overdose of alcohol.

DRINK ALCOHOL.
"a bit of the hair of the dog that bit you," they call it. Of course if you drink enough, today's cure can become tomorrow's hangover.

OXYGEN.
inhaling pure oxygen is supposed to help your system oxidize the alcohol. NO GOOD. In fact, your hangover is partly the result of oxidizing alcohol.

EXERCISE.
Ugh.
suffering may help your guilt feelings, but your hangover will survive the exercise better than you will.

DRINK SOMETHING DISGUSTING.
after you concoct the awful drink and manage to swallow it, the taste is supposed to make you forget your hangover.
but nothing tastes that bad.

EAT!
stuff yourself with a gigantic breakfast.
and if you keep it down, you will still have your hangover... plus a full feeling.

LIE STILL.
don't get out of bed.
don't go to work.
Millions of Americans use this cure... to the tune of about ten billion dollars in lost work every year. Too bad. Because this cure doesn't work either.

DON'T THINK ABOUT IT.
If you ignore your hangover, it will go away.
It will. but very, very slowly.

THE CURE.

At last, modern medical science has found the perfect, fail-proof, 100% effective cure. You guessed it: preventive medicine. The only way to cure a hangover is before it happens.

If you don't drink too much, you don't get a hangover.

SOLDIERS



End Result of Alcohol Dependency

This necropsied liver is from a 61-year-old male who died from exsanguination from bleeding esophageal varices, a common complication of cirrhosis. The liver was small, very firm and showed a small nodular pattern characteristic of the laennec variety of cirrhosis —a type that usually follows a long history of heavy drinking.

—From the files of Armed Forces Institute of Pathology

RECORDS CHECK

DA has been urging E-7s, E-8s and E-9s to review their personnel files maintained by U.S. Army Enlisted Personnel Support Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN for accuracy and completeness. With promotion and other boards convening and scheduled in the near future, individuals should check to make sure their files are available for review. A phone call will do it. Call autovon 699-3361 for an appointment and assurance that your file is available. Could save you a hassle.

TENT TEST



Maybe it's not "Home Sweet Home" but it looks better than what we've been using over the years. And that's what the Army is doing--looking at a newly developed two-man tent. The tent has its frame integrated into the tent fiber which means no more lost tent poles and pegs. It's only four and a half pounds and measures 13 inches long by 6 inches in diameter when packed. One man can erect the tent in about 2 minutes. There's a built-in ground cloth and zip-in panel for use in extreme cold. The 30 square feet of open floor space may be entered from either front or rear.

POLICY CHANGE

DA's policy on volunteering for a second or subsequent tour in 'Nam is changed. Volunteers may no longer request a specific command or unit. Request will now state only that an individual is volunteering for service in 'Nam and if approved the volunteer will be placed against the first requirement in his grade and MOS. Policy change was necessary because of reduced requirements which make it increasingly difficult to match individuals with specific units.

REUP DENIED

Reenlistment is being denied 617 senior NCOs as a result of the recent qualitative management board. The board looked at 7,184 E-7s and denied reenlistment to 450. Of 2,264 E-8s considered, 142 were denied reenlistment and 25 E-9s will be leaving the Army of 615 reviewed. Letters have been sent advising the individuals concerned of the board action. Records screened were on senior NCOs with an ETS of January 1 through June 30, 1973.

E-5, E-6, HIKES

Beginning next January 1 personnel promoted to E-5 and E-6 will be locked in for a year. Personnel accepting promotion to these grades will be required to reenlist or extend their tour of service if they do not have sufficient time remaining before ETS.

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVER: The drinking man's future is seen through a glass darkly. Too many nips of the cup that cheers can lead ultimately to the pathology of cirrhotic liver involvement—as on page 1 Willpower is stiffened by recognizing the nature of the alcohol dependency problem as spelled out in the lead article and cover photo by Barney Halloran.

CREDITS: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare publication 72-9095, opposite and page 10.

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JUICE

Barney Halloran

AT 0805 WITH PEOPLE shouting back and forth across the company office, SP4 Larry Jones was trying to make out the morning report. The phone rang; Jones answered.

"Specialist, this is Mrs. Hobb." The voice on the phone slurred off and back. "Look, the first sergeant is sick this morning, all right? He's got a fever today, okay . . .? A fever. . . ."

Jones hung up the phone and went back to his typewriter. "Hey Margolis, the top and his old lady are stewed again."

Martha's hands were shaking as she passed her club card to the clerk in the Class VI store. She had nearly dropped one of her six vodka bottles before reaching the counter. That could be embarrassing to a colonel's wife.

Not taking her eyes from the register she fumbled with her cigarette lighter. It wouldn't work; panic raced across her face. She held the cigarette in front of the clerk, tears in her eyes, trembling.

"That's her? I couldn't believe it."

"Yeah, she makes two trips a week. She's ruined her husband's career."

Customers and clerks relaxed only when the woman was "safe" in her stationwagon.

At 1120 the early crew arrived in the club.

"Where's Walt, hey hey, Hanna, where's Walt?" The Spec 6 weighed almost 230 and it all looked like baby fat.

"He's sleeping it off in the hospital."

"What's he done to himself now?"

"Ah, it's nothing serious, nothing serious—he just blacked out."

"No kiddin. Hey Hanna, make it neat; my head still hurts from last night."

It's nothing serious because everybody drinks, right?

"Maybe the world would be less uptight if more people got good and drunk once a month, maybe once a week. After all, what's Happy Hour for anyway? Who wants to go home and listen to the kids scream and the wife complain? You need to relax and booze helps, right?"

Half right. There's a little more soldiers need to know about alcohol and what it does before agreeing that it's great medicine. After all, joy-juice has been around a long time and deserves more careful consideration.

* * * *

Somewhere back in man's prehistoric past a warrior coming home to his cave after a hard day probably found a pile of his favorite berries fermenting in the sun. The poor guy was hungry and thirsty from doing battle with the dinosaurs so he licked up the ooze, swallowed —"glug, glug"—and kinda liked it. Mr. Glug felt relaxed—"glug, glug"—then bolder—"glug, glug, glug" —then downright sexy. It didn't take long before friend Glug discovered he could make alcohol from fruits, grains, plants, flowers, even milk and honey.

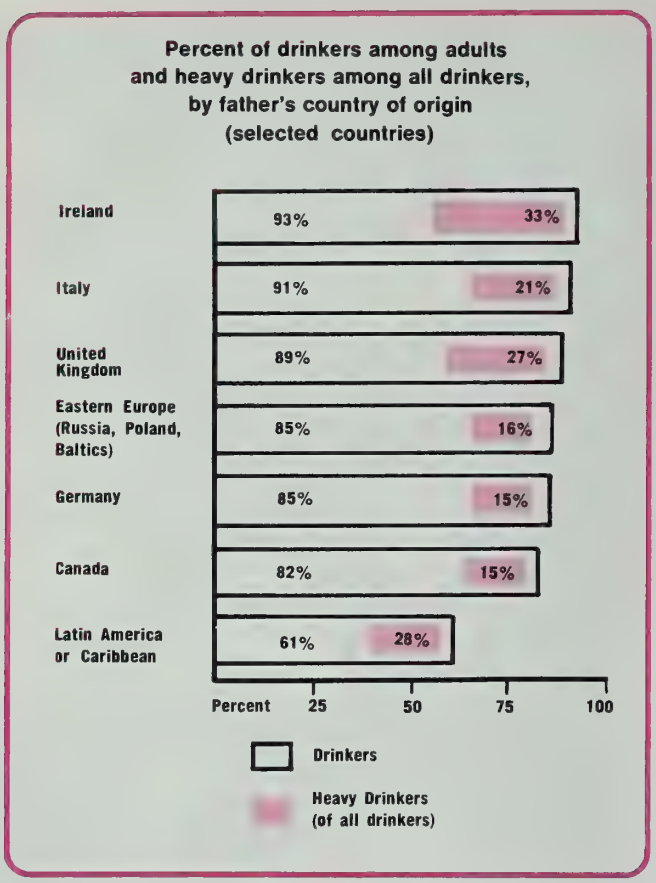
Because alcohol seemed to possess magical properties and could release mysteries and untold energy it soon made its way into religious rites—a necessary ingredient for all kinds of magical worship and medicine. Alcohol was the thing to drink at weddings, births, marriages, the signing of treaties, festivals, after battles and at funerals long before the coming of Caesar's legions.



Who Drinks. In the United States two-thirds of the adult population drink. So we can say drinking is socially acceptable. Why and how much a person drinks is another matter. It's closely tied up in social, cultural, personality factors.

Although there's no such thing as an "average drinker"—he's just a mathematical condition—if there were one, his consumption of pure alcohol would equal 3.93 U.S. gallons a year. That means he would have to knock off either 44 fifths of whiskey or 147 bottles of wine or 928 bottles of beer a year. It's the same as 12 fifths, 15 bottles of sherry, 30 bottles of table wine with room to spare for 350 bottles of beer.

Two-thirds of the country's adult population does drink but 47 percent have only one shot or less a month. It's the other 53 percent who put away all the booze.



"Yeah, all the lifers are lushes. They're stewbums."

It's not just the Army; alcohol abuse is a national problem. Alcohol is the most abused drug in the United States. It's not surprising young troopers feel their NCOs and officers are lushes. The highest proportion of heavy drinkers are men 30 to 34 and 45 to 49.

What do you have to do to be called a heavy drinker? According to the survey people—Harris, Gallup, the Government and universities doing research—"degree of drinking is classified according to a complex combination of the quality and quantity per occasion and the frequency of drinking." Look at the balloon charts on page 11. Here's how they break down:

- A heavy drinker is somebody who drinks nearly every day with five or more drinks per occasion at least once in awhile or about once weekly with usually five or more drinks per occasion.
- A moderate drinker belts down at least one drink a month, typically several times, but usually has no more than three or four drinks each time.
- A light drinker has only one or two drinks per occasion a couple of times a month.
- An infrequent drinker has at least one drink a year but less than one a month.

"Come off it. Everybody goes to the club on Friday and has at least five drinks. Where does that five come from anyhow? Everybody's different."

Fact is, if you believe the balloons, everybody doesn't go to the club. And yes, there are differences, but the five represents a cutoff point. Drink that much or more and things start to happen. Look at the definitions again. You're no longer "average."

Whether a person drinks at all and then how much depends on things like sex, age, religion, education, occupation and where he originally came from.

Eighty out of a hundred men born overseas drink. If your father was born in this country, the odds are 64 percent that he drinks. But the percentages of heavy drinkers are nearly the same. First generation Irish-Americans are the heaviest drinkers in the country but Ireland rates well below the U.S. in alcoholic consumption per person. Take a look at the chart and see if you can figure the reason. The experts can't. It's just the way it is.

There's little difference between the drinking habits of whites and blacks. Although more blacks don't drink, much of that has to do with going to church.

It's true. The more church the less hooch. If everything else is equal, however, there are more heavy drinkers among liberal Protestants and Catholics than among conservative or fundamentalist Protestants.

The majority of college grads—men and women—tends to be light or moderate drinkers. The heaviest drinkers are high school grads who never finished college but the greatest number of abstainers had only grammar school educations.

The heaviest drinkers by occupation are semi-skilled workers (46 percent), semi-professional technical workers (38 percent), businessmen and clerical workers (30 percent) and salesmen and service workers (28 percent). Military personnel fall into the first three groups.

What it boils down to is 21 percent of the male population of this country over age 21 are heavy drinkers. Five percent of the women are in the same boat. The famous bowery bum makes up only 3 to 5 percent of the *alcoholic* population. There are 5 million alcoholics and an additional 4 million serious alcohol abusers.

"Yeah, well, so according to all that I'm a heavy drinker but so what? I don't bother anybody if they don't bother me."

Maybe.

The folks who've been watching drinkers have noticed certain things—the same things over and over. A warning light flashes on. Booze-related problems start to pop up.

What the watchers have noticed are subtle indicators that show the thin line between heavy drinking and al-

cohol abuse has been crossed.

• Heavy drinking doesn't mean you have a problem but frequent intoxication does. How often you feel "high" or get "tight" is a good indicator. Once a week is too much. Five or more drinks at one time (usually running closer to eight) mean potential trouble.

• Binges or being stewed for two or more days in a row means trouble. They indicate loss of control.

• Drinking to get rid of a hangover, blackouts—forgetting what happened on a drunk, memory lapses; skipping meals, sneaking drinks, tossing them down faster to get a quicker high are all signs of loss of control. They are indicators of the beginning of physical dependence.

• Problems with your family because of drinking are sure signs. Have family or friends mentioned something about your drinking lately? Has your wife threatened to leave? Is booze beginning to ruin your social life or are your friends heavy drinkers too? Is there no life without juice?

• Job problems like nearly being caught drinking, being stewed on the job, missing work or quick stops for a snort when you're out of the office means you're losing control.

• Are money problems getting out of hand? Usually financial problems are reported up to 3 years in advance of the final alcoholic plunge.

• Problems with the police? Has booze brought on the law? Getting into fights, heated arguments, accidents, drunk driving and property damage are usually part of the picture.

• Drinking—not just a drink—to get rid of depression or drinking while depressed or to escape or to relieve nervousness means you're approaching psychological dependence. Watch it!

These little warnings weren't dreamed up by psychologists or doctors. They're based on what has happened to people who did lose control. It's history, not speculation.

Fingered. Some researchers have come up with the idea alcoholism may be genetically inherited but so far the theory hasn't been absolutely proved. However, there's a possibility that some people inherit a *predisposition* for alcohol or an immunity to it.

More commonly accepted theories explaining alcoholism don't rely very heavily on biological causes; the





explanations are emotional or psychological.

Doctors have tried but haven't had much luck in identifying personality structures that can accurately predict alcoholism. However, once addicted, almost all alcoholics show the same behavior.

Broadly, the characteristics usually found are a low tolerance for frustration, feelings of inferiority combined with attitudes of superiority, fearfulness and dependency. The personality type most inclined to become alcoholic has an intensely strong need to be dependent but doesn't want to be. He's immature and usually sets unrealistic goals for himself. He can't tolerate tension, criticism or failure. When his desire for independence meets head-on with dependent needs there's trouble. Love and hate can't be resolved. There's hate one moment and love the next. This personality is agreed upon by the experts as most inclined to become alcoholic under stress.

Old Glug the stone thrower lived pretty primitively and, in many cases, so does the modern soldier. Glug probably drank to relieve himself of fear and anxiety; the modern soldier does the same thing for some of the same reasons. Alcohol's anxiety-reducing qualities have been known for ages. That might be why as a cultural thing drinking is accepted in the military. When the Department of Defense checked out supervisory attitudes, 56.9 percent of service supervisors were anti-drug but only 9.2 were against drinking. According to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism how much drinking goes on is influenced by:

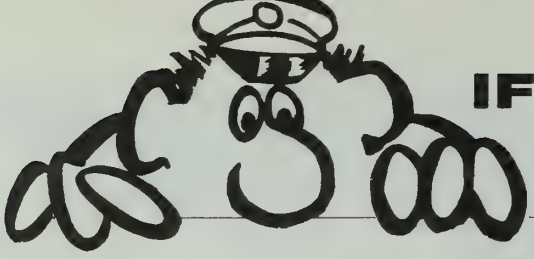
• The degree to which a culture operates to bring about inner tensions or acute needs for adjustment in its members.

• The attitudes of the culture's members.

• The degree to which the culture provides suitable substitute means of satisfaction.

Conditions in the services' "cultures" are prime.

It may not come as news to a lot of people but researchers have only recently found that excessive alcohol drinking can be learned. You may not want to drink or just be indifferent but being with and seeing other people do it makes you "learn" their behavior.



IF YOU DRINK


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cocktails
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highballs
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beers
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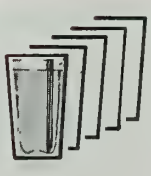
highballs
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It's been proved with animals. Except when given rewards for drinking, small lab animals will not learn to become dependent on alcohol like persons do.

While heavy drinking may not seem to be a problem for most people, a high level of alcohol in the bloodstream charging hell-bent-for-leather toward the brain is a problem.

The Price. Any young soldier starving to make payments on his street machine and his machine's insurance policy knows that he can't catch a break until he's past 25 or married. Here's why those insurance rates are sky-high. Guys between the ages of 16 and 24 are responsible for 60 percent of the 28,000 alcohol-related traffic deaths each year. (Lately, we've been killing about 58,000 persons a year on our Nation's highways).

Public intoxication accounts for one-third of all arrests each year. If we counted other alcohol-related offenses like driving under the influence, disorderly conduct and vagrancy, the proportion would rise to between 40 and 49 percent. Eighty percent of the murders committed in this country involve somebody with half a bag on.

According to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the number of alcoholics among American Indians is approximately twice the national average. On some reservations the condition is epidemic—25 to 50 percent of the population is alcoholic. Some Indian parents have told SOLDIERS they are particularly happy to have their children join the Army. Getting away from the reservation gives the young generation a chance to grow up in a relatively non-alcoholic environment.

The U.S. Public Health Service determined that the majority of suicides, murders and accidental deaths on Indian reservations was attributable to booze and that 76 percent of all fines, arrests and imprisonments was caused by booze.

There's a $10 billion overhead on costs in Government, the military and business because of time lost to

These warnings are based on a 150-pounder; the effects will decrease based on weight increase. Waiting is based on time after your last meal.

fifteen minutes your blood alcohol content is . . .	.03%	so wait at least **½ hour** before starting tasks requiring judgment, skill and coordination	**EFFECTS** Absorption may be so rapid on an empty stomach that alcohol piles up in your bloodstream causing an exaggerated effect for a short time.
one half hour your blood alcohol content is . . .	.06%	so wait at least **1 hour** before starting tasks requiring judgment, skill and coordination	**EFFECTS** You feel warm, relaxed and unconcerned with minor problems and restraints, but your fine motor coordination is off already.
one hour your blood alcohol content is . . .	.09%	so wait at least **2 hours** before starting tasks requiring judgment, skill and coordination	**EFFECTS** You're getting there: behavior is silly or emotional and you're talking too much and being noisy or really glum. Fine coordination is about shot.
two hours your blood alcohol content is . . .	.12%	so wait at least **3 hours** before starting tasks requiring judgment, skill and coordination	**EFFECTS** In most states if you're driving you'll lose your license. Tunnel vision, clumsiness and unsteadiness make you a hazard.
three hours your blood alcohol content is . . .	.15%	so wait at least **5 hours** before starting tasks requiring judgment, skill and coordination	**EFFECTS** Even if you stop now, a hangover is guaranteed. You're drunk and it's obvious; mind and body functions are out of control.

alcohol. But don't worry about it; the manufacturers pass the cost on to the buyers. Property damage, medical costs and other expenses amount to another $3 billion a year. To maintain alcoholics and their families, another $2 billion goes down the pipe in health and welfare services. All told, about 4.5 million workers suffer from alcoholism; 240,000 of them work for Uncle Sam and aren't in the military.

While we don't know all that happens in your body when you drink, how alcohol does its trick isn't as important as what it does and how much it takes. Booze works mainly on the brain. As your blood stream courses along its merry way, alcohol rides out of your gut and settles in your brain. The time it takes for a drink to have effect depends on how long your gut takes to absorb it and send it on its way.

Alcohol is burned up by your body at a fairly constant rate, just like any other food. If you drink faster than your body burns up—or metabolizes—the alcohol, you'll feel the effects. In a 150-pound khaki terror, the rate's about one drink an hour for a typical drink of about ¾ ounce of alcohol or the same juice provided in:

- a shot (1.5 ounces of 40 to 50 percent pure alcohol).
- a glass of wine (5 ounces of 12 percent alcohol).
- a pint of beer (16 ounces of 5 percent alcohol).

Drink at the rate of one an hour and you're home free, no headache and no hospital, but go any faster and you're in trouble.

It's Your Body. Two drinks an hour will have our modern 150-pound Glug feeling silly and carefree in no time. Cute and giggly. But maybe too cute. If Glug climbed behind the wheel of a car and took off, there's potential trouble on the road. His reaction time is going to pot—so is night vision and color vision.

Figure it this way: At 30mph cold sober your peripheral vision is reduced by 25 percent; at 45mph it's down to 50 percent; at 60mph you're looking down a

WHAT KIND OF DRINKER ARE YOU?

TAKE THIS TEST AND FIND OUT FOR YOURSELF.

☐ 1. Do you think and talk about drinking often?  ☐ 2. Do you drink more now than you used to?  ☐ 3. Do you sometimes gulp drinks?  ☐ 4. Do you often take a drink to help you relax?  ☐ 5. Do you drink when you are alone?  ☐ 6. Do you sometimes forget what happened while you were drinking?  ☐ 7. Do you keep a bottle hidden somewhere—at home or at work—for quick pick-me-ups?  ☐ 8. Do you need a drink to have fun?  ☐ 9. Do you ever just start drinking without really thinking about it?  ☐ 10. Do you drink in the morning to relieve a hangover? 

If you had four or more "yes" answers, you may be one of the nine million Americans with a drinking problem.
For a free booklet, write: N.I.A.A.A., Box 2045, Rockville, Md., 20852.

tunnel. Now add booze.

As the friendly bartender feeds PFC Glug more juice, blood levels reach 0.10 percent and our hero is rapidly losing control. He's not cute any more, he's clumsy. Alcohol is depressing the functions of his brain. Take a look at our control chart and see how much it takes. If he's caught driving in a lot of states, it's "driving under the influence."

You can see why it's worth it to take a cab, cool it with your wheels.

The more booze you drink, the grimmer the picture gets. At 0.20 percent the motor area of the brain is pickled and emotional behavior goes bananas—anger, shouting, crying or just curling up like a baby. At 0.30

percent even the most primitive areas of the brain are out of action—confusion, stupor. You can see and hear but it doesn't make much difference. Coma sets in around 0.4 and 0.5 percent and much above that the curtains begin to close. More booze blocks the medulla —the area of the brain that controls breathing. The effect is the same as an overdose of barbiturates or ether and about 1,000 people a year choose to die this way—by the bottle.

It's a fact that alkies or those dependent on alcohol become the victims of all sorts of diseases not directly related to alcoholism and that their lifespan is reduced by as much as 10 to 12 years. In the meantime, alcoholism is often associated with malnutrition, diseases of the heart, muscles, blood, other tissues and mental disorders.

For the man who enjoys sex, looking forward to cirrhosis of the liver, testicular atrophy and enlargement of his breasts is no deal. Sure, a few drinks help out every now and then but the alcoholic, the guy who drinks heavily, may eventually expect premature senility of the sex glands and a marked inability to perform. As Bill Shakespeare said of drink: "(It) provides the desire, but takes away the performance."

"So my liver is a little screwed up. I'd rather have that than an ulcer."

Oh, yeah?

In a healthy body the liver cleans the blood but too much alcohol in the blood stream causes the liver to burn alcohol instead of the fatty acids it's supposed to get rid of. While the drinker starts to put on weight, so does his liver. It becomes fatty—given enough time, it starts to conk out. After years of avoiding an ulcer the drinker has either hepatitis, which can be fatal, or cirrhosis, which also can be fatal.

In fact, an increase in liver fat and damage to the liver cells can be brought on by as little as two days of heavy drinking. The same effects were caused by giving volunteers alcohol equivalent to between 7 and 13 ounces of whiskey (determined by body weights) within 24 hours. However, the condition began to reverse itself as soon as they stopped drinking.

"Well, I eat good, not like some bums who drink lunch and supper too. I'm well nourished."

That's fine except it doesn't make any difference. If you're a heavy drinker you can expect scarring of the liver tissue regardless of how well you're nourished. And if you're lucky you'll be one of the 10 percent of drinkers who develops cirrhosis.

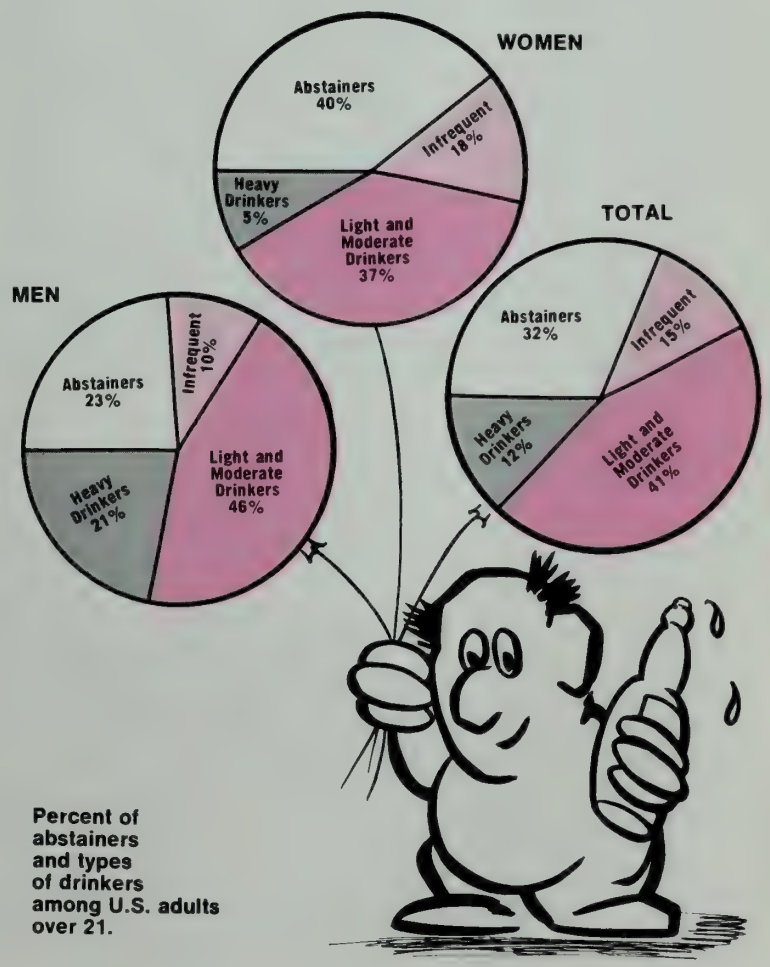
In New York City cirrhosis is now the third leading cause of death in men and women between the ages of 25 and 65. So you don't have to wait a long time to enjoy not having an ulcer or eating well.

"Look, knock this scare stuff off, I'm no 150 pound kid. I can handle a lot more juice than that."

That's true. It's also true that as you continue to drink heavily, your body develops a tolerance for alcohol so it takes more to get you to the same place. But once the drinker has gone alcoholic—drinking more every day, hiding his booze in unlikely places, going on benders—the condition starts to reverse itself. His tolerance for alcohol decreases while consumption increases.

At this stage of the game the alcoholic will drink anything, anytime with anyone. His mind is starting to go. He feels confused and afraid and drinks more. In about 10 percent of these cases, the drinker flips out completely.

Everyone's heard of the DT's, delirium tremens. They usually occur after a 3 or 4 year stretch of heavy drinking. Preceded by a long period of nightmares, restlessness and irritability, there's no mistaking the



Percent of abstainers and types of drinkers among U.S. adults over 21.



condition once it occurs. Hands, lips and tongue shake; the victim suffers terrifying hallucinations. He can't recognize friends; imaginary monsters and insects crawl over his body; imaginary creatures and clouds of poison gases and threatening men surround him.

There are still more serious diseases like Korsakoff's psychosis. The drinker's mind is constantly disoriented; blanks are filled in by his imagination. A long stay in the hospital is absolutely essential for treatment even though the condition may be permanent. The same is true for other diseases like Jolliffe's encephalopathy which is marked by a clouding of the consciousness, rigidity of the legs and arms and uncontrollable sucking and grasping reflexes. If treatment is delayed the condition can be fatal.

New Approach. We've laid it all out so anyone interested in knowing what alcoholism is all about has a pretty good idea by now. There are a lot of things at work—biological, psychological and social. Some of what contributes to heavy drinking and finally alcohol abuse hardly seems the fault of the drinker. Conditions just make the situation worse; that's why the Army and other services have overhauled their thinking on alcoholism.

Let's face it—alcoholism is a condition that includes medical, social and psychological problems. A complicated sickness that involves body chemistry as much as social factors, and national economy, welfare and safety can't be ignored. Alcoholism has to be treated. Locking drunks up certainly doesn't save or cure them. Alcoholism costs money and wastes manpower, and we can't afford that.

In March 1972 the Department of Defense declared that alcoholism was a problem and decided that alcohol abuse *in itself* should not be grounds for disciplinary action. If you get smashed and punch out the CO, however, that is grounds for disciplinary action.

Nor is anyone saying it's okay to stay boozed-up as long as you get your work done. It's up to each individual alcohol abuser to get help, it's his responsibility.

Army Major General John Singlaub, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Drug and Alcohol Abuse, has made it clear that if a soldier does not make an attempt to rehabilitate himself he will not be medically retired, but will be administratively removed from the ranks.

Since alcoholism is now considered reversible, it's up to each individual to do something about it. The Army's policy is to be as helpful as possible. To encourage involvement in the Army's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Control Program, it is Army policy that individuals who voluntarily participate in treatment programs not be separated under other than honorable conditions by reason of their being identified as alcoholics. Although certain administrative consequences, such as temporary suspension of access to classified information, may result, prompt restoration of this and other qualifications for full duty is encouraged as soon as justified by rehabilitative progress. In addition, at the time of routine separation from the Army, rehabilitated alcoholics may re-enlist for additional tours of duty.

SCALE OF VALUES

A soldier at a West Coast post tells about a poor inebriate he noticed lurching along the sidewalk in town. On the verge of falling, the man grabbed a parking meter for support. He stared at it for a moment; then, after fishing in his pocket he came up with a nickel and with some difficulty placed it in the meter. He studied the meter intently, stepped back in disbelief and blurted, "I've lost 90 pounds."



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

"Bennie" Gag Offends

My staff and I take strong exception to the cartoon. . . . (SOLDIERS, July '72 — two soldiers escorting two girls captioned " . . . the reenlistment bonuses are tops!") . . . . We consider the cartoon offensive and in poor taste. It disparages the dignity of women by implying that they are awarded for the amusement of men who re-enlist in the United States Army . . . . This breach of taste could be detrimental to the recruiting effort since it cheapens the image of the U.S. Army and would insult every girl of enlistment age and her parents who might happen to see the cartoon.

COL PHILIP S. DAY, JR.
HQ, United States Army
Sixth Recruiting District
Presidio of San Francisco, CA

Being Consumed

Thank you very much for two articles in the July issue of your publication. Both the articles, "You Owe It To Yourself" and "So You're Buying a Car" are of the caliber which makes your magazine a valuable and entertaining one for the soldier involved in all walks of Army life. . . .

SP4 MARK W. OHLSON
6229 USAR School
Vancouver Barracks, WA

Reference "You The Consumer" (SOLDIERS, July '72) which states "ten years ago there was no organized effort to protect and give voice to the angry buyer." Sixty years ago an idea was born and put into action that later became known as the Better Business Bureau . . . . Today through the leadership of the Council of Better Business Bureaus in Washington, DC and New York City, bureaus offer help at a rate unmatched by any other agency. . . .

EDWARD F. HESSEL, JR.
Executive Vice President
Better Business Bureau of
Greater Louisville, Inc.
Louisville, KY

Better Business Bureaus around the Nation have been and continue to serve in the vanguard of consumer protection. SOLDIERS *agrees that an oversight was made. Thanks for protecting those who "consume" our magazine.*

For the Birds

The picture of SSG Felix Blinn biting off the head of a bird (SOLDIERS, July '72) questions your editorial taste. No pun intended.

Your portrayal of SSG Blinn serves only to reinforce preconceived and unfounded judgments prejudicial to the interest of the United States Army.

An apology is in order.

MAJ ROBERT S. NEILSON
638 Ululani Street
Kailua, HI

SOLDIERS *had no intention of glorifying the survival techniques demonstrated by SSG Blinn. This method of preparing meals undoubtedly shook up some of our readers but was included because it's a fact of survival life.*

Watch Your Head

I read with interest your two articles on Army mountaineering in the October issue of your fine magazine (SOLDIERS, October '71). However, being a mountain climber myself, I was a little concerned by the fact that the Fort Carson group was sporting baseball caps instead of protective headgear. In rock climbing perhaps the greatest danger is from falling objects and debris, and as almost any climber will tell you—I wouldn't be caught dead without my hardhat.

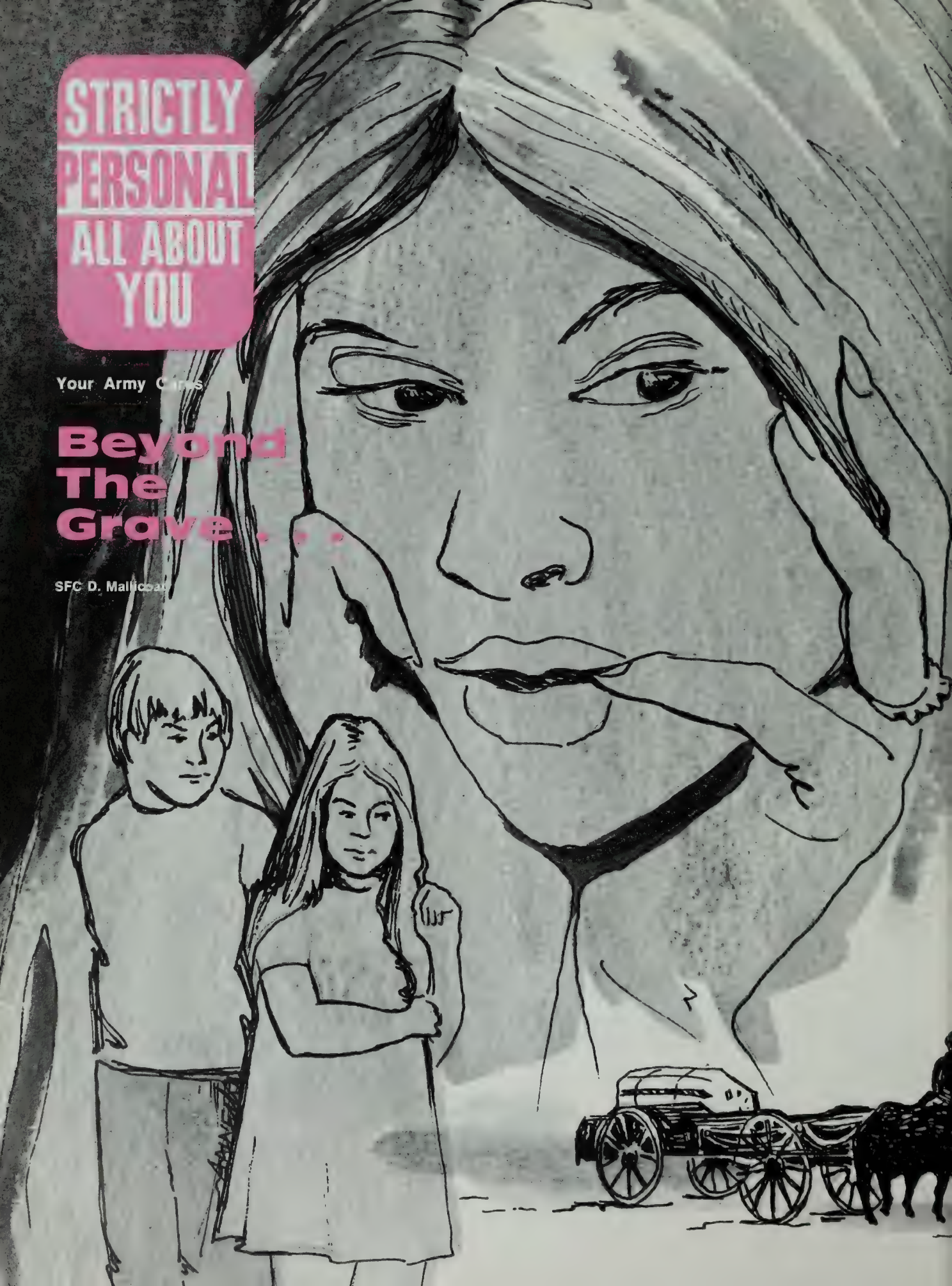
SP4 PAUL LAVELL
HHC, United States Army
Fort Myer, VA

Likes the Stone Fox

In our latest issue of SOLDIERS (July '72) . . . there was a picture taken of a young stone fox. I myself as well as many others would like to have more pin-ups like this one . . . . If it is possible do you think we could have a centerfold? I personally would like to get in touch with Doris Holloway. . . .

SP4 DAVID L. HUTCHINSON
HHC, Logistics Support Command
Fort Clayton, CZ

The editors liked Miss Holloway too and as far as a centerfold goes . . . who knows. Our running total on the pin-up controversy letters shows 48 percent against, 37 percent in favor, 10 percent who want male pin-ups, 3 percent who want two pin-ups each month and 2 percent we can't figure out either way. Total letters so far: 35.


STRICTLY
PERSONAL
ALL ABOUT
YOU
Your Army Girls
Beyond
The
Grave . . .
SFC D. Mallicoat

DEATH STRIKES ALL too quickly for some soldiers. They're just not ready—in more ways than one. Wills aren't prepared; Emergency Data Cards are out-of-date. And what about insurance, social security and compensation for survivors? As for funeral and burial preparations, just where do you stand—or lie—on that very last day?

Every serviceman should have an up-to-date will. And that can be handled free of charge by your judge advocate's office.

As for your Record of Emergency Data card (DA Form 41), it contains essential information which will have widespread effect on your survivors in the event of death. It's absolutely necessary that this card be kept up-to-date. See your personnel officer periodically and review it just to insure that names, addresses and designations are correct.

Changes—such as births, deaths, adoptions, divorce, marriage or remarriage, to name a few—must be reported to the personnel officer immediately as they occur. Failure to do so may delay notification in event of emergency or death; it also may affect proper payment of benefits to survivors.

Burial Benefits. A soldier dying while on active duty becomes entitled to certain benefits.

The deceased service member may be buried in any national cemetery where grave space is available. There's no cost for the site or for opening or closing the grave. It should also be noted that the surviving spouse, minor children and in certain instances unmarried adult children are also eligible for burial in the same cemetery.

However, remains should not be shipped to the cemetery of choice nor should final time of burial be set until the interment has been authorized and all arrangements completed with the cemetery superintendent. Request for interment should be made directly to him at time of death. All information concerning the military record of the person upon whose service the request is predicated must also be furnished.

Service members and certain members of their immediate family are also eligible for burial in post cemeteries, on approval of the installation commander.

The adult next of kin, of course, does have the right to make private arrangements for funeral services and burial in a civilian or private cemetery. But it's believed best to leave arrangements for preparation of the remains to military authorities at the place of death. In either case, certain reimbursements are available.

Within Continental United States, military installations obtain contracts with established funeral directors for a given area. Services normally included in the contract are pickup, embalming and other preservation, metal casket, outside case and hearse service to a local cemetery or shipping terminal as well as the funeral director's services. If no contract exists where the remains are prepared, the person who incurs the expenses may receive a sum not to exceed $500. If there is a contract but the person incurring the expenses wants services elsewhere, he can only be reimbursed in an amount up to the area's contract price.

Even when military authorities engage the funeral director who prepares the remains and provides a casket, the next of kin selects the funeral director to bury the remains.

Military authorities provide a uniform and a flag to drape the casket. An additional flag may be presented or furnished to the parents if they are other than the next of kin.

If requested in writing by the next of kin, the Army will arrange for cremation and a suitable urn with appropriate engraving.

Remains will also be transported within the United States by commercial transportation, accompanied by a military escort to the place designated by the next of kin. As part of the transportation, the Army will pay a reasonable charge for hearse service from the nearest terminal to the mortuary or other first place of delivery.

Death Overseas. When a soldier dies overseas military authorities will assume the care and preparation of the remains. Transportation will be furnished to a port of entry in the U.S. by first available transportation. To insure the best possible condition upon arrival at final destination the remains are re-processed by a funeral director at the port of entry. The next of kin will be notified of the specific time and date of arrival. The date of the funeral should not be set until such notification is received.

Should the next of kin choose to have the body buried overseas, the commander will arrange for shipment to the place designated or, if feasible, assist in arranging for interment and will pay the authorized interment allowance. Remains buried overseas may not be returned at a later date to the U.S. at Government expense.

When burial is in a private or civilian cemetery, the maximum additional amount allowable is $625; for burial in a national or post cemetery, $375. When at the request of the next of kin or his authorized representative the body is prepared, casketed and shipped directly to a national or post cemetery by the military but there is no funeral service or viewing of the body, the maximum becomes $75.



The cost may include the funeral coach, flowers, vault, church services or clergyman's fee, obituary notices, a passenger car for the immediate family, and the services of a funeral director, including the use of his facilities. When burial is in a civilian or private cemetery it may also include the site, opening and closing the grave, and use of cemetery equipment.

It should be noted that there are no facilities for opening a casket or viewing the remains at a national cemetery; if the next of kin desires these services, a funeral director must be engaged by the next of kin. In this case, the $375 allowance applies.

When a dependent dies while the service member is on active duty, transportation may be furnished for the dependent's remains at Army expense from place of death to the decedent's home or other appropriate place of interment. If the dependent's death occurs in an area overseas in which an Armed Forces mortuary is located, the remains may be prepared there on a reimbursable basis. The sponsor, however, must in all cases bear the costs of preparation, casket and interment.

Memorial Service. When a soldier has been presumed dead or declared dead and circumstances don't permit actual recovery of the remains, the next of kin is entitled to a maximum of $375 for memorial service expenses. Claims must be submitted within 2 years of death. Expenses not recoverable are casket, burial vault, hearse, food and lodging, and long distance transportation. A memorial flag may be furnished the next of kin by the Army activity nearest their residence.

Headstones. The Government will mark all graves in national and post cemeteries at no cost to the next of kin. No application or other special request is needed. Private monuments erected at no expense to the Government are restricted to sections in national cemeteries where private monuments were authorized as of January 1, 1947. Advance approval must be obtained from the U.S. Army Memorial Affairs Agency, ATTN: Cemetery Division, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20315.

To commemorate an Army member whose remains have not been recovered or identified, the Government, upon request by the primary next of kin, will furnish a memorial headstone for placement in a national cemetery where plots are available for this purpose or in a private or local cemetery.

Some states provide headstones or markers at no charge and even take care of the erection fee. Further information can be obtained from the nearest Veterans Administration office.

An application to the U.S. Army Memorial Affairs Agency, ATTN: Headstones Requirements Division, will obtain a free marble headstone or a flat marker of granite, marble or bronze for use in a private or civilian cemetery. The application must be countersigned by a responsible official of the cemetery to assure that the type selected will be acceptable. Private purchase of markers must be at no expense to the Government.

Expenses incident to the placement of a headstone or marker in a private or local cemetery together with any charges for transporting it from the local freight terminal to the cemetery must be borne by private funds.

Firing Salute. The commanding officer will furnish a firing salute detail to attend the funeral on the installation when request is made by relatives or friends of the deceased. Provided there is no National Guard or Reserve unit, veterans or patriotic organization closer, a salute detail will be furnished at a private or local cemetery upon request.

Proper forms to be used for reimbursement will be provided by the nearest Army installation and will accompany remains shipped by military authorities.

When all expenses are incurred by next of kin, the forms should be completed and mailed to the U.S. Army Memorial Affairs Agency, ATTN: Disposition Division, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20315. The proper forms can also be obtained from the division upon request. Name, rank, social security number, date and place of death of the deceased, and the name of the installation to which assigned will hurry the reply.

Compensation. Upon the serviceman's death, widows, children and in some instances parents are due certain compensations. From the Department of the Army, the beneficiaries designated on the Record of Emergency Data card automatically receive payment for any unpaid pay and allowances due the deceased at the time of death. They will also receive payment for any unused accrued leave up to and including 60 days. If there is more than one beneficiary, the service member should state the percentage of the amount due each. Designation of beneficiaries, as well as the percentage to be allocated each, may be changed whenever he desires without their consent.

A death gratuity is a lump-sum payment equaling six times the monthly basic pay, plus special and incentive pays but not allowances. It may not be less than $800 or more than $3,000. The gratuity will be paid as quickly as possible to the survivor or survivors listed on the Record of Emergency Data card.

Survivors may also be entitled to receive monthly compensation from the Social Security Administration. Application should be made to the nearest social security office. Additionally, the Veterans Administration determines eligibility for education benefits and dependency and indemnity compensation (this includes the $15,000 insurance policy). Up-to-date information is available at the nearest Veterans Administration office.

In case of death, the family or next of kin normally will be notified by the nearest military installation. The survivors assistance officer is available for advice and guidance during this period of stress. Should death occur while a service member is at or in the vicinity of his home, notification should be made as quickly as possible to the nearest post or installation.

At the UN
Memorial Cemetery

Veterans United

OBSERVED SINCE 1971 as one of the Monday holidays, Veterans Day this year falls on October 23. As in years past the occasion will be marked by special ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery, VA, and other military cemeteries across the U.S. honoring the men and women who've given their lives in the Nation's defense.

By coincidence this year the day after Veterans Day, October 24, is the 27th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. Though United Nations Day isn't a legal holiday the occasion is observed in the U.S. by presidential proclamation.

Veterans Day has special meaning for soldiers who honor their fallen comrades-in-arms. And the back-to-back observance of Veterans Day and United Nations Day this year takes on added meaning for U.S. soldiers stationed in Korea.

On June 25, 1950, Communist North Korean forces launched an attack against the Republic of Korea. In the 37 months that followed more than 74,000 United Nations troops from 22 countries died helping to preserve the Republic of Korea's independence.

SGM Donald Andrus

The significance of Veterans Day-United Nations Day is symbolized at Pusan, Korea, where 2,267 veterans of the Korean conflict are buried in the United Nations Memorial Cemetery.

The cemetery, sloping down toward the Korean hills, was established in 1951 when fallen veterans from six other cemeteries were moved to the new site.

On December 15, 1955, the United Nations General Assembly designated it as a United Nations Memorial Cemetery. It's administered by the Secretary General of the UN. The present supervisor is from India.

The UN flag and the flags of 22 nations whose soldiers fought for the UN in Korea fly together. Bronze plaques honor each of the 22 nations.

Bodies of men from 11 nations lie side by side. The remaining 11 nations have no dead buried there. The United States has only four interred there—veterans of the Korean War who asked to be buried there. The bodies of all other Americans originally buried there were returned to the U.S.

There are also graves of four unknown dead. Each of them bears a plaque reading, "Soldier of the United Nations Forces. Died during the Korean action. Known unto God. Awarded the Military Merit Taeguk with gold star [Korea's highest honor] by the government of the Republic of Korea, 24 October 1963."

The largest memorial in the cemetery commemorates 386 members of the (British) Commonwealth Forces who lie in unknown graves somewhere in Korea. Other memorials include those dedicated by the Turkish Brigades and the Greek Expeditionary Forces.

Near the cemetery entrance is the Memorial Service Hall. Because it's dedicated to men of all faiths who fought in Korea, the hall doesn't display symbols of any religion.

Nearing completion is a memorabilia room which will contain items from the Korean conflict—including the original United Nations flag flown over the Korea headquarters of GEN Douglas MacArthur.

The men who lie at Pusan fought far from their homelands. Many had never heard of Korea at the time of the invasion—but they were to learn of its icy winds, burning heat, oozing mud, choking dust and massive mountains before they died.

SERGEANT MAJOR DONALD R. ANDRUS is Information Supervisor in the Information Office, U.S. Army Support Command, Korea.

INSIDE M*A*S*H

SFC D. Mallicoat
Photos by
SFC D. Mallicoat and Duane Calkins

A LONE JEEP SWINGS past the operating room doors as two tired, mentally-drained Army surgeons burst forth. The Army nurse sitting in the back seat waves despondently and manages a soft, almost pleading "Goodbye . . . doctors."

The men gaze at the departing vehicle and its passenger. One lifts his arm as if to wave, then lets it fall to his side.

The jeep is gone. The doctors glance at each other and . . . CUT!

The director's voice bursts the bubble. The scene looks like a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital somewhere in Korea during the early 1950s. But it's not.

One look at cameramen, boom mike operator, gaffer and script supervisor and you know a movie or television show is in the making. In this case it's the TV version of *M*A*S*H*—not the movie, the book.

Richard Hooker's best-selling novel by the same name "derives from the grim work which a MASH staff tries to forget by crazy after-hours antics which somehow help them stay sane," explains TV producer Gene Reynolds. Source material for the widely-acclaimed film and this fall's new weekly half-four TV series, the novel points up a noted surgeon's view of humanity at its best—and worst.

"We follow the book more closely than the movie," said McLean Stevenson, a tall, sandy-haired veteran actor who portrays the harassed hospital commander, LTC Henry Blake. "One thing's for sure; we don't want to put the Army down. We want to show that these doctors weren't there by choice and we want to show the futility of war but we're not making fun of the Army. Now the bureaucracy that says you have to have so many forms to fill out to get a suture while the guy dies in the meantime—that's another thing. We're going to hit that."

The series finds Alan Alda taking on the role of "Hawkeye," the sardonic, calculating surgeon with a wit, Wayne Rogers is the outgoing, impulsive "Trapper John," the other surgeon. Each chose their roles. SOLDIERS wondered why.

"Doing comedy is a deadly serious business," Wayne says. "There's nothing funny about comedy. Our ability to live honestly within a set of imaginary circumstances is what makes a performance credible and that is difficult, especially in the small segments we must shoot in."

"This is sort of a serious comedy," Alan interjects. "Not necessarily through its serious moments but through who the characters are. The humor is more human than slapstick.

"The fun comes from a sense of outrage," Wayne adds. "And there's so much truth to what we're doing you accept the outrageousness."

"The thing that makes this different from any other TV show that has dealt with war or a war situation in a comedic way is we actually deal with the fruits of war, people getting shot and torn apart," Alan continued. "We don't pretend that war is a place where fun things happen.

"In the past there have been a number of service comedies and their essence was making the bureaucracy be as foolish as it in fact is. On the other hand, they never deal with the real enemy, war itself. We don't make a *big* deal of it but it is the core of our show. Whatever these people do to relieve their tension, the reason they're there in the first place is because they have a deadly serious job that brings them together."

"Here or there," Wayne quipped, "you work hard. You play hard." This vein of seriousness runs especially through the operating room scenes.

"In the movie," McLean explained, "the doctors looked a bit inept at times. We don't do that. Not that we couldn't. We chose not to. Our advisor, Doctor Walter Dishell, was a MASH surgeon and whenever we're in the operating room or talk about anything pertaining to the surgical or medical end, it's very carefully done."

"Don't get us wrong," adds Larry Linville, the overly devout Major Frank Burns. "We do say some funny things in the operating room. Doctors do this to keep loose. But we pay very special attention to assure that *nothing* funny is said in reference to the person on the table. Unlike the movie, there's nothing but the greatest care for him."

"The fact that we're straight in the operating room," McLean observes, "and under terrifically adverse conditions, makes anything bizarre we do outside become more human, more accepted.

"Even though each of our stories is zany there's always a serious, believable problem underlying. In some segments it's not that obvious. In one, the underlying reason is to get a highly skilled surgical nurse our hospital desperately needs. Such nurses were really at a premium—besides being good bed-mates."

"In the scene," Wayne explains, "we go in to per-





Marcia Strassman waves to MASH surgeon Wayne Rogers from jeep. She plays "Margie," a surgical nurse around whom one of M*A*S*H's zany episodes revolve. In the same show, Wayne, alias "Trapper," discusses MAJ Burns' "bag" with a not-too-pleased Loretta "Hot Lips" Swit.









Co-stars Alan "Hawkeye" Alda (seated) and Rogers rap about boxing. The photographer, however, looks at the set from a different angle. McLean Stevenson talks over show's philosophy with SOLDIERS reporter.

An overall look at the set doesn't show the human side: William "Father Muleany" Christopher in makeup; director Hy Averback in a less-than-pleased mood; and a piece of "atmosphere" waiting.













As the camera crew prepares for interior shot, Larry Linville, "Hot Lips'" one-and-only "Major Frank Burns," glances over his script. One of the "extras" has similar ideas.



suade Henry, the CO, to keep the nurse. But he has a reason why he can't . . . unless we put up a fighter. Conflict. You see, he has this thing with the general who's into inter-service boxing. He's sending down a boxer and if we put up a fighter, Henry'll try and keep the nurse. Now we have an objective. 'Hawkeye' also has an objective—to con me into fighting."

As filming continues, "Trapper" punches away at Frank's duffle bag filled with dirt, a substitute for a heavy bag. "Hawkeye" slouches in a chair, drinks a martini and spurs him on as "Hot Lips" pauses for a look.

"Good morning, captain."

"I can't ask you to stay. My boy's in training and he's not even supposed to look at a woman 'til after the fight."

". . . (pause) . . . Just a minute . . . isn't that Frank's bag?"

Long pause as "Trapper" turns to look, then quips: "I thought *you* were Frank's bag!"

A ripple of muffled laughter runs through the set.

"As you can see, the whole thing leads to some pretty funny situations," Alan submits. "In the end, we chloroform the other fighter."

Behind Scenes. To make each segment work means a long, hard week, at least for the major characters.

"We rehearse one day and shoot three on every show," Alan relates. "On rehearsal day we come in at 9 a.m. and read through the script and talk out the problems—things that don't seem real enough, legitimate, human or in character. Larry Gelbart, who did "A Funny Thing Happened On the Way to the Forum," is our executive story consultant, head writer. When necessary he'll go out and in a coupl'a hours come back with a new scene. After reading we play through the scenes and at the end of the day we do a complete run through for Gelbart and the producer, Gene Reynolds.

"The next day at 8 a.m. we start shooting which can last 'til 6, 7, or even 7:30 p.m. If a scene or show isn't right we just repeat it until we get it right. If we had our way we'd spend a lot more time on each show but as it is we spend every available moment getting it right.

"As soon as we finish shooting a show we have a drink and all the regulars get together and rap about the problems encountered: why we couldn't get certain shots, why certain scenes didn't work, what are the organizational problems, concrete things like how we can stay closer to the camera between shots or how we can encourage the director to work with us more individually. Then we do it all over again, 5 days a week.

"It's cheaper to make a show telling the actors what to say, where to stand and how to play a scene in 10 minutes with no time to work it out. But the way we do it is different. We're given a chance to function in ways we were trained to function."

"There's plenty of chance for improvisation," Wayne adds, "and when I say improvisation I don't mean changing a lot of words. It really has to do with the formal objective in a scene. It may involve persuasion, flattery or even force to accomplish what you want. You identify the purpose and go after it. It becomes a matter of concentration on what you're doing at that moment. That's the key to involvement."

In the midst of that involvement the stars learn what it meant to be a MASH doctor or nurse.

"Standing up for a long period, first the back goes," says Loretta Swit, the "Hot Lips" Houlihan of the TV screen. "The masks are asphyxiating. And you figure those guys and gals did it as much as 12 hours at a clip—really rough. We were in the operating room set the other day for just 3 hours and were about to die."

Loretta also had some feelings about the uniform: "It gets a bit drabby, unladylike—but it's comfortable."

"We do have a lot of fun together," said Gary Burghoff, the only member of the movie cast on the TV show, again playing his original part, "Radar," the little corporal with ESP, 30-30 vision and long-range hearing. "But I hope no kid goes out and enlists simply because of what he sees on this show. I hope he takes a look beyond the comedy at the human element and the results of war."

Gary is also glad the show has eliminated the stereotyped Chinese and Koreans, north and south.

Unlike the movie, the TV series is based on human comedy, slightly exaggerated. It plans to stand or fall on its writing, the strength of its characters and the director's ability to bring them together.

If Alda is an example of character strength then half the problem is solved. He becomes deeply involved in his roles. For the part of George Plimpton in "The Paper Lion" he learned the basics of football; he studied piano intensively for "The Mephisto Waltz." To play a confined professor in TV's "The Glass House," he experienced prison life inside the walls of Utah State Prison.

To find out what MASH was really like, Alda tracked down an orthopedic surgeon who had worked in a MASH unit. He's learning operating room terminology and surgical procedure from the on-set adviser and others.

Hy Averback is handling the directing department.

About the series and its shooting problems an "extra" sums it up: "TV is soooo different from live stage," said the petite blonde hidden under layers of Army fatigues. "I came from Utah and figured this was as good a way as any to learn about TV production. But here you have to shoot the overall scene, then each person individually. I don't know if I could sustain the emotion of the scene after five or more takes. Besides they don't always shoot the scenes in order. It seems like you have to jump into an emotion. But from what I've seen of Alan and Wayne and Larry, they're fabulous . . . funny on and off camera."

From there on it's . . . QUIET ON THE SET! ROLLING! SPEED! SCENE 13! TAKE 3! ACTION!

A lone jeep swings past. . . .

Running the green gauntlet —

Today's Tarzans

SGM H. S. Effron
Photos by
SP5 D. D. Littlefield

IT'S 55 SQUARE MILES of tough jungle terrain.

It has almost every obstacle a man could meet in jungle warfare—tangled growth crisscrossed by countless streams, a wide river, steaming swamps and rock cliffs, grass a dozen feet tall, snakes, biting insects, even mountain lions.

This is Fort Sherman in the Panama Canal Zone, setting for some of the most rugged training the Army offers anywhere—the 2-week Jungle Operations Course conducted by the Jungle Operations Training Center.

JOTC was born in 1952 when Department of the Army gave the then U.S. Army Caribbean the mission of keeping the "art of jungle warfare alive in the Army." Since then thousands of men have used the skills learned here to fight and stay alive in Southeast Asia.

Today entire companies from the United States and the U.S. Army Forces Southern Command's 193d Infantry Brigade, Marine Corpsmen in the Caribbean area and hundreds of others take this grueling instruction.

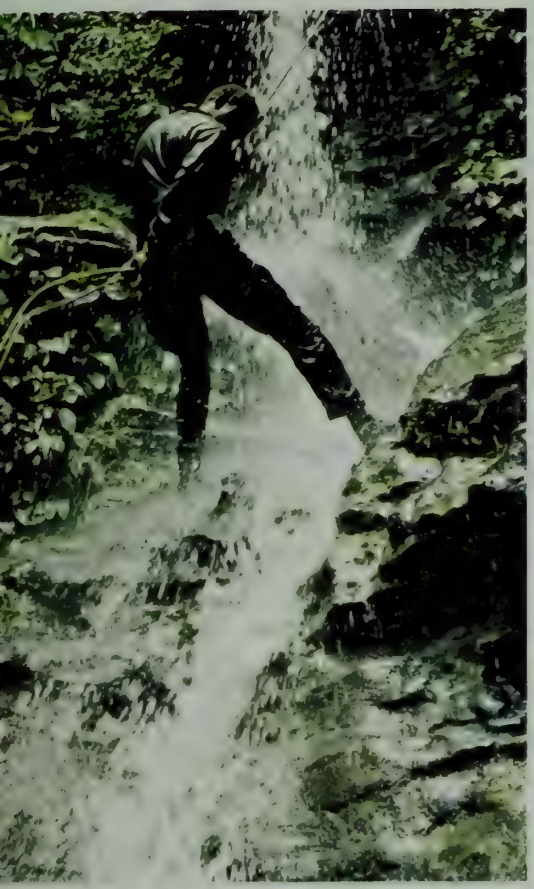
Practically every instructor served in Vietnam, many for two or three tours. Half are Special Forces qualified and three of four wear jump wings.

SERGEANT MAJOR H. S. EFFRON is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, United States Army Forces Southern Command.



Jungle trails lead patrols through dense foliage and deep mud.





Student rappels down cliff face which tropical rains have turned into a waterfall.

Recently all officers and men of Company C, 4th Battalion (Mech), 20th Infantry of the 193d from Fort Clayton went through this "doing" school.

Learning the fine points of jungle living, the students handle black palms with spiny 2-inch thorns that lacerate and saw-tooth grass that tears fatigues into rags. They learn to protect their compasses; without them, there's no way to navigate in overgrown jungle.

It's the rainy season and, sitting in the rough amphitheater hacked out of the bush, students learn what it means to be soaked to the bone. Wet fatigues are the "in thing" during most of the 14 days. They listen as





Patrol member guards suspicious-looking "native wood-cutters" at gunpoint. Left, the men sample new taste treats jungle-style.



Fire team combs a Vietnamese-type village during search phase of training. Opposite page: students cross Chagres River with aid of one-rope bridge and brush-filled poncho raft. Bottom right, they get acquainted with black palm spikes.

the instructor explains the need for insect repellent while mosquitoes and sand fleas harass exposed hands and feet.

Each man learns to carry canteens and to use them alternately so the most recently purified water is the last consumed.

They learn to use the machete, entrenching tool of the jungle—how to hold it, draw it from the scabbard, and the proper cutting angle for the 2-foot-long blade.

SFC Fermin Martinez, Vietnam veteran with more than 14 years in the infantry, shows how to use jungle materials to build a shelter—palms for roofing, vines for ropes. He explains how to exist on coconuts—using pulp for food, milk for thirst, shells for cups and husks for fire or monkey traps. He shows how sections of bamboo can be turned into canteens, waterproof containers, cooking pots or deadly punji stakes for defense.

"This course is always changing," he says. "You never learn everything. I learn constantly from the Panamanians who have lived and worked in the jungle all their lives."

The jungle offers many foods and plants —some safe to eat, some that can kill. Students learn to identify *yuca* and *dasheen,* both potato-like vegetables, breadfruit and plantain, the latter a type of banana which can be baked, boiled or fried.

They're also made aware of deadly look-alikes. Among them are *huevos de gato* (eggs of the cat) which look like tomatoes but are fatal, elephant ears that if mistaken for dasheen can put a man out of action and *manzanilla,* similar to a crab apple but poisonous. The men are also acquainted with the *Strychonos* tree (from which strychnine is derived). This most dangerous of all jungle plants causes paralysis and death.

"Anything that moves in the jungle is food, including snake, monkey, iguana and birds," the sergeant explains as he shows how to kill and dress a bird, how to build a teepee stove out of palm bark and how to smoke meat so it won't spoil for hours.

The troops are treated to a buffet consisting of many plants and fruits found in the jungle. When the meal is over Charlie Company men learn that the surprise meat dish they've been enjoying is "coatimundi," a racoon-like animal that abounds in Panama.

They then visit the unique JOTC zoo to see mountain lions, boa constrictors, "eyelash" vipers and deadly bushmasters. They learn how to deal with snakes; they also learn that reptiles are survival food.

Ups and Downs. After completing the longest block of classroom instruction, which covers mines and booby traps, the class moves to the rappelling tower—a 40-foot-high obstacle topped by the slogan: THE FIRST STEPS TO HEAVEN; THE LAST STEPS TO HELL.

After practicing knot tying and learning to use a Swiss seat (a girdle-like harness worn for rappelling) one man at a time moves up the ladder to the top of the tower. Some are afraid but by the time they come bounding down the wall and hit the sawdust, grins transform their sweat-stained faces.

They watch the instructor demonstrate the Australian commando rappel. He leans over the ground, facing downward, holding the rappelling rope in the pit of his stomach. Playing out the rope he runs face forward down the sheer face of the obstacle.

In jungle target detection and engagement, the students form three-man teams and move through narrow lanes. The jungle floor is a morass of mud in the heavy tropical downpour. Tangles of roots and vines trip the invaders. Booby traps and mines add to the problems.

The men have been alerted that an ambush lurks down each 100 meter lane. Armed with BB guns they move slowly and cautiously through ankle deep mud. The instructor, who follows closely grading the men, then retraces the course, pointing out the missed traps which only luck prevented them from tripping.

Day and Night. The Day Navigation

Course traverses a nightmare of swamps, streams, cliffs and dense jungle full of black palm. There's "wait a minute grass" which bends as a man brushes against it, hesitates and springs back to lash the next student. Armed with machetes, the men cut their own 4-kilometer trail but the vegetation makes it impossible to move in a straight line. This complicates the task of reaching check points and arriving at the finishing stake. Final scores are determined by the men's finishing times and accuracy in locating check points.

As they assemble to move out, the men are in high spirits, betting who will finish first. After moving only a tough couple of hundred meters they realize the "games" are behind them. Off the trail the jungle takes over, swallowing them up. Sounds of other squads moving parallel nearby fade and vanish. There is the incessant cry of birds, the chattering of hidden monkeys and buzzing of insects.

Underway the men carry everything they need—weapons, gear, rations, life preservers. They tie their weapons to them by ropes and vines to keep them within reach when the going gets rough.

By noon, if their calculations are right, they have covered about half the course. Some squads break for C-rations washed down with tepid water; others push on.

The instructors wait for the first teams to arrive. Finally the bone weary men begin to stumble in. Although many have been in the jungle for 12 hours, the day is not over. It's time for the Night Navigation Course.

Waiting for the squads to come out of the jungle, instructors have time for reflection. SSG Richard Steines, assistant operations sergeant, says "When the men fail to come in after a reasonable time we do much soul searching and wonder if we might have failed in some way in our instruction. If the students get hopelessly lost they are provided with an escape azimuth which eventually leads them to a road where a truck cruises

"It teaches teamwork. I feel the course has brought my men closer together . . ."











Riflemen shake down a "woodcutter" during a patrol reaction exercise. Navigation course reminds mechanized infantrymen they are still foot soldiers.

up and down."

But the squads usually do arrive—throughout the night and into the dawn. The men set up camp and grab whatever sleep they can before it's time for obstacle crossing training.

River Crossing. The 300-foot-wide Chagres River is the scene of the day-long obstacle crossing training. The men learn how to make improvised rafts from brush and ponchos. Four-man teams, fully clothed including boots and life jackets, propel the rafts by holding on and kicking. A safety boat cruises nearby.

Later, nine-man crews navigate plastic assault craft, maneuvering and changing directions by command as a cadence man sets the stroke.

Soon it's time to learn to tie and construct rope bridges. The water-level bridge runs from bank to bank, allowing a man to pull himself hand-over-hand through deep water while maintaining a low silhouette. A snap-link fastened from the student to the rope bridge and the ever-present safety boat gives the non-swimmer confidence.

Students learn to tie, set up and cross two- and three-rope bridges. They become familiar with the various types of water obstacles that infantrymen are likely to encounter.

Then each man climbs up the sheer 55-foot-high cliff, which the torrential rains have turned into a waterfall, to practice rappelling.

"I feel every infantry unit should have this training," says SSG Robert H. Steele, NCOIC of the obstacle crossing training. "It's particularly important for non-swimmers 'cause there just isn't any way to cross a water obstacle unless you know what we teach here."

It is now late afternoon. Still wet from the river, the men pack their gear and move to the night bivouac area. Most have been up since dawn the previous day.

As they re-enter the dense jungle they're hit by an ambush and engage the enemy with blank rifle fire. The instructor with the lead element plays the role of forward air controller. The platoon leader with the lead element calls in a simulated air strike and the ambush is routed.

Finally, the action seems to be over but the men learn it doesn't pay to assume anything. There are booby traps in the approaches to the bivouac area; even the "innocent" water trailer is booby trapped.

The last morning is spent testing patrol reactions. As individual squads move through the jungle they encounter booby traps and command-detonated mines. Some not-so-innocent wood cutters have weapons concealed in the false bottoms of their ox carts.

A village search ends in a very real looking Southeast Asian hamlet where there are a dozen thatched huts, a pagoda, animal inclosures and even a bicycle shop. Two squads systematically screen the area for traps, hidden weapons and enemy soldiers.

For Charlie Company, JOTC is over. Since it's based in the Canal Zone, those men will not take the last week of training —a field exercise.

SGT Ernest Ashier, squad leader with Company C, has some positive ideas about the value of JOTC. "It teaches teamwork. I feel that course has brought my men closer together. Out here it isn't just sergeant and soldier. You've got to work together. When I'm out in the jungle I'll listen to life-saving advice from any man regardless of rank."

PVT B.A. Joiner Has a Problem -or does he?

SFC Carl Martin

PVT B. A. JOINER burst into the orderly room. He was elated. Our hero darted past the clerk who was busily typing the duty roster and went straight into the first sergeant's office.

Beaming, Joiner stopped in front of Top's desk and waited.

Only seconds passed before the first sergeant took the phone from his ear. "Yes Joiner."

"I want to see you, sir," said Joiner saluting.

"Wait outside. I'll call you when I finish on the phone—and stop saluting," snapped the first sergeant, annoyed at Joiner barging unannounced into his office.

Minutes later. "C'min here Joiner."

Joiner's broad smile had returned. "Yes SIR!"

"Damn it, Joiner, don't 'sir' me unless you're showing respect for my age. Now, why did you blunder in here without checking with my company clerk?"

"You said your door was always open," replied our hero, his face clouding.

"It is, Joiner, but please check with the clerk first." The first sergeant exercised self-control as he remembered Joiner's innocent exuberance about everything. "Now what do you want?"

"I came by to see what papers I need to get my transfer and to let you know that I won't be able to watch the orderly room for you if you want a day off like I offered to do last week."

"Oh yes . . . I remember," said the Top, turning away to hide a slight grin. "Now what about this transfer?"

"I'm gonna get a compassionate reassignment," said Joiner excitedly. He seemed ready to hop around the office in glee.

"What's the problem?" asked the first shirt.

"Well, my girl friend back home wrote and said she needs me there. She's only 17 and she's lonesome and wants me to come back and maybe get married."

"Sit down someplace Joiner," said the first sergeant. "You're bouncing around like a basketball in a boxcar. Your lonesome girl friend is not quite enough justification for a compassionate transfer. Every case stands on its own when it's evaluated at the Department of Army but lonesome girl friends or wives won't make it. The problem has to be more serious than that.

"Maybe your girl friend thinks she needs you there but the Army *knows* it needs you here. You can fill out the papers but I hope you don't. It'll just waste a lot of people's time and be disapproved long before it reaches DA.

"Talking about wasting time, Joiner," said the first sergeant, "I was just talking to JAG about the same thing. Some dude in the company has himself in a financial bind and wants to go back to the World so he can get a part-time job to pay some bills. Hell, if the Army transferred everyone who got himself into money trouble, it'd be making more moves than Bobby Fischer in a tournament. If he submits his request he'll be wasting his own time and everyone else's. When his request is disapproved, his feelings'll be hurt and then he'll be seeking the assistance he could've gotten from JAG in the first place.

"My buddy who works in the Pentagon branch that handles compassionate cases says they process about 1,200 a month. If that many reach DA from all over the Army, who knows how many are disapproved at other headquarters on the way. Company and personnel people just don't have the time to throw away on applications that don't show adequate reason for reassignment. Remember the poor soldier who really has a problem has an application buried in that pile too.

"Look, I'll call your section and see if I can get you off for the rest of the day. Go someplace and get your head straight and think out your problem. You'll see it's not as serious as you think it is. After duty, say around seventeen-thirty, come back and we'll open a couple of beers and rap some more. I think you'll see things clearer.

"The Army will go to the moon to help if you have a *real* problem —just think it over."

Joiner's bony shoulders were drooping as he left the first sergeant's office.

A few hours later he returned, his smile bigger than ever. "Can I see the first sergeant?" he asked the clerk, remembering what happened earlier.

"Yeah, go ahead. He said he was expecting you."

Joiner made it into the first sergeant's office in two strides. "I did what you said sir, uh, first sergeant. And you were right. I went to the snack bar and got a coke and that's where I met her."

"Where you met who?" asked the Top looking confused.

"Well, I called home and my mother said my girl friend was now going with my best friend. So I told Mom to tell her everything was over between us. That'll teach her. Then I went to the snack bar and met this chick who works there part-time. We've got a date tonight to go to the movies. She's dynamite!"

"Joiner, are you making all this up as a plot against my sanity?" asked the first sergeant, deep furrows appearing on his brow.

"No, it's all true. I feel great about taking your advice. It all turned out like you said. And since I won't be leaving now, my offer to take over when you want a day off still stands."

"Thanks, but I think I can manage," came the reply as the first sergeant rubbed his temples. He felt another of his Joiner headaches coming on.



Letterman General Hospital, CA -- PFC Clemmie and Jimmie Green may be causing a few people to visit the eye clinic lately. The natives of Cuero, TX are identical twins assigned to the orthopedic ward at Letterman as clinical specialists. The sisters plan to make the Army a career.

Washington, D.C. -- The annual Freedoms Foundation Letter Awards Program is under way. This year's theme is "Freedom Has A Price." Deadline for submitting letters to the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, PA is November 1, '72. For further details contact your local Information Office.

Fort Ord, CA -- PFC William Schmidt threw the javelin 276 feet at the Munich Olympics to win a bronze medal--the first Olympic medal for the U.S. in this event in 20 years.

Fort Leonard Wood, MO -- What could have been a disaster became little more than a routine landing here recently. The fast thinking and professional competence of an Air Traffic Control Team at Forney Field enabled Wilbur G. Dugger, Springfield, MO to land his light aircraft during an extremely heavy overcast. The "talk in" was accomplished by SP5 John Thomas and SP4s Dennis McGee and Lowell Spears using a Precision Approach Radar.

Washington, DC -- Two Army officers were among the five men named recently as Outstanding Young Federal Attorneys. MAJ William G. Eckhardt, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, DC and MAJ Ned E. Felder, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, U.S. Army Headquarters, Berlin received the awards at a Federal Bar Association luncheon.

West Point, NY -- Cadet Joseph Tallman, Honesdale, PA has been selected as the new first captain and brigade commander of the Corps of Cadets of the U.S. Military Academy. The new first captain will be responsible for the actions and functions of the 4,200-man student body at the Academy. Cadet Tallman is the son of the late BG Richard J. Tallman who lost his life in the Republic of Vietnam this year.

Fort Benning, GA -- Three Army marksman shot their way to medals at the XX Olympiad. MAJ Lones Wigger and 1LT John Writer took gold medals and CPT Lanny R. Bassham captured a silver. Wigger won for the 300 meter free rifle while Writer set a new world's record for the three-position small bore rifle event. Bassham took the silver in the same event.

Washington, D.C. -- A National Defense Transportation Association Military Unit Award will be given to the 490th Transportation Company (Terminal Service) for its role in the successful removal of toxic munitions from Okinawa during Operation Red Hat.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD -- If you received a summons from the military police here lately check the document to make sure it's not a phony. Seems the MPs issued about 400 fake papers in an effort to generate interest in the APG Military Ball. The official looking summons "ordered" the defendant to appear at the 523d MP Company dance celebrating the 31st anniversary of the MP Corps.

Frankfurt, Germany -- SP4 Kirk Morlan had a boyhood dream come true recently. Morlan, a native of Watauga, TX carried the Olympic Torch through Fulda en route to Kiel and the 72 Olympic Sailing Competitions. The 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment trooper ran with the ancient symbol for one kilometer. His comment, "fantastic."



Fort Bliss, TX -- The "Brave Rifles" of the 3d armored Cavalry Regiment were officially welcomed to Fort Bliss on Sep 9. The 3d boasts two armored cavalry squadrons, an air cavalry troop, and a regimental headquarters. The historic unit moved from Fort Lewis, WA.

Fort Sill, OK -- SGT Jules Picard plans to make the all-volunteer Army a reality. While on temporary duty as a home town recruiter in New Orleans Picard recruited 198 men in 75 days...count 'em -- 198 men. The 26-year-old recruiter is assigned to Hq Btry, 2d Bn, 37th Field Artillery. SGT Picard conceded that many of those he signed up had already decided to go Army and he just convinced them that Fort Sill was the place to go. Any way you look at it he's some kind of salesman.

Fort Riley, KA -- A program has been instituted here to test the black population, both soldiers and dependents, for sickle cell anemia. Testing at the troop dispensary consists of taking a small blood sample for examination by the Hyland Sickle Cell Screen process.

Fort Monroe, VA -- The Post Chaplain's Office recently donated $1,028 to the Red Cross Flood Relief Program. The money collected during worship services over a three week period, will be used to aid flood victims of tropical storm Agnes which caused widespread destruction this summer.

Fort McClellan, GA -- SSG Anita L. Daniels, a platoon sergeant with Co A, 1st WAC Training Bn, was recently named Third U.S. Army Outstanding Drill Sergeant. The WAC sergeant is a graduate of the Drill Instructor School at Fort Jackson, NC.

Fort Bragg, NC -- Paratroopers of the 2d Bn, Abn, 50th Inf, 82d Airborne Division departed Fort Bragg recently for an air assault on Old Coe Lake Drop Zone, Fort Bliss, TX. The unit is participating in exercise "Gobi Express" -- a two-week desert and mountain training problem.



GHOSTS ON YOUR POST?

Story and photos by Barney Halloran



A SUPERSTITIOUS IRISHMAN will tell you straight away it isn't too healthy to talk about elves, fairies, ghosts and leprechauns.

Tech Sergeant Marty Maher, an Irish immigrant and legend in his own time at the Military Academy, had experience with all of them, in the old country and at West Point.

Marty explained in his biography that while growing up in Ireland there were so many little people about that the inhabitants carried lumps of coal in their pockets to avoid being hurt by them. "But in my experience that kind of superstitious stuff didn't do any good," warned Marty. "If the fairies wanted to get you, you were as good as gone."

There's a difference, you see. American fairies are supposed to be sweet little people doing nice things. "Well, not those Irish fairies. They're killers," said Marty. In fact, the Irish well know the fairies aren't above kidnapping newly married brides or lovely little children.

It's a problem warning people to beware because the fairies seldom look the same to everyone; two people looking at the same thing see it differently.

"Mostly," said Marty, "when I saw them they seemed to be little dwarves in strange little clothes. They looked like old fashioned kids about 6 years old, though probably they were about a hundred or two hundred."

But it was ghosts that bothered Marty more at West Point than fairies. At the turn of the century and through the '20s, the old Morrison house on Professors' Row was without doubt haunted by a dead woman who was in love with one of the rooms in the old house and refused to leave it.

The room stayed empty for the longest time but finally a doubter—CPT J. B. Bellinger—moved into the house with his family and servants. His mistake was moving two young servant girls into the haunted room. It wasn't long before the ghost felt crowded.

The Corps of Cadets was sound asleep and missed a terrible sight the night the two young girls ran screaming naked from the house chased by the dead woman's ghost. Obviously the Military Academy couldn't have nude women screaming along Professor's Row so the authorities were called in.

According to Marty, Father O'Keefe from nearby Highland Falls, NY, prayed the ghost out of the house and put it under the old New York Central railroad bridge on the other side of the Hudson River opposite Flirtation Walk. As the father explained to Marty, the way the ocean tides move up and down the Hudson and the way she's caught under the bridge, "the ghost would have enough on its mind without bothering people over in the old Morrison House."

Legendary Legg. You don't have to be on a post to bump into a ghost; they're often just floating in the air. Major C. J. Steckel at Fort Bragg told SOLDIERS the story of Legg, told to him by his father, a former 11th Airborne trooper.

It seems one hot humid day in 1943 a tiny paratrooper named Private G. Diamond Legg jumped but never came down. Legg had been an alligator wrestler in Florida be-



Ghosts on your post? You better believe it. These two women, if that's what they are, have been seen more than once in the past hundred years since their deaths. The print at the left was made before the turn of the century. The site is now very changed but the sometimes recorded spirits remain the same. Varina Davis has been seen in broad daylight decades since being laid to rest.

fore being drafted and had the reputation of being a tough dude but he got caught in a thermal and couldn't do anything about it. The last time Legg was seen *officially* he was drifting—but still ascending—about 25 miles due north of Bragg on August 2, 1943.

Since that date troopers have reported seeing Legg floating in the air all over the world, waving his arms and pleading for help.

"He kept waving his arms and yelling for help as he drifted up and out of sight . . ."

As one trooper—who'd rather remain anonymous—tells it: "It was nearly dark and I could see it wasn't one of our guys. If it was Legg, and I'm not saying it was, he was nothing but a skeleton riding a torn white 'chute. He kept waving his arms and yelling for help as he drifted up and out of sight. I tried to slip over and get closer but couldn't.

"It gave me the creeps up there but you know, I've landed like a feather ever since."

The rumor is, if you see Legg when you jump you'll have soft landings for the rest of your life.

Maco Light. SSGT Jim Washburn at Bragg has been less bothered by Legg than a swinging light that has been reported since the late 1860's running down a stretch of railroad track near the old Maco railroad station, 10 miles from the coast.

At one time during World War II after the light was reported, troopers from Bragg patrolled the area to find if spies were attempting to signal enemy submarines off the coast.

They found not a sign but the story persisted. Old-timers still remember when the light first appeared after the terrible accident near Maco in 1867.

As the story goes, Joe Baldwin was a conductor on the train from Wilmington that fateful night. Joe had just stepped outside for a breath of air when he realized the coach had uncoupled and was traveling away from the engine.

He ran to the end of the car, hung out over the railing and began to swing his lantern frantically to warn the train following close behind that the track wasn't clear. As the loose car glided closer to the onrushing locomotive the engineer saw the signal but it was too late. The locomotive crashed into the coach and Joe was thrown to the track. The spark-spitting train wheels passed over Joe's neck again and again and again. Joe was done for.

Not long after the accident a light was seen near Maco station and it's come back many times since. It's always the same and in the same place. Swinging from side to side, the light grows brighter as it rushes down the track.

According to Jim Washburn, the light "finally comes to a halt, glowing brightly. Suddenly, it returns to its starting point as if retreating from some unseen danger. Pausing for a short while where it first appeared, the light then vanishes into the darkness without a trace."

The folks at Bragg are more interested in who the soldiers were who combed the countryside during the war to find the source of "Maco Light" than where the light comes from. Does anyone know?

Lone Ladies. Rumor has it there are more ghosts at Fort Monroe, VA, than permanent personnel. Jane Polonsky and Joan Drum even have them catalogued in a booklet that can be bought at the post museum. It seems Joe Baldwin's light isn't the only glow wandering through the night.

For more than a hundred years a glowing apparition sometimes known as the White Lady, sometimes as the Light Lady, has been seen late at night. It wanders through the dark alleyway behind the quarters Robert E. Lee lived in when he was a young lieutenant.

Some say it was during the Civil War a lovely flirtatious young woman came to live in the quarters known as the "Tuileries" with her husband, a captain many years her senior.

Life on an Army post was more restrictive then than now and not the place for a lively, ambitious and romantic young woman. It wasn't long before she found a lover. They often met at night in the alley behind the Tuileries and would disappear into the stable. The entire post soon knew of the scandal but the young woman's husband remained ignorant.

The captain's duties took him away from the fort frequently and with each trip the lovers became more bold. They met in the alley as before but spent the night not in the stables but in the captain's bed.

Then one dark and windy night while the lovers were locked in passionate embrace the captain returned. Moonlight was falling on the twisting blankets as he entered the bedroom. In a rage the captain drew his pistol and shot his naked wife as she bolted upright in bed.

The lover escaped. No one knows what became of the grief stricken captain but on dark and moonless nights the lady is still seen passing through the trees in the alley behind the Tuileries searching for her lover.

Not far from the Tuileries and deep with-



At 11:50 on Friday, June 17, 1864, a fire broke out in the munitions factory at the old Washington Arsenal. Of the 108 girls working there, 21 burned to death. It was said girls wearing hoop skirts were trapped and burned the worst. On Sunday President Lincoln attended their public funeral but on Saturday one of the dead was to have been married. They say she's still at McNair looking, still waiting, sometimes crying for her groom.





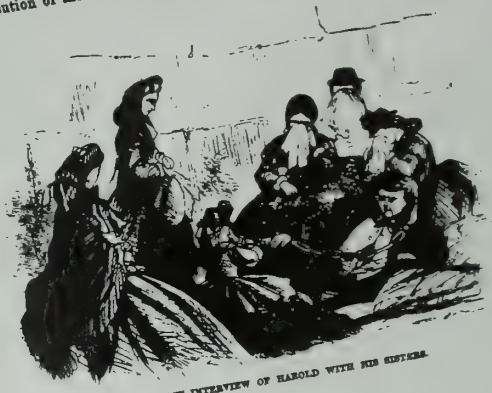


CQs at Fort McNair's old hospital claimed that Walter Reed's ghost still haunts the building where he worked and died. Even when his old lab, now an office, is empty the sounds of footsteps continue into the night—the short steps of a doctor at work. Left, for those paratroopers who've seen Legg there are the strangest of PLFs.

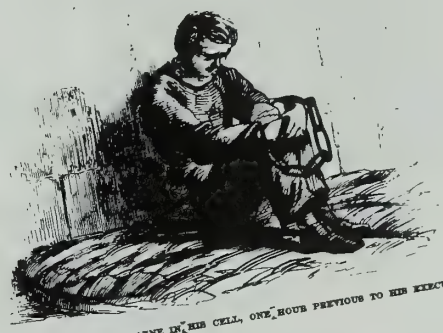
Scenes in and around the Old Penitentiary, Washington, D. C., on the day of the Execution of the Conspirators.—From Sketches by our Special Artists.



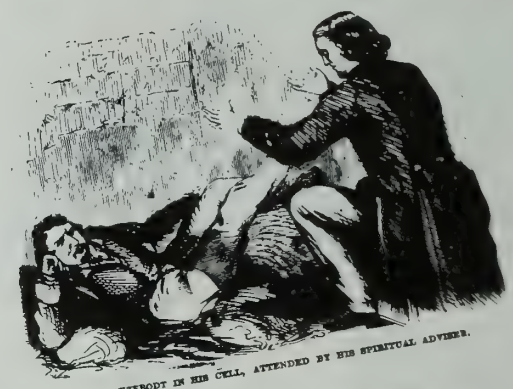
MRS. SURRATT IN HER CELL, ATTENDED BY HER SPIRITUAL ADVISERS.



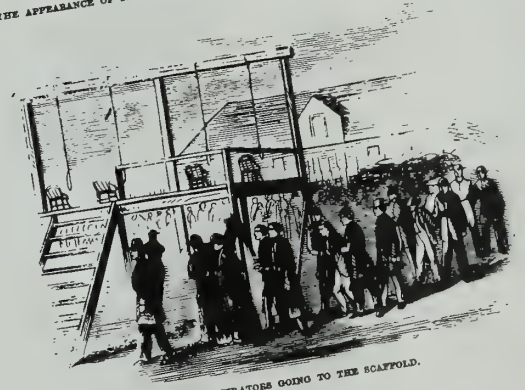
THE LAST INTERVIEW OF HAROLD WITH HIS SISTERS.



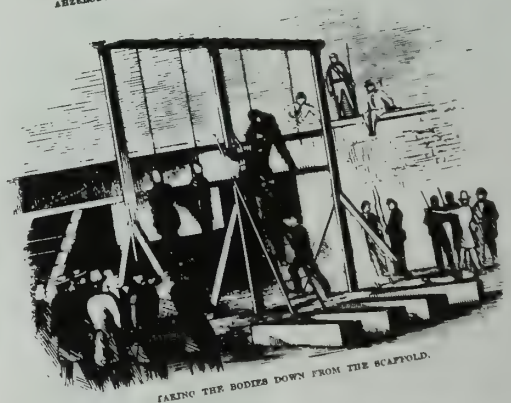
THE APPEARANCE OF PAYNE IN HIS CELL, ONE HOUR PREVIOUS TO HIS EXECUTION.



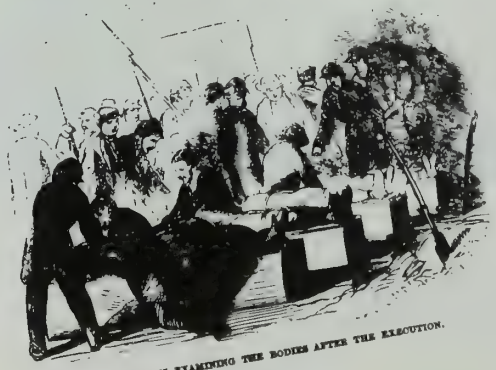
ATZERODT IN HIS CELL, ATTENDED BY HIS SPIRITUAL ADVISER.



THE CONSPIRATORS GOING TO THE SCAFFOLD.



TAKING THE BODIES DOWN FROM THE SCAFFOLD.



THE SURGEONS EXAMINING THE BODIES AFTER THE EXECUTION.



GRAVES OF THE CONSPIRATORS—THEIR INTERMENT.

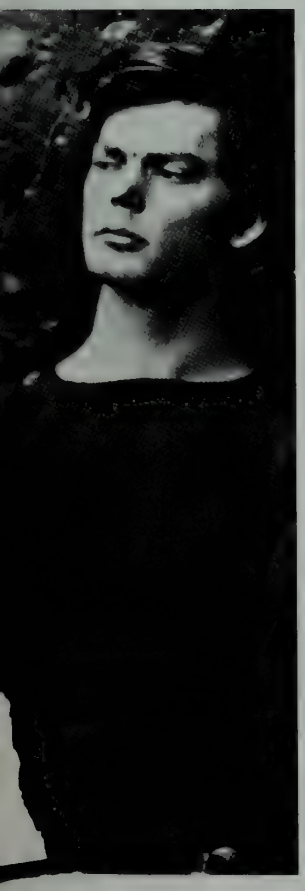




The special artist hired by Leslie's newspaper couldn't have known the prisoners all wore ghastly hoods day and night before their death on the gallows. The Nation was greedy for an ugly story then but now only a few remember the brave young Payne who died the slowest death and poor Mary Suratt.







in the bowels of Fort Monroe, Jefferson Davis was imprisoned after the fall of the Confederacy. After a great deal of intrigue his wife Varina, a beautiful and strong-willed woman deeply in love with her husband, was finally able to have her husband released from his chains and the wet dark dungeon. Before Davis was removed, however, it is said his wife used to look down at her husband's cell from the quarters of friends across the way. That building remains and the second story window still looks out over Jefferson Davis' cell. The building is again being used for quarters and Varina's lookout is a bedroom of one of those quarters.

One morning not too many years ago a young woman sleeping in that room awoke to see a woman standing in the window. She leaped from bed to grab the figure but it disappeared.

That same window has for years been known to begin vibrating late in the afternoon and continue late into the evening. No attempts to stop the vibrations have ever really worked.

McNair Memories. SP4s Jim Cahill and Kent Campbell have heard clanging over their heads more than one night in Fort McNair's old hospital. Many a CQ has been a mite scared about pulling duty. It seems that Walter Reed's ghost has been known to wander about in the evenings.

During the Spanish-American war the post was designated as the site for the General Hospital and Medical School of Instruction. A tent hospital extended to the present building where Reed was conducting experiments with malaria-carrying mosquitoes. On the night of November 22, 1902 he died there following an operation for appendicitis.

Jim Cahill grins and shakes his head at the thought of Reed's ghost but the records show that Reed's spirit isn't the only one wandering along the banks of the Potomac.

McNair is one of the oldest posts in the country and has been known by many names. First it was the Arsenal, later the Washington Arsenal. When on May 20, 1826, it was ordered that a penitentiary be built for confining "such persons as may be punishable with imprisonment and hard labor under the laws of the United States or the District of Columbia," McNair was selected.

It was a grim place when finally built. There were 160 cells, each 3 by 7 feet, and beyond the walls was James Creek, the city's main sewage drain. In 1854 there were 70

cases of malaria among the prisoners. By 1862 conditions were so bad the penitentiary was ordered closed by President Lincoln. But as Lincoln closed the prison so did his assassination bring business again.

On the night of April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth. Rumors flew that all public officials would be murdered by hired assassins and the diabolical agents of Jefferson Davis who was personally directing the mass slaughter.

The Secret Service rounded up all suspects and locked several of them in chains aboard the Federal monitors *Saugus* and *Montauk* anchored in the Anacostia. Twenty-five days after the assassination the conspirators were brought to trial before a commission of Army officers in what is now Quarters 21 at Fort McNair. It was the administration building for the penitentiary.

Mary Suratt was the first woman hung by Federal authorities although many claimed her innocent. Soon after her death there were suicides and claims that she haunted living men. Now the rooms she was imprisoned in are quarters and the wails and sobs recorded at night are hers.

The trial lasted 53 days and during that time while confined in the old prison the prisoners spent their days serving under yet another fiendish penalty. To guard against conversation all the prisoners except Mrs. Mary Suratt had canvas bags placed over their heads and tied about their necks. A hole accommodated breathing and eating.

One of the prisoners, Lewis Payne, had attempted to beat his brains out against a cell wall and cheat the hangman so his hood was padded. Payne had been in Secretary of State Seward's home attempting murder while Booth was committing his crime. Payne was fully capable of murder. The young man was strong, brave and devoted. He had fought at Richmond and been wounded during Pickett's charge at Gettysburg before meeting Booth and joining the conspiracy.

Mrs. Mary Suratt had been unfortunate enough to run a rooming house where Booth had conspired with her son, a Confederate sympathizer. But she knew nothing of the plot.

George Atzerodt's mission had been to murder Vice President Johnson while Lincoln and Seward were being murdered. But being a coward he failed even to make an attempt.

David Herold, the man who had accompanied Booth in his flight, was also convicted. The sentence for all four was "to be hanged by the neck until dead."

The trial had been one of the most shameful in American military history. The tribunal made its own rules of procedure—a two-thirds vote was enough to sentence and the trial was conducted largely in secret. Four of the five Regular officers on the court petitioned the President to commute Mary Suratt's sentence but the President didn't see the paper until 2 years later. Mary Suratt had never been found guilty of anything; the charge had been general conspiracy against the Republic and she would be the first woman hanged by Federal order.

The prisoners heard their sentences on Thursday. Friday was the traditional day for hanging. Outside their cells hammers pounded and saws screeched as workers erected the scaffold. On the morning of the hanging the prisoners could hear Captain Rath, the hangman, drilling his crew. On his order, two strong men kicked away the beam which dropped open the trap doors. The thuds continued throughout the morning.

A grandstand was erected, infantrymen lined the walls and chairs were placed on the platform so each of the victims might sit before dropping into eternity. But no one expected Mrs. Suratt would hang. Word was expected from the President at any moment.

Finally the death march began. Mrs. Suratt was led from the prison dressed in black, flanked by priests and followed by soldiers. The others followed, each flanked by clergy and guards. They passed their graves and coffins before mounting the gallows.

While prayers were said and statements of gratitude read, the condemned sat in the chairs behind their nooses. Then with tears in his eyes, Payne cried out, "In the presence of Almighty God, I swear Mrs. Suratt is innocent of the crimes charged against her."

The nooses and death caps were fitted, hands and legs were tied. Atzerodt continued to squirm and whimper to the last.

The traps fell.

Mary Suratt's neck broke at once, Payne's knot slipped. With arms twisting and knees contracting until his neck turned black, he choked to death. All were cut down a half hour later, nailed in their boxes and buried below the gallows.

Rumors persisted that the woman was innocent. One of the trial officers committed suicide for his part in the tragedy. Secretary Stanton who ordered the trial soon fell from power and continued to mutter "That Suratt woman haunts me." At her son's trial some time later she was vindicated and he was found not guilty.

On the third floor of quarters 21 at McNair where Mary Suratt was imprisoned and sometimes visited by her daughter, sobs are still heard in the early hours of the morning before the sun rises, chasing ghosts back to their graves.

NATO/CIOR athletes compete in

Reserve's Mini-Olympics





CIOR obstacle course is tackled by teams from the Netherlands (above), France (left) and LTC Alexander A.C. Gerry (below) of the U.S. "over the hill gang."



SP4 Chuck Noland
Photos by SSG Dave Hinkle
and SP6 William Peterson

THE EYES OF the sports-watching world focused on Munich, Germany, in August and September as top amateur athletes from around the globe gathered for competition in the XX Olympiad.

Just before the U.S. team in Munich started doing its bit for sports annals, a group of American citizen-soldier-athletes made sports history of another sort at Fort George G. Meade, MD.

The group was the 25-man U.S. delegation to the annual competition of the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers, an organization of reserve officers from 12 countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The reserve organization, better known as CIOR, held its annual congress in Washington, DC, in August—first time in the organization's 25-year history that it had met in the U.S.

The annual competition, which pits reserve officers from CIOR member nations in military-type skills, has been held annually in conjunction with the CIOR congress since 1958.

Each nation may enter a maximum of six three-man teams in the competition. And all the U.S. teams did this year was to sweep the top six places in the competition!

It was the first time in the 15-year history of the CIOR competition that a single nation swept all the top places. Norway, the Netherlands, France and West Germany filled out the top 10 in that order. Other nations competing were Belgium, Denmark and Great Britain.

Program of Events. The competition runs 3 days and each three-man team competes in all events as a unit.

On the first day teams fire three service weapons of the host country —sidearm, rifle and submachine gun—with a different member of each





Clockwise from above: Paddling down the last leg of the orienteering course, swimming over logs, negotiating a wire barrier, doing a balancing act on the obstacle course and firing the M-16 as a submachine gun are a few of the ways CIOR competition tests military skills of reserve officers from NATO countries.









When it's all over, the doctors, lawyers, teachers and other citizen-soldiers know they've done something.

three-man team firing each weapon. At Fort Meade competitors fired the .45-caliber automatic pistol, the 7.62mm M-14 rifle and the 5.56mm M-16 rifle on automatic as a submachine gun.

On the second day teams run a 500-meter horseshoe-shaped course with 20 obstacles. Then—in fatigue uniforms—they swim a 50-meter over-and-under obstacle course.

The third and final day of competition includes the toughest and most important event—orienteering. It counts a possible 650 points while shooting and the obstacle course/swim count 500 each.

The grueling Fort Meade orienteering course was 7.9 miles long as the crow flies. But since contestants have to walk up and down hills, the actual distance was about 9 miles. Included in the orienteering event are contests of map reading, distance estimating and grenade throwing.

When it's all over, the doctors, lawyers, teachers and other citizen-soldiers know they've done something.

"It's like a mini-Olympics," says Colonel Edward F. Grecki, a U.S. Army Reservist from Paris, France, who has been connected with the CIOR military competition since it started in 1958 and who was this year's competition director.

"The CIOR competition requires the demonstration of the same skills a good military leader must possess in combat plus the ability to work as part of a team," says Grecki.

Top U.S. team, which scored 1,380.5 of a possible 1,650 points, was made up of CPT Frederick R. Cunningham of South Laguna, CA, Marine Corps Reserve; LTJG Charles B. Christensen of Canoga Park, CA, Navy Reserve; and 2LT William K. Blewett of New Boston, TX, Army National Guard.

In second place with 1,377.5 points was the team of 1LT James M. Brandt, Marines; LTJG Stephen Smith, Coast Guard; and ENS Anthony K. Kronitz, Coast Guard.

In third place with 1,272.5 points was the U.S. "over the hill gang," all over 35, who showed the youngsters a few tricks. They were LCDR Robert D. Mitchell, Navy; LCDR Leonard P. Brooks, Coast Guard; and LTC Alexander A. C. Gerry, Army. The team also took top honors in a special category for teams with all members over 35. Next closest over-35 team was one from Denmark which finished 19th.

In fourth place was a trio of first lieutenants: Roger A. Harvey, Army, Lawrence F. DeGeorge and William J. Mann, Marines.

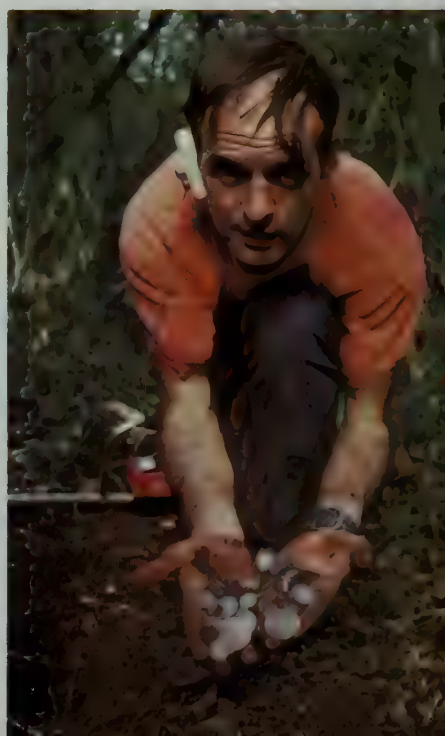
In fifth were LCDR Richard A. Hauff, Navy, CPT Paul M. Prince, Marines, and 2LT Roy H. Bowers, Army.

Rounding out the U.S. sweep in sixth place—but still ahead of all other teams from other countries—were CPT Ellett W. Scott and 1LT Danny Dennison, Marines, and 2LT Neil C. Arnold, Army National Guard.

Though the odds say it's doubtful any nation could pull off such a sweep 2 years in a row, many of this year's U.S. competitors will give it a try in Rome, Italy, next August. Any other reserve officer who'd like to take a crack at it had better get busy with his PT. Tryouts for next year's delegation begin at Fort Meade next April.







Search of the sands at Army Recreation Beach, Hawaii, attracts interested spectators. Bottom, Leaverton probes under big tree near the old 4th Cav NCO Club, comes up with jarful of coins, right.

Working with mine detector and imagination—

TREASURE IS WHERE YOU DIG IT

SP5 Jerry Van Slyke
Photos by
SSG Bill English



THE GOLD OF Roman emperors lost centuries ago in ancient Gaul . . .

Body armor of Spanish conquistadors . . .

Artifacts of Spanish missionaries . . .

Indian pottery from the American Southwest . . .

All await the treasure hunter who is willing to brave snake bites, scorpion stings, false leads and threats in exhausting searches in the soil, sands, seas and mountains of the world.

"Of all the precious minerals and metals ever extracted from the earth by man," says SFC Gary Leaverton, Strategic Communications Command-Pacific, Schofield Barracks, HA, "only one-eleventh is still retained in known places. The rest has been lost over the years."

Leaverton is among the rapidly growing ranks of amateur treasure hunters. "You'd be surprised at the number of Americans who spend their leisure time hunting lost objects," says the 28-year-old veteran of 9 years' Army service.

"Many times when you read about an 'archaeologist' making a discovery of scientific value, chances are he was probably just a treasure hunter who stumbled onto the find by accident.

"Most lost treasure is the result of natural disturbances," he continued, "ships sinking in storms, cities being destroyed or covered, people dying in isolated places; that sort of thing. Some things were buried and never found again and some were just lost."

One of Leaverton's most cherished hopes is to uncover the legendary hidden wealth and ruins of the Mayans. "The Mayans retreated from the Spanish into remote areas of Panama, Guatemala, even into Peru. The Spanish got only a very small portion of their wealth. They never found the rest. Nobody has. If I get assigned to the Canal Zone I'm going to search for it."

While stationed in Germany, Leaverton read about sunken Spanish galleons that had been found with their treasure intact. It stirred his imagination.

"After that I read everything I could about treasure hunting," he says. "I found a schematic drawing of a metal detector and decided to put my Army training to work."

An electronics technician, Leaverton made his own metal detector out of old radio parts, a broomstick and some tin cans.

"I decided to try it out," he recalls. "There was a dry well nearby. I cleared out the brush and went to work. Within a few hours I had a handful of old coins, some of them gold."

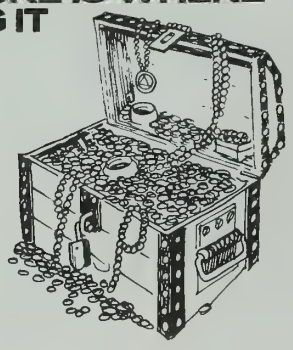
Spurred now, Leaverton bought a more sophisticated detector and commenced working over stretches of old Roman roads still found in parts of Germany. Finding ancient coins cemented his interest in treasure hunting.

"At Fort Sam Houston, my next duty station, I got interested in old western artifacts. While looking for treasure I got bit by a copperhead once and stung by scorpions twice," he grinned.

"Georgia presented a really inter-

SPECIALIST 5 JERRY VAN SLYKE is assigned to the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command, Pacific.

TREASURE IS WHERE YOU DIG IT



esting area in which to hunt," he said. "Near old courthouses all over the state I've found many a gold and silver coin."

Vietnam put a temporary halt to Leaverton's treasure hunting activities but when he reported for duty at Fort Huachuca, AR in 1969, he picked up where he left off. There he worked Indian battlefields, cattle trails, ghost towns and prehistoric Indian villages.

"About 3 miles from Fort Huachuca," he recalls, "I got a 'beep' on my detector and after a few minutes found one of the buttons worn by the Indian scouts serving with the cavalry.

"A few 'beeps' later and I had many empty 45.70 cartridge casings, fragments of weapons, arrowheads, 9th Cavalry brass and some bones. I'm not sure if the bones were human or animal.

"I contacted the Director of the Pattehouse Museum in St. Joseph, MO," he continued. "He explained that although there had never been much hostile activity around Huachuca, there had been a squad of the 9th ambushed and destroyed near there once.

"Because the geographical area was the same and because of the weapon fragments and empty cases, he thought it was possible I had found the battle site.

"The director's interest was further aroused by the fact that the cartridge cases were not crushed. The settlers *always* crushed their empty cartridges to keep the Indians from reloading them. If this was the battleground, they weren't crushed because the soldiers were too busy fighting."

First-hand History. Just as stimulating as the chance for financial gain is the guaranteed element of excitement involved. "I begin piecing together the story behind what I find," explained Leaverton. "One of the big things you gain is a first-hand knowledge of history."

Leaverton began prospecting in places like Cochise Stronghold and Superstition Mountains in Arizona. "The Lost Dutchman's Mine is somewhere in the Superstitions," he said. "There've been men murdered in recent years up there, probably by some hermit gone bush happy. I went prospecting and found a skeleton in my path so I took the hint and left."

At Schofield Barracks, Leaverton is presently action officer in STRATCOM-PAC's G3 section. Already, with the help of old maps he has located sites of buildings that disappeared decades ago. One of these was the old 4th Cavalry NCO Club.

"I found it overgrown with young saplings," he related. "Even so, the place has a real brown shoe atmosphere. There was a big tree there. I decided to try it because people will usually bury money near a big tree and then not find it again. I got a strong signal on my detector and found buried about a foot down an old Mason jar with a handful of coins—silver dollars to Indian pennies. Face value was about $10, half a month's pay for a career corporal in those days. I can imagine him burying it before going on a field problem, then not finding it. I'll bet he kicked himself good and hard. The newest coin in the jar was minted in 1935. The jar itself is a collector's item."

Leaverton tells novice hunters not to buy an expensive detector right off. "Also get the owner's permission before hunting on anyone's land," he said. "You can save a lot of heartburn by reaching an agreement beforehand on what percentage of the find the owner will get.

"Be sure to report all bullion to the Federal Government and remember it's illegal to use a metal detector in a national forest. This came about because so many beginners dug holes and left them unfilled or threw trash around. Always fill any hole you dig."

Leaverton presently is awaiting the arrival of a new underwater metal detector to check out the wreckage of an old sailing ship off the Hawaii coast.

"The Army is a boon to a treasure hunter," Leaverton says, "simply because of the travel. A civilian normally doesn't get a chance to hunt very far from home and consequently exhausts the local sites quickly. The Army has enabled me to hunt in Europe, western United States and Hawaii.

"Treasure hunting is fascinating and it's a great way for the whole family to have fun together outdoors.

"When I find things of historical significance I give part of it to private and public museums," he said. "I have my own coin collection. Someday I'd like to start my own treasure hunter's museum in St. Joseph where the Pony Express originated."

At the end of every war the Army tightens its belt and returns to garrison training. Soldiers have fought the boredom of peacetime training for generations but the 4th Infantry Division (Mech) figures it doesn't have to be that way.

On Fort Carson's dusty trails and mountain slopes there's more than a paper challenge and more than a paper reward for the men who master

THE GAUNTLET

Barney Halloran

THE TRAINING GOING ON at Carson wouldn't interest everybody. Guys who groove on hot cars, the drags or closed track racing would be interested. Gents willing to match their guts and smarts against the clock, mean terrain and 20 bucking tons of track might bite. The kind of guy looking for something to throw his whole mind and body into is absolutely hooked.

They've pulled the stoppers out and nobody's pussy-footin' around. The mechanized soldier's got to move fast and so has his support. In the real world, if the bad guy's shooting, you either move out or meet the angels. That's why tanks drag at Carson. That's why crews run a buster called the "Iron Horse 100" —it's 100 miles of problems, not just a trot around the motor pool. And that's why you have to look damn hard to find a bored trooper.



The first day's run is over a course that even an experienced driver might think twice about driving; it's like a roller coaster ride.

Ask the old sarge what training was like after Korea or World War II. Those were the days of the famous "white rock." Anything that didn't move got painted white. For action training there was drill. On special occasions the motor sergeant cut loose a quarter ton to prove something still ran. The philosophy was "cool it; if you work it, you break it."

That old sarge would bust a gut if he saw what the troops are doing with their M113 armored personnel carriers, M60 tanks and M114 recon tracks. It's gotten so bad the troops are pulling maintenance on their own time—voluntarily!

The reason for all the activity is Mechando. More than just a new kind of training, the Mechando concept recognizes that now there are brighter young men in the Army with more to contribute, more initiative and men who need to be challenged to do things on their own. Mechando lets the mechanized infantryman—the Mechaneer—make the most of himself.

The biggest challenge so far is the Mechaneer's GAUNTLET, brainchild of Colonel David Hughes who commands the 3d Brigade. When SOLDIERS landed at Carson, one of the first stops was 3d Brigade Headquarters. Parked outside was "Happy Track," the CO's rig.

"What we're doing here is exploring the true combat capabilities of our men and equipment. We're not theorizing, we're doing," said Hughes.

Soldiers have been given the green light at Carson more than once. Men

with something to contribute have been recognized by command and that's bothered some old soldiers.

"It doesn't violate the chain," said Hughes. "In a combat situation if you need a special staff or skills you task organize to accomplish the mission. Well, that's just what we've done here. Recognizing initiative pays off. Challenge young men and see what happens; it's really great," said the colonel grabbing his helmet. "Now let me show you the beginner's course.

"We put our people on the track after about an hour's instruction. It's learn by doing. Classroom work comes later over there."

"Happy Track's" engine coughed and exploded in a cloud of black smoke.

As the colonel adjusted himself in the driver's hatch SOLDIERS took up the track commander's position. The interview continued but static on the intercom made conversation a little rough. Finally the invitation was clear.

"Wanna give it a go?"

"Roger that," said SOLDIERS.

With a quick switch of positions, SOLDIERS slid down in the driver's compartment, plugged into the intercom and buckled up.

The driver's controls in an APC are nothing like a tank's. They look more like those in a crane. Two levers rise up through the deck. These are the laterals and they control each track. Pull back to brake, push forward to apply power and turn. Far down at the right is the automatic transmission's shift lever. Further forward are two more control handles for harder steering.

The colonel yelled "roll 'em" and we roared towards the maneuver area. "Give it more gas."

That's one thing a driver loves to hear. We barrelled across the field, shifted into high and hit the first trail leading to the start of the course.

The M113 isn't exactly a performance machine or a sports car. With the accelerator on the floor, steering finally started to feel better. But slow down and it's like moving furniture.

We ground to a halt in a cloud of dust just short of the course control track. Guys came aboard to take SOLDIERS' civvy writer through the course. A young first lieutenant took command. It turned into a milk run. Up this tank trail, down that one. It wasn't the course and the colonel knew it.

"Bring it onto the course," ordered Hughes, but the lieutenant had to fess up. "I'm not qualified to TC, sir." That meant the lieutenant hadn't completed the trackmaster course, a thorough week-long course for mechanized leaders.

The colonel then asked the PFC aboard if he was a qualified TC and got an affirmative. PFC Charles Collins plugged into the TC squawk box and sounded absolutely cool. That's more than a lot of people would be with some strange guy wearing a corduroy sports jacket at the controls.

We hit the course at full bore. Collins gave his commands calmly, sure and even. From the driver's hatch all you could see was sky. The climb felt like straight up and on either side the twisting road dropped off for several hundred feet.

The track was already in low. Foot on the floor, the laterals were getting heavier as we wound up a steep narrow hill. If there's power steering, you'd never know it. You can't see where you're at, there's only the voice in the intercom.

"Hard stop, hold it."

You better believe I'll hold it. We're on the top of a roller coaster. This is not the time to make a backward descent. If it feels like your arms are starting to shake it's because they are. The laterals are getting really mean.

"You've gotta go down with your hands off the laterals," says Collins. "When you hit the bottom, hard right and full power. Stay to the inside, that's a big drop."

"Rog." The thought of letting this boxcar run away with itself doesn't turn me on but that's what the man said. Hands off and away. It feels like a dive bomber; bottom, push, pull hard—hard gas. We're tearing this thing up.

"Walk it, keep it right, more, not too much." The track is moving up but slipping sideways. You play with the laterals, alternating back and forth. Slipping.

"If it goes over, pull the lever and slam the hatch."

Groovy. Still slipping, heavy laterals, climbing. Man, this thing is unbelievable, the armored boxcar is doing it. And we're really on a slope. The world's on a 50 degree slant.

Up and over. "Gas it," orders Collins.

Once, twice, three times, thought I was going to leave my teeth on the hatch. Dips launch the monster into the air, it slams on the ground. Mash goes my foot on the accelerator. Launch, slam, mash, launch.

We roar across the mountains, drop off the face of the earth, waddle out of what looked like an impossible



"I'll take my track anywhere, up anything and off anything. . . ."



Charlie Collins earned his gauntlets in AIT; by now his unit is well into complicated tricks like the Iron Horse 100.

ditch and blast back to the starting line. Loving it. What a power trip. It makes you feel the way Barney Oldfield must have felt racing dirt tracks 50 years ago.

Later SOLDIERS cornered 1LT Ken Faux to get the whole story on how the Mechaneer Program got started.

"Before coming to 3d Brigade, Colonel Hughes challenged the division staff to a mounted land nav test. The idea was to go downrange and follow this prescribed course over some pretty difficult terrain and run it at night.

"At first everybody thought it was kind of a laugh but when they tried it they concluded that they weren't capable of performing their mission in the mobile environment. It worked out fine. Hughes won after a lot of people either broke down or got lost.

"Hopefully 95 percent of the division will pass the GAUNTLET. They start by running the training course that you ran—once open hatch, once closed hatch and once by themselves. By that time they're familiar with the way the track operates. Then they take it downrange and run the GAUNTLET. It's over similar terrain with a few other things thrown in, including a dismounted portion.

"They run up against a hill with a tank trap that's too steep to climb. They can't get up it. They have to back down; it's one hell of a hill and it's covered with barbed wire. They dismount, run to the top, bayonet a dummy and get back down. This is the part of the course that's run with live fire (frangible ammunition). Then there's a water run with the hatch closed.

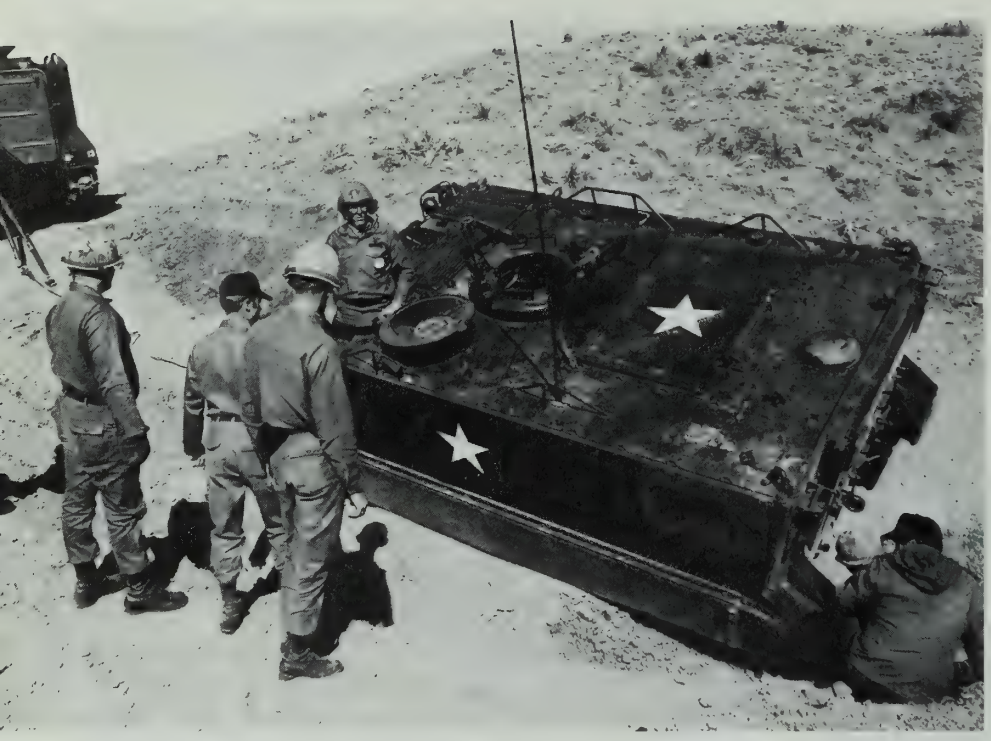
"At night the course is run with infrared and blackout lights. There's a bridge to cross not much wider than a track and a few other things like mines thrown in.

"The chances of doing something wrong are pretty good," explained Ken. "But this is a basic skill level. We know that if you do what you're told, don't panic and run the course cool you'll make it.

"Factory limits on the M113 say it will climb a steady 60 percent grade—and it does, depending on terrain, soil and whether you hit the hill with a running start.

"The side hill slope is the one we found to be the biggest problem," said Ken. "That's where you're most likely to throw a track and that depends a lot on driver maintenance. The FM says the track can handle a 40 percent slope. We take them to 53 percent; at 55 you roll 'em."

There has been only one serious accident at 3d



Throwing a track on a climbing slope can flip an APC. This one didn't go over but the battalion XO was still embarrassed—it was his machine.

Brigade mainly because the track is safe. "We've even run drills so the TC can kick the driver's seat down in a rollover in case the driver panics. We haven't had anybody hurt, except for a malfunctioning hatch. It's certainly no more dangerous than jumping out of an airplane."

With the hatch closed and the driver strapped in, he's safe. "We've gone into rolled tracks more than once and found the driver still strapped in but hanging upside down." After a trooper finishes the GAUNTLET's day run under fire, the night run and a water run, he's about ready for some real training."

Training Stages. The next step is to qualify enough men as licensed drivers. That includes squad and platoon leaders and platoon sergeants who must also qualify as track commanders — in maintenance, weapons, communications, nav and basic tactics.

The next level is trackmaster. It concentrates on tactics in the mechanized environment. It takes the capabilities the men have learned and applies them to the tactical situation. Exercises are run with eight or more tracks in combined tank-mechanized infantry operations. The "Iron Horse 100" gets it all together. "We want to qualify as many people as we can," says Ken, "so they're proficient and confident. After all, if we have 13 divisions and the Russians have 100 and they're just as sophisticated as we are, it's the men who'll make the difference.

"If it takes black leather uniforms with lightning bolts to keep these people fired up, I can't see why not. The colonel is a leg—straight infantry—and what he's trying to do is develop the same esprit here as the airborne and Special Forces have.

"Will more people refuse to drive the GAUNTLET than go out the door? It's an individual decision. You don't have much time to think about jumping but you have plenty of time to think about dropping off a cliff, drowning and making a run under live fire."

PFC Collins hasn't been through the tactics phase yet. He's only recently completed AIT with the 3d Brigade as part of his unit of choice option. SOLDIERS ran into Charlie Collins again after a mechanized parade; he'd been piloting the brigade CO's track with a two star passenger aboard.

Asked how he had felt with a raw civilian jocking his track around, Charlie said, "Okay. I knew if you had flipped it over or rolled it, all I'd have to do is get my head down." And the driver? "The only thing the driver has to do is worry about smacking his teeth on the hatch ring or banging his head around."

Charlie came to Carson from Los Angeles and, so far, "I love it; I've been here for 5 months and love the air, the snow and what I'm doing. I had no idea it'd be like this."

Bouncing around in a track is what really turns Charlie Collins on. "You've got to get going really fast and take the dips hard and pull out hard. That's how you learn to take them." A grin starts across his face. "You can come down on a big one, one that looks really bad. But you've got it; the ride's smooth.

"Sure all of us were scared at first. The first run of the GAUNTLET really got people uptight but after you learn to handle it, you know they could make it tougher."

SOLDIERS was talking to Charlie in the 2d Bn, 10th Infantry maintenance area as an M114 reconnaissance track performed power skids 200 yards away on the concrete pad. Nobody seemed particularly concerned. "Oh, that's some second lieutenant checking out his track."

Colonel Hughes had said it. "Challenge them and watch what happens." Well, there it was. Officers and enlisted men out tuning their equipment like sports car

buffs—and it was long after working hours.

"When we get assigned our own tracks we'll be able to work on them anytime we want to, take them into the hills anytime. The only thing we can't do is swim them because you need a safety boat for that," said Charlie locking the TC hatch.

"Out of our AIT gang only four guys didn't win their gauntlets; two because of their eyes, one guy said the hell with it and another guy threw a track." If you throw a track on the course, flip a track, don't beat the clock, sink, hit a mine or if your track quits for any reason, you flunk.

"Some of the older guys hate it; they're scared." On the water run you're supposed to run a water-tight check, button up, run in—actually under, swim the track 100 feet, make a right and climb out. "I saw one driver make it 20 feet, hang a U-turn and come right back in. It's scary; every time you shift gears your whole front end goes under. But I'm still waiting for the new course with a running jump." Charlie pulled off his leather gauntlets.

The heavy black leather gloves look a lot like the ones worn by the dragoons—the old mounted infantry. Each man who successfully runs the GAUNTLET is given a pair. They can be worn with class A's but they're more practical than ornamental. You need a heavy pair of gloves when working on a hot track, straining against the laterals or pulling a red hot .50 out of its mount.

"A lot of people think these gauntlets are stupid," said Charlie, "but for people who think they're stupid, I'd like to see them run the course."

How well is Carson's experiment working? How trained and motivated are the troops? Well, if Charlie Collins is an example, here's his answer:

"I'll take my track anywhere, up anything and off anything. I know I'm not going to get hurt. I'll swim it anywhere; that ought to be second nature—most of the Soviet vehicles can swim." And as for a career? "Since I've been in the Army, I like it. I'm staying in."



Who me? Don't worry, I won't be next. It's those other guys who smoke in bed who should get that little character's message. After all, that's what Fire Prevention Week is all about—to get those guys to wake up and be careful. Not me, Buddy, I don't need it. Hey, do you guys smell something?

Fire Prevention Week

Not Just October 8-15
But Any Week, Every Week

Not a homeowner? Don't have to watch out for home fires or worry about the damage they do? *WRONG,* even if you don't own the roof over your head or the walls around you and your family.

The 164 family housing fires at Army installations world-wide during fiscal 1971 caused two-thirds (4 of 6) of all fire deaths to Army personnel and dependents. Home fires are not just costly; they're lethal.

So avoid tragedy. Be alert to fire hazards where you live. Inspect periodically all rooms, appliances, wiring, storage areas, heating systems and means of trash disposal. Home fire drills are a good idea too.

Be careful with fire. Don't get burned.



Miles and Miles of Miles and Miles

FOUR SOLDIERS at White Sands Missile Range, NM, have the awesome job of keeping an eye on more than 2,300 square miles of real estate—an area larger than the state of Delaware—for Uncle Sam. They're stationed at "Ben Site" near Mockingbird Gap in the northern reaches of the 4,000-square-mile expanse that makes up United States' largest overland missile base.

With a 30-year-old sergeant in charge they live in two small buildings 95 miles from headquarters and 60 miles from Socorro, NM, the nearest town of any size. The four men control access to impact areas during missile firings and bomb drops. They also watch for forest and grass fires and generally "maintain law and order as directed by the Missile Range Provost Marshal."

Sergeant Coye Sanders, noncommissioned officer in charge, says he doesn't need to have his mission typed out and tacked to the wall. "Just say that we watch and take care of Uncle Sam's property and the taxpayers who come across it."

A veteran of three tours in the Republic of Vietnam, Sergeant Sanders is the only permanent member of the security crew. The other three come from the Army's Third Platoon, 259th MP Company stationed at Holloman Air Force Base near Alamogordo, NM. They spend 2 weeks at the site, then return to their parent organization for 6 days of "Little R&R."

When a new three-man crew reports for its 2-week tour at Ben Site, they bring their own food and are prepared to cook their meals.

"I like the duty here because there are no hassles," says Specialist 4 Robert Pantelis, one of the crewmen, "but my cooking has to improve."

Another man, PFC Ralph Ross, says that desert duty becomes boring after 10 days but he likes it because he gets to work on his own and has the opportunity to accept responsi-

ED WHITE is assigned to the Information Office, White Sands Missile Range, NM.

Ed White



Isolated command post is home base for four soldiers who keep impact areas clear during bomb drops and missile firings. NCOIC SGT Coye Sanders, only permanent resident of Ben Site, directs mobile units by two-way radio and helps PFC Michael Serres with KP.





bility. "With just three of us covering so much territory and responsible for so much equipment, it's a real challenge and I like it," he says.

Specialist 4 John Tuffield likes the duty because of the countryside and the isolation. "Basically, I'm a loner. I like being alone and I like this big beautiful desert. This is a good spot to get away from the hassles and bright lights—to get back to earth again."

Only top MPs are assigned for Ben Site duty.

"I need reliable men out here," says Sergeant Sanders, "men who accept responsibility and see a job through regardless of the obstacles. When you're working a tight schedule with roadblocks to set and impact areas to sweep you can't waste time with babysitting chores."

Sergeant Sanders may not do any babysitting but the men say their tough - talking three - striper sometimes cooks special meals for them during the 2-week tour and even washes dishes and sweeps the billets for the group.

"Sure I cook for 'em now and then but only to keep 'em alive," Sanders smiles. "And I wash dishes only because I live next to the kitchen and I can't stand looking at a mess all day."

Sanders finds there are only two prerequisites for full-time duty at Ben Site — "First, you'd better be single and second, don't let dreary thoughts or time hang heavy on your hands." In his case he gets away from the site at least twice a month to fish or visit friends.

A television set, games and bull sessions fill the moments off duty. A home grown type of Abominable Snowman — known as "Hairy the Hand"—fills discussions at dull moments.

Local legend has it that Hairy the Hand was born at Trinity Site just 17 miles north of Ben Site on July 16, 1945 at approximately 5:30 a.m. when the world's first atomic bomb was detonated.

"There must be a thousand stories about Hairy the Hand around here," says Sanders. "Some people claim to have seen him and others, including some of my MPs, claim to hear him walking around here at night.

"I keep an open mind about Hairy," Sanders says without a hint of a smile. "But if he ever knocks on my door and invites himself in, Ben Site will be looking for a new NCOIC."

Going Dutch

By the Information Staff,
United States Army
Strategic Communications
Command-Europe





The Fujimotos shop at Steenwijk's outdoor market. The oldest children attend experimental school where, left, Wesley Ann receives instruction from a Dutch teacher.

SOLDIERS often spend tours of duty in foreign areas isolated from major military installations and other Americans.

When that happens a soldier and his family have two choices. They can curse the isolation and grit their teeth until the tour ends or they can get involved in the local community and make the tour an educational experience in cultural awareness.

"The people who complain the most about an isolated tour are those who don't get involved in the community and mix with the local people," says SP6 Richard S. Fujimoto.

Fujimoto knows what he's talking about. He's site chief of the Army Strategic Communications Command-Europe's communications facility at Steenwijk, the Netherlands. He, his wife and children are a one-family people-to-people program.

Fujimoto and his wife jumped into local life as soon as they were assigned to Steenwijk. He coaches baseball for a local sports club. She experiments with Dutch cooking. And their children attend local schools.

The Fujimotos knew association with other children would be good for their shy young daughter, Wesley Ann. But the nearest American dependent school is 70 miles away —an exhausting daily trip.

So they enrolled Wesley Ann in an all-Dutch experimental kindergarten. Three months later she was speaking Dutch well enough to teach her brother, 5-year-old Jon-Eric, and 4-year-old sister, Seivi.

Wesley Ann finished the first grade as a top student. "Having her with us has been a challenge," said headmaster William A. van Tellingen. "She's a very intelligent child so that made our job much easier."

For his part, Fujimoto is a member of the SVC Alcides Sports Club, which has 2,000 members who play football, baseball, chess, volleyball, handball and table tennis.

Said George Jacobs, president of the baseball club: "Baseball hasn't been very popular here in northern Holland. We had problems getting good players and a good coach until 'Fuji' came to us 2 years ago. Thanks to him we now have several American members."

Fujimoto's wife Irene dabbles in traditional Dutch cookery. But, she says—echoing a complaint that could apply as well to America—"Traditional Dutch food is hard to find except in small, out-of-the-way restaurants."

The Fujimotos have left Holland for reassignment at Fort Carson, CO.

Of his tour in Holland Fujimoto says: "There have been a few minor inconveniences but living and working in Holland has been educational for the entire family."

The Name Is Seldom The Same

SP5 Bill Brady

THE ARMY JUST ISN'T changing the names fast enough.

The slowdown could lead to an alarming crisis of identity. Some organizations are still using last year's names. A few are even longer overdue for rechristening. And research turns up several—like the Infantry and Artillery—still stuck with IDs issued by the old War Department.

COL Sam (NMI) Shuffler, chairman of the little-known Board for Revision of Titles, Designations, Emblems, Crests, Signs and Acronymic Abbreviations, is distressed.

"How can we get new status with the same old quo?" he asks.

Most of the lag seems to be in the combat arms. At at least one installation the chairborne soldiers are more shifty.

Once the headquarters support unit there was called Station Complement, "Stacom" to its friends.

Now it's Headquarters Commandant. In the years between, it was Army Service Unit, U.S. Army Garrison, Headquarters Special Troops, and Training Center Special Troops. Persistent rumors say "Hotpoint Hussars" is under consideration.

The post staff used to have a batting order of G-1, G-2, G-3 and G-4.

Now it's more elegant, with a suave line-up of directorates.

I asked COL Shuffler what was hindering Army-wide progress.

He denied that his board had slacked off.

"We're still cranking out new names at one a minute or so," he said. "We try to revise the short ones first. Get them beefed up a bit. Five words are nice.

"Of course, we know that will be too unwieldy so we work it out so the initial letters make a snappy acronym. Take the Central Reserve Aviation Storage Hangar.

"CRASH."

Shuffler blames a breakdown in the distribution system for the name shortage. Others confirm his view.

"We're short at least 37,289 new names and abbreviations," said a source who declined to be named.

He said the mysterious disappearance of a westbound trainload of names compounded the crisis and posed grave possibilities.

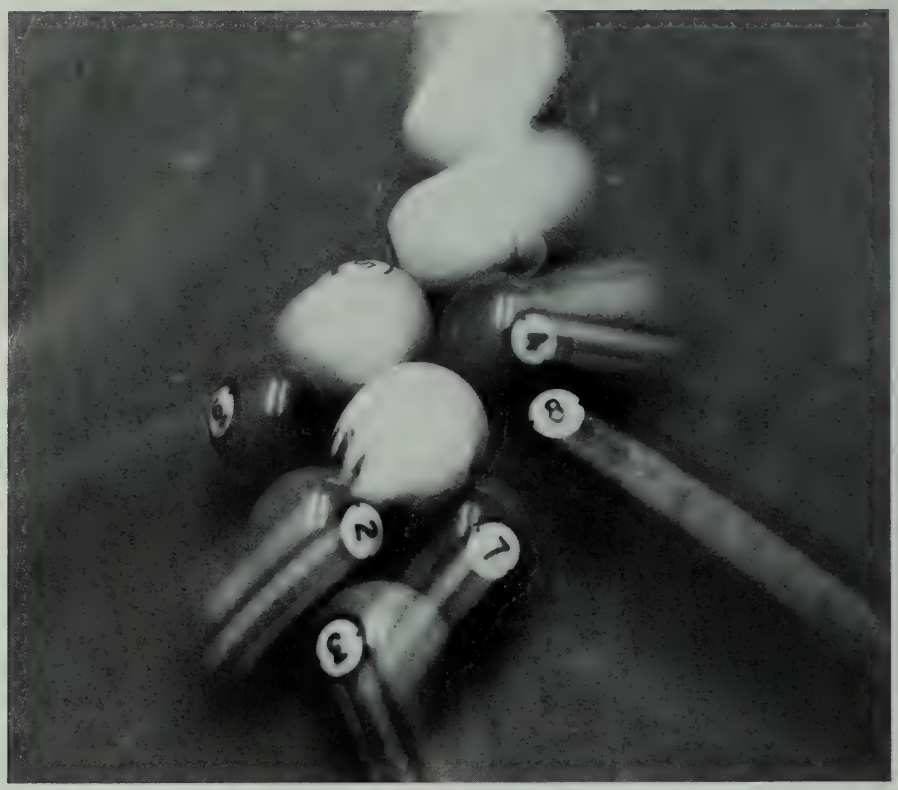
"What if they fell into enemy hands? They could know about names we're not even using yet."

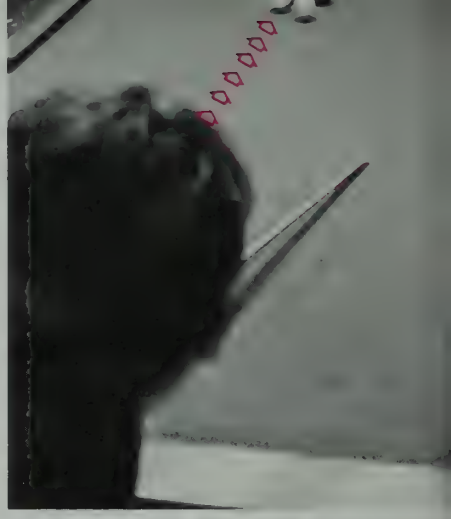
An abbreviations action officer in the same department was also shaken.

"I can't believe they took the whole thing," he mumbled.

"How will we know who's out there now?"









"Take a Cue from a Hustler"

SFC Carl Martin
Photos by SSG Dave Hinkle

WHEN POOL HUSTLER Thornton Montgomery makes a ball on the break in nine-ball you might as well put your cue on the rack and get a cup of coffee. You won't get a shot. The ex-rifleman who served with the 199th Light Infantry Brigade near Long Binh rarely misses.

Thornton admits the Army interfered with his profitable pastime but he did manage to get in a few games before going to Vietnam. "I just didn't have time in basic or AIT," says the hustler in his soft Virginia accent.

But he has time now. In fact, hustling pool and working part time as manager of a pool room in Arlington, VA is all he does. How does he stack up against other hustlers? In August he was one of the last to be eliminated in the World Ring Nine-Ball tournament which drew top talent from across the country.

It might sound like the beautiful life of a free spirit but hustling pool can be just as demanding as some of the more athletic sports. It's not uncommon for players to shoot all night when hustling. "I shot for 42 consecutive hours one time," says Thornton.

What's the most he ever bet on a game? "I play for whatever the game will support and how confident I am with the guy I'm playing. I played for $500 once," he admits. "And I picked up $4,000 in one session."

According to Montgomery, situations dictate what a hustler will do when he's playing for bread.

"One time I hustled a guy I knew I could beat. He was no competition. I normally shoot right-handed but I started playing left-handed. After a few games I suggested we play for money and the guy said he didn't want to gamble. I said I would bet him $10 and shoot right-handed and he thought he had me cold." It only takes a few greedy dudes a day—and that's how a hustler makes out.

You'd think a man who's been hustled would get uptight. Not so, says Thornton.

"The only hassle I've had came while I was in AIT in the Army. It rained one weekend and all the guys stayed around the company. We started playing pool and puttin' bread on the game. I won eight or nine hundred that weekend.

"The old man heard about it and called me into the orderly room and started to chew. I kept my mouth

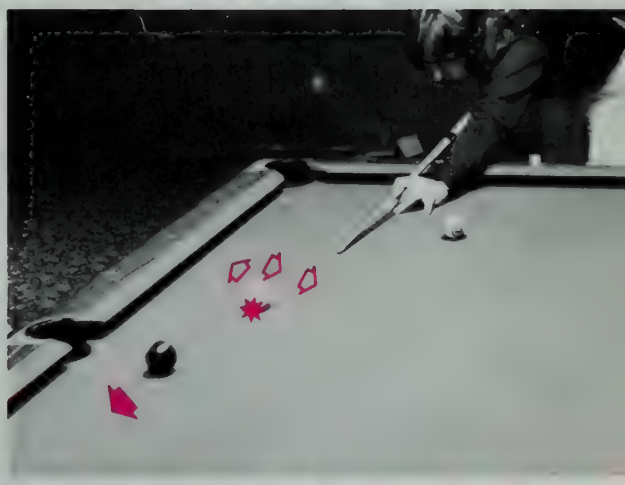














shut and after awhile he said that I had most of the money in the barracks and the other guys couldn't get by until payday. If I'd loan them enough to get by, we would forget the whole thing — which was OK with me. Then he reminded me that gambling with cards was prohibited. Wow, he'd only heard the gambling bit—not about hustling on the table. I guess he just assumed we were playing poker."

What's next for the ex-GI with long hair and mod clothes? "I plan to play for another 2 years and then open my own pool room back home in Altavista, VA."

Would his former company commander care to drop by for a friendly game of nine-ball?

Thornton Montgomery shows how it's done. After the break (upper left) each ball is made (left to right from top to bottom) from the one ball through the nine.

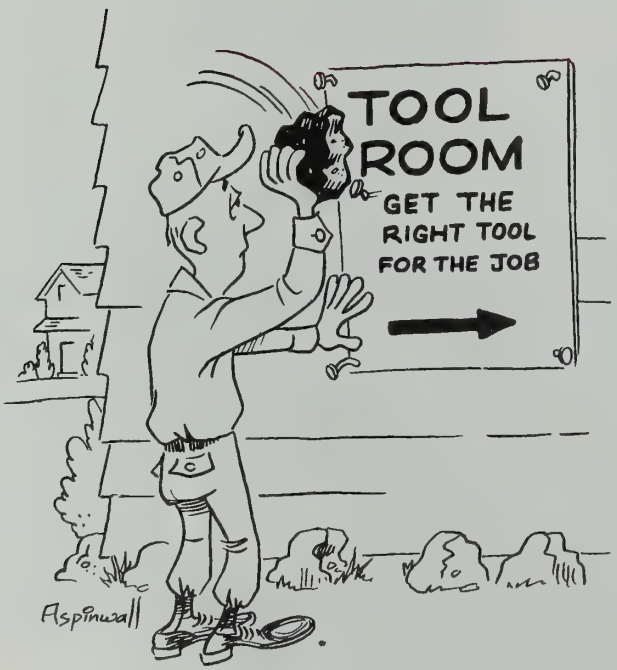
UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



"Finch sure looks forward to the mail, doesn't he?"



"I'm Ferguson. Fly me!"





"How about that . . . your age, waist size and GT score are all the same."





NEW STOVE

Ever had to eat cold "Cs" because moisture got to your heat tablet? That'll be history soon as a newly developed heat tablet gets to the field. Moisture doesn't bother the new dual-disc fuel and it's non-toxic so it may be packed with rations. And there's a grid gadget that goes with the heat tab. Placed on top of a B-1A ration can it keeps your Cs about an inch from the heat source so you don't burn your goodies in the bottom of the can you're heating. Now, if we could get a reconstituted waitress...

OFFICER HIKES

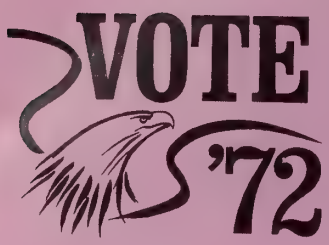
Important changes in the Army's policy governing secondary zone promotions of certain outstanding officers have been announced by DA. The new policy is designed to provide some officers with increased opportunity to advance to field grade rank and the top two grades of warrant officer. As a general rule the expanded secondary zone for consideration for promotion will include all officers who are 2 years junior in active commissioned service to the junior-ranking officer in the primary zone who has never received an accelerated promotion nor failed to be selected for promotion. During the transition period of about 5 years some adjustments to the general rule will be made in order to avoid excessive numbers of officers in one secondary zone. DA Msg DAPE-MPP-PSSR dated 202000Z September 72 has details.

CHAMPUS

CHAMPUS recently opened an information field office in Dallas, TX to service program sponsors, beneficiaries and providers of health care in Texas. Inquiries about the program may be addressed to: CHAMPUS, Suite 205, Bank of Dallas Building, 3635 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, TX 75219. The telephone is Area Code 214, 528-0372.

GOLF CHAMP

Army's SP4 Mark Hayes won the 1972 Interservice Golf Championship played at Fort Bragg, NC by defeating PVT John Sale on the second hole of sudden-death playoff. Both men were one under par at 287 after regular tournament play. Army also took the team championship. Hayes was selected to participate in the World Cup Golf Match being held this month in Buenos Aires, Argentina.



Watch out--you could blow your absentee ballot if you're not careful. When a ballot is received from a State the envelope containing the ballot should not be opened until you read the instructions printed on the outside of the envelope. It's important because some States require the envelope be opened in the presence of a commissioned officer, notary public or other authorized person. If there are no markings on the outside, the envelope may be opened as any other mail. Usually States provide full instructions in the envelope for persons voting by absentee ballot. Voting Officers will assist in following these instructions or help if no instructions are included. But Federal law and military regs prohibit the Voting Officer from attempting to influence your choice of a candidate. The actual marking of the ballot--the casting of your vote--must be done in secret which is required by law.

SCHOLARSHIPS

High school students have until December 31 to apply for 1,000 Army ROTC scholarships valid at more than 290 colleges and universities across the country beginning in Fall 1973. The scholarships pay for tuition, textbooks and laboratory fees for 4 years plus a $100 monthly subsistence allowance for up to 10 months during the academic year. Students may obtain information from their high school guidance counselors. Applications are available from Army ROTC-RP, Fort Monroe, VA 23351.

MAIL BOMBS

A letter bomb in the mail? Chances are slim but letters similar to the one which exploded in London in mid-September have been located in various countries including the U.S. The external container or envelopes have been white, red, or blue and measure 3 1/2 by 6 3/4 inches and from 1/8 to 5/16 inches thick. They weigh about 52 grams each and bear a postmark of September 18, 1972 from Amsterdam, Netherlands 105. The address has been handwritten in blue ink directly on the envelope or on a 1 3/4 by 3 1/4-inch white label with a red border. DO NOT handle envelopes resembling the above. Evacuate the immediate area and notify the nearest EOD team.

OBSOLETE MOSs

Some of the Army's older aircraft are going to the bone yard and the people who have been taking care of them will be looking for a job. MOSs scheduled for oblivion are 67B, 67C, 67M, 67P and 67T. Slated for retirement are the Bird Dog, Beaver, Otter, Sioux, Raven, Choctaw and Mojave. Maintenance personnel holding the above MOSs have two options open. For those who want to stay in the aircraft maintenance field, there's a limited number of quotas open for schooling to become repairmen in 67G, 67V2T, 67X and 67Y. Local personnel offices can help with requests for schooling. For those wishing to enter another career field, DA will soon publish reclassification guidance listing those fields by MOS which are open. Some men holding 67F, 67N and 67W MOSs are due for reclassification because of overstrength due to the Vietnam phasedown.


Angel Thompkins
Now appearing
in "Search"
Photo by
Herb Ball


VOTE

SOLDIERS

NOVEMBER 1972



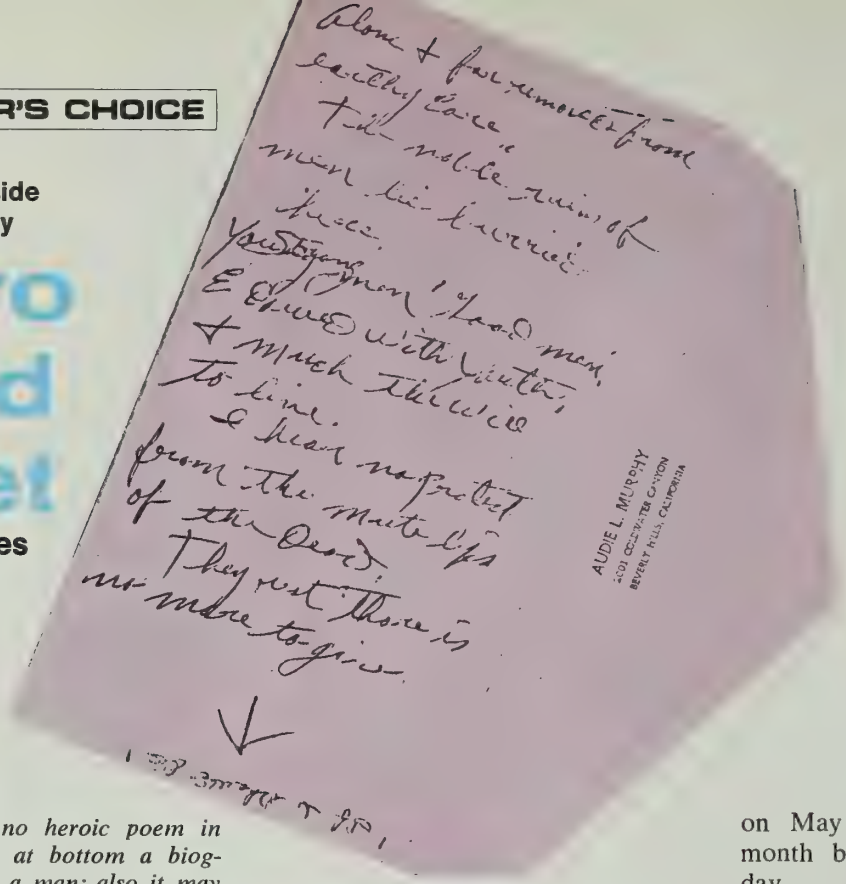
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EDITOR'S CHOICE

A little-known side of Audie Murphy

Hero -and Poet

"Freedom flies in your heart like an eagle . . ."



Alone and far removed
from earthly care
The noble ruins of men
lie buried here.
You were strong men,
good men
Endowed with youth and
much the will to live.
I hear no protest
from the mute lips
of the dead.
They rest; there is no more
to give.

FROM THE FILES OF DAVID C. MCCLURE, FRIEND OF AUDIE MURPHY.

"For there is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a biography, the life of a man; also it may be said, there is no life of a man, faithfully recorded, but is a heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed."—THOMAS CARLYLE, 1838

ONCE IN A GREAT while there are exceptional men—towering heroes whose valor stands superb and whose carefully considered words may show a poetic sensitivity to the poignant, rending demands of battle and sacrifice. Such a man was Audie Murphy, Medal of Honor hero of World War II.

Gallantry was not a one-time occurrence with Audie Murphy. Alone, he put an enemy tank out of action on the Anzio beachhead in January, 1944. On D-Day in southern France his one-man charge silenced a German strongpoint which had pinned down his platoon. He knocked out a German machine gun crew and rescued a reconnaissance patrol it had trapped. Only 3 days later, with his company stopped by a heavy concentration of hostile fire, he moved close to the enemy position and called in mortar rounds while covering himself with carbine fire. The German firebase fell.

Wounded by a sniper in October, 1944, he voluntarily returned to thick fighting in January, 1945. In 3 days action against strong German forces his company dwindled from 90 to 32 men, with Murphy the sole remaining officer.

On January 26 he ordered his men to fall back to a prepared rearward position and alone faced the onslaught of some 250 German infantrymen and six tanks. From the turret of a burning tank destroyer, engulfed by fire and smoke, he routed the German force in an hour-long battle.

As the enemy retreated Murphy seized the advantage and in spite of previous wounds reorganized his company and counterattacked. For these actions he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

The young man who enlisted on his 18th birthday in 1942 went from private to 1LT by battlefield promotions before the war ended. In so doing he earned every medal the Army awards for uncommon valor beyond the call of duty.

Victory in Europe officially came on May 8, 1945—more than a month before Audie's 21st birthday.



He won official and public acclaim for his heroism during the war and when peace returned he starred in motion pictures. But how widely is it known that the hero was also a poet?

"Alone and Far Removed," which he wrote in 1948, is one of two poems (". . . of the scores Audie wrote," says David C. McClure who helped Murphy write the autobiographical "To Hell and Back") preserved in his own handwriting. Scrawled on the back of an envelope, it expresses how sharply the hero felt the urgency of inspiration.

The Audie Murphy who repeatedly looked death in the teeth on the battlefield died a civilian in a plane crash on May 30, 1971. A portion of a poem he wrote 20 years after the one reproduced above shows his mature affirmation for the effect of his own struggle and that of others:

"Freedom flies in your heart like an eagle.
Let it soar with the winds high above.
Among spirits of soldiers now sleeping,
Guard it with care and with love."

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER 1972
VOLUME 27, NO. 11

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses: $12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVER: Presidents who also served in the Army rally in uniform in this composite roundup by Artist Anne Genders based on caricatures and cartoons from periodicals of their day. The November election evokes some seldom-told tales of "The Soldiers Who Were President" by Barney Halloran beginning on page 5.

BACK COVER: SP4 John Williams displays precision technique which won Olympic gold in archery. Photo by SSG Dave Hinkle.

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WHAT'S NEW

SAFETY GEAR



Humping 60 pounds of gear in the water can be a hassle and could be dangerous to the troops. An Army-developed flotation device minimizes the danger and reduces the hassle. The device, worn above the pistol belt, can be used with the rucksack, combat gear or parachute harness. It's built so that an injured or unconscious man's head would be supported out of the water. The device may be inflated by manually pulling a knob on a C02 canister or orally. It weighs two pounds.

GOOD DUTY

The Army is looking for personnel for assignments to the Army Reserve, Army National Guard and ROTC Instructor Groups. MOSs needed are in the Combat Arms career fields for instructors and advisors and 71H40 (E-6, E-7); 76Y40 (E-5, E-6 and E-7); 71L40 (E-6, E-7); 71H20 (E-4, E-5); 71C20 (E-4); 71B30 (E-4, E-5); and 71L20 (E-4, E-5). Vacancies exist in all Army areas for staff sergeant and specialist five. But you have to request the assignment. Check with your unit personnel officer for assistance.

WARRANT HIKES

Eligible W-2s and W-3s will get a chance to step up one grade when a selection board convenes late this month. W-3s with dates of rank of August 31, 1968 or earlier will be in the primary zone of consideration. The secondary zone will be W-3s with dates of rank of September 1, 1968 through January 23, 1970. The primary zone of consideration for WO2s will be those with dates of rank of June 30, 1968 or earlier. The secondary zone will be those with dates of rank of July 1, 1968 through June 30, 1970.

TRANSFERS

DA is still looking for majors and senior captains who wish to branch transfer to Adjutant General, Finance, Intelligence, Quartermaster and Signal. Officers (other than Regular Army) may apply for transfer to one or more of these branches directly to the chief of the present career branch at DA. The liberalized policy is a one-time exception to governing regs. This program and exception to normal procedures is scheduled to end December 31. More details are in DA Msg DAPO-OPD-PA dated 131646Z Oct 72.

VA BOOST

There're boosts now in effect for qualified vets going to school full time. Single student VA allowance is now $220...married vet $261...married with one child $298 and $18 for each additional child. Part time study draws scaled allowances. Check with your VA office for more details.

RETIREE PLAN

Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) has been enacted by Congress replacing the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan. Survivor annuity under the new program will be up to 55% of retired pay, the same as Civil Service annuity. Servicemen may enter the program as soon as they retire. Those already retired must apply for SBP within 1 year of the program's enactment (Sept. 21, 1972). Survivor annuities will continue to be paid under the old program as long as there are eligible survivors. Details are in DA Msg DAAG-ASO-PE dated 220029Z September 72 and 181609Z August 72.

FEWER MOVES

DA is taking steps to reduce personnel turbulence. Some of the policies to cut the number of PCS moves and stabilize personnel: • Tours for recruiters will be stabilized for 36 months; drill sergeants for 24 months; company commanders for 12 months; battalion and brigade commanders for 18 months; command sergeants major, sergeants major and first sergeants for 18 months. • Eligible reenlistees for long tour areas will be guaranteed 12 months service in long tour areas; enlisted personnel who want a "unit of choice" in USAREUR will be guaranteed 16 months. • Persons returning to CONUS from an overseas assignment must serve 1 year before being eligible for reassignment overseas. Reassignments within CONUS require 2 years at present assignment. • Reassignments are not authorized solely because a stabilized tour has been completed. And personnel in stabilized positions cannot volunteer for overseas service unless five/sixths of their stabilized tour is completed. • Personnel serving overseas can extend up to a maximum of 5 years. You must have sufficient service remaining to complete a full tour to be eligible for transportation of dependents overseas. Volunteers for overseas assignments must have enough time remaining in service to qualify for a full tour. • Personnel must have completed 16 months in their present assignment or 12 months after arrival of command sponsored dependents, whichever is longer, to qualify for voluntary assignment to Vietnam or Korea.

PCS CHANGE

If you're E-5 or above and get orders to report to an overseas replacement station, better check with your personnel people. A DA message says you should go directly to a transportation facility. And if you're E-1 through E-4 going to Hawaii, Okinawa or Japan the same applies (effective November 1, 1972). If you're an E-1 through E-4 unaccompanied male going to Vietnam, Korea, Thailand or Germany you must report to a replacement station which should be indicated in your orders.

RAIN CHECK

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service has begun a rain-check program for patrons who wish to buy items on special sale and find the item temporarily sold out. Patrons will be given rain-checks stating the sold-out item must be purchased when restocked on or before a specified expiration date to take advantage of the special price.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Back The DAC

I fully realize the purpose of your magazine is to present articles of interest to soldiers, which is only as it should be. However as a thirteen-year Army veteran and approximately the same number of years as a DA civilian, I would like to make the following suggestion:

Publish some article to impress the average soldier that the majority (probably) of civilians he may deal with at his installation are veterans and have been in his spot before or in a much worse spot. . . . I get the distinct feeling that the average soldier feels that the DAC is a draft dodger. . . . I think active military personnel should know that we recognize their problems and we try to help.

Albert S. Jones, Jr.
414 Woodcrest Drive
Aberdeen, MD

SOLDIERS is aware of and respects its DAC audience. Your story idea rang a few bells with the editorial staff and hopefully a future issue will give more treatment to the DAC workforce.

Cartoons In Bad Taste

Reference cartoons from the April, July and August issues of SOLDIERS (cartoons depict cooks adding lumps to gravy, characterize a cook as a polluter and show a cookbook being cooked). . . . They are an insult to the more than 30,000 Army Food Service personnel and the many others who have been working hard to improve the Army Food Service system. . . . Because cartoons have a significant editorial impact, more judgment should be used in selection. At no time should the official Army magazine detract from an Army career field—especially a field in which daily improvements are being made.

MAJ M. G. Ulveling
Subsistence/Food Service
Project Officer
Office of Doctrine Development,
Literature and Plans
U.S. Army Quartermaster School
Fort Lee, VA

Cartoon appreciation is a matter of taste. The tradition of ribbing Army cooks has provided many a soldier with chuckles through the years. SOLDIERS has no intent to ridicule the Army Food Service System. See "Eat On" and "Fries On the Side," (September '72). Army food is getting better by the day.

Finger Lickin'

Thank you for bringing back memories of civilian life. That picture of SSG Felix Blinn (July 72) made me homesick for my job back at Minnie Pearl's. I would like to know his secret recipe for that taste tempting food. That expression on his face is toooooo much. I imagine he would really get his "cookies" off if he saw an ostrich out there in the bush.

William Nanny
Co B, 106th Sig Spt Gp
APO NY

Head to Head

It is apparent by the responses to Major Fletcher's article on "Headcount" (June '72) that CPT Nicolayev and MSG Grinder (August '72) do not understand institutional racism in the Armed Services. Only in recent years have the Army and other Services considered the worth of its minority group members. . . . It is a hard fact that blacks and other minorities live and die for the Armed Forces and deserve to be represented in every facet of military life. . . . Actually, Equal Opportunity is a command function. If more commanders were sensitive in this area we wouldn't need black Equal Opportunity officers. CPT Nicolayev and MSG Grinder—here is your chance to get involved.

MAJ Darryl I. Randolph
Race Relations Officer
Fort Jackson, SC

Wounded Knee

I have read "Bury My Heart At Wounded Knee" and other contemporary publications in addition to scholarly texts on the subject of U.S. Government-Indian relationships, treaties and hostilities. I tend to agree with SP5 Strait's position on the moral validity of battle streamers (August '72). The U.S. Army, unfortunately, was involved officially, unofficially and by mistake in programs and massacres against American aborigines, i.e. the "Indians". . . . The heroic actions of the individual trooper obviously cannot be disputed. But how would we look at Bundeswehr streamers proclaiming Stalingrad, Dachau, Belgium or the Battle of Britain or perhaps Japanese Defense Forces flags praising Bataan, Corregidor, Singapore or Shanghai. . . . There must have been a great deal of individual courage, endurance, patience and determination. But might does not make right. When we are wrong we should admit it; when we have done wrong we should attempt to correct the situation. . . .

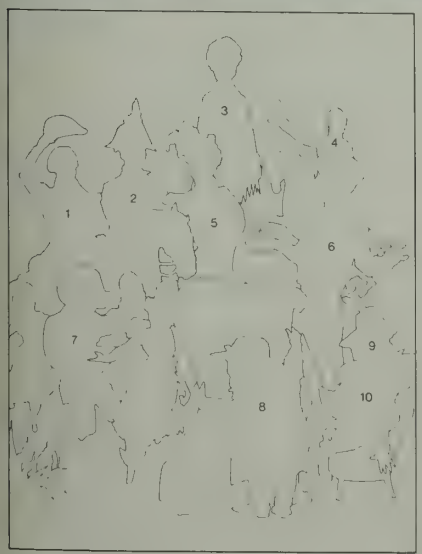
SP4 Robert A. E. Adams
HHC, 1st Bn, IB
USAIMA
Fort Bragg, NC



Big as history made them, they were all still mortal men

Seldom Told Tales of THE SOLDIERS WHO WERE PRESIDENT

Barney Halloran



MOST OF THESE MEN WERE CITIZEN-SOLDIERS WE'VE PUT BACK IN UNIFORM. IN CASE YOU CAN'T TELL, HERE ARE 1, GEORGE WASHINGTON; 2, JAMES MONROE; 3, ABRAHAM LINCOLN; 4, ANDREW JACKSON; 5, FRANKLIN PIERCE; 6, DWIGHT EISENHOWER; 7, THEODORE ROOSEVELT; 8, U.S. GRANT; 9, WILLIAM MCKINLEY; AND 10, BENJAMIN HARRISON

IF YOU'RE GOING to serve in the Army you might follow George Washington's example and start out as a major. At 23 Washington was commissioned in the Virginia militia and after a year's time was promoted to lieutenant colonel by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia.

The new LTC set off at once under orders to clear the French from the Ohio Valley but ran into misfortune almost immediately. Learning the wily French had captured Fort Duquesne, Washington's men fell on another band of Frenchmen, killed their chief and captured the rest. Shortly thereafter George blundered. He abandoned Fort Necessity and was forced to surrender.

On July 3, 1754 George signed the surrender statement. It was written in French, a language Washington couldn't understand, and in signing he admitted assassinating a ranking member of the royal French family. Some historians even suggest this confession helped kick off the Seven Years War. So in 1754 after less than two years service Washington resigned his commission.

Back in uniform in 1755, Washington was aide-de-camp to the ill-fated British General Edward Braddock. Braddock's force of 1,300 men was dispatched to the Pennsylvania woods to defeat the French and Indians but was soon surrounded and chopped to pieces. Sixty-three of Braddock's 86 officers were killed or wounded. Braddock died and the skirmish turned into a rout. During that action Washing-

President	Active Duty	Highest Rank
George Washington (1)	1752-1754 1755-1758 1775-1783	General
James Monroe (5)	1776-1779	Major
Andrew Jackson (7)	1802-1812 1814-1821	Major General
William H. Harrison (9)	1791-1798 1811 1812-1814	Major General
Zachary Taylor (12)	1803 1808-1849	Major General
Franklin Pierce (14)	1847-1848	Brigadier General
Abraham Lincoln (16)	1832	Captain
U.S. Grant (18)	1843-1854 1861-1864	General in Chief of the Armies
Rutherford B. Hayes (19)	1861-1865	Major General
James Garfield (20)	1861-1863	Major General
Benjamin Harrison (23)	1862-1865	Brevet Brigadier General
William McKinley (25)	1861-1865	Major
Theodore Roosevelt (26)	1898	Lieutenant Colonel
Harry S Truman (33)	1918-1919	Captain
Dwight D. Eisenhower (34)	1915-1951	General of the Army
AND THE NAVY		
John F. Kennedy (35)	1941-1945	Lieutenant
Lyndon B. Johnson (36)	1941-1942	Commander
Richard M. Nixon (37)	1942-1945	Lieutenant Commander

(Sequence in presidential succession)

ton had two horses shot from under him while skillfully organizing the retreat. He resigned his commission again in '58.

Between the time the young Virginia gentleman hung up his sword and strapped it on again in 1775, he concentrated on getting rich. Marrying Martha Custis, a young widow with lots of property (17,000 acres and 300 slaves), he went into politics, commerce and management with a passion. His wife's estate, Belvoir, was renamed Mount Vernon and George prospered. But not all was peaches and cream.

Although Washington's lovely wife was only a year older than he and a good-natured sort, he persisted in writing love letters to Sally Fairfax who lived on a nearby plantation with her husband. Sally was even richer than Martha. And although historians agree that the love affair was never consumated, Washington kept it up until old age. Sally stayed married.

Some historians say Washington's death in 1799 resulted from an infection brought on by an attack of anger at hearing the news of the success of another ex-soldier, James Monroe.

Monroe's military career was fast and furious. Commissioned a lieutenant in the 3d Virginia Regiment, he was ordered to New York in 1776 but arrived too late for the fighting. He made up for it in the famous Christmas Eve attack on the Hessian stronghold at Trenton. His troops captured the arsenal on Christmas day but Monroe was seriously wounded. To show his gratitude, Washington promoted the 18-year-old to captain. Monroe recovered, was promoted to major and sent to rejoin the fight in Virginia, but by then the war had moved further south and there weren't any troops left to command. With the end of the war, Monroe plunged into politics and soon earned a reputation as a champion of frontier expansion.

In 1794 he was appointed ambassador to France but after a squabble with President Washington he became "a disgraced minister, recalled in displeasure for misconduct."

It was four years later, after a long walk in the December snow, that Washington learned Monroe had been elected governor of Virginia. He was so angry he refused to get out of his wet clothes. A cold, infection and death followed.

Everyone has heard of the Monroe Doctrine, but few persons realize its essence is

contained in one long sentence written by John Quincy Adams. It reads: "The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

Andrew Jackson, our seventh President, began his military career in 1780 as a mounted orderly in the Tennessee Militia. He was 13. Captured a short time later, he was slashed through the arm by an angry British officer for refusing to wipe the Redcoat's boots. With his arm still bleeding he made a 40-mile march to prison, arriving half delirious.

Jackson and Rachel Robards were married in 1791—except Mrs. Robards was neither widowed nor legally divorced. They were married again in 1794 but the original transgression wouldn't be forgotten.

Hot-tempered, Jackson was not beyond leaping up with a roar and beating the stuffing out of anyone who insulted him or his wife. It happened frequently enough to give him a great deal of exercise.

The origins of Jackson's nickname—Old Hickory—aren't certain but his lifelong indestructability had something to do with it. In one of Jackson's pistol duels he was

PUCK



PUCK



Things never quite fit for Benjamin Harrison. He won his first Presidential race on Grandpa Harrison's name, reputation and slogan—but barely. His opponent, Grover Cleveland, collected 90,000 more popular votes than Ben, but lost. Here he's listening to a raven doom his re-election hopes with "Nevermore, nevermore." Teddy Roosevelt was lured into the Vice-Presidential slot in 1900. He wasn't very happy at the prospect. In the Puck cartoon below Rutherford B. Hayes plays Cinderella, left in the kitchen while the politicians have a ball.

PUCK



The Democratic donkey was first used in this anti-Jackson cartoon but has been a symbol of the party ever since. That's Martin Van Buren behind Andy. The other gentleman is Henry Clay. The issue was the U.S. Bank and Andy won.



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

struck in the chest with a .70-caliber bullet but refused to budge. Instead he took careful aim and calmly dispatched his opponent to another world.

During the War of 1812 Jackson served as a volunteer major general. The war cost him no wounds but arguments did. On one occasion Jackson decided to quiet some hecklers with his bullwhip. He was shot twice through the shoulder. The doctors wanted to chop off his arm but Andy would have none of that. He kept his arm.

By 1814 Jackson had formed his own division and marched off to fight the Indians allied with the British. When in 1815 shiploads of British regulars arrived off the Louisiana coast fresh from victories over Napoleon's armies, Jackson marched to defend New Orleans.

After a brilliant attack on the Redcoats, Jackson withdrew and prepared for the counterattack he knew would come. Artillery in place, he waited with his force of regulars, some free Negroes, angry Creoles, Jean Lafitte's pirate crew and a band of Choctaw Indians. The British lost more than 2,000 men, the Americans no more than two score.

Although the war was over before Jackson won his battle at New Orleans, his private wars never ceased. One of his least remembered battles was waged to make an honest woman of Mrs. Peggy Timberlake, one of Washington's brightest socialites.

The lady was a man slayer. Before she was 16 she had caused a suicide and a duel and had ruined a few reputations. She was a luscious dark-haired flirt. Rumors had it that Peggy caused her husband's death because of her obvious love affair with Senator John Eaton. So Jackson ordered them to be married and they were.

William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, didn't consider himself much of an Indian fighter although his reputation as an Indian-fightin' general and the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" got him elected as our ninth President.

Fact is, Harrison hadn't exactly defeated Tecumseh at Tippecanoe back in 1811. Actually, the Indians attacked first and during severe fighting killed nearly 200 Americans. But seeing they would soon be outnumbered, they retreated and joined the British for the war that would soon follow.

After winning the Battle of Detroit, Harrison chased the British deeper into Canada and killed the Indian Chief Tecumseh there.

Harrison enlisted in the United States infantry as a private when he was 18 years old. He was made a lieutenant in 1795 and resigned in 1798 as a captain. He was commissioned a brigadier general during the War of 1812.

President Harrison died only a month after taking office. His Vice-President, John Tyler, had been a captain in a Virginia company during the War of 1812. Tyler was the first Vice-President to become President and the youngest—at 51. Yet, because it had never happened before, Congress didn't take kindly to the new chief executive. Within months Tyler's vetoes made him most unpopular. He could be no other way. His behavior in office was guided by honesty and strict interpretation of the Constitution.

While President, Tyler courted Miss Julia Gardner, a lass 30 years his junior. In June 1844, seven months before leaving office, Tyler married Julia. He was 54, she was 24. They later had seven little Tylers.

"Old Rough and Ready" Zac Taylor spent more time in uniform than any of our Presidents. After volunteer service in 1803, Taylor was commissioned a first lieutenant and remained on active duty for 40 years. He fought the British, the Indians and the Mexicans.



Long Abe Lincoln was seldom made fun of in cartoons but artists couldn't resist getting a little extra mileage out of Abe's 6 foot 4 inch frame.

At Buena Vista, during the Mexican War, Santa Anna's army outnumbered Taylor's army but the crusty old soldier fought on. He lost 700 men yet forced the Mexicans to retreat. It was Taylor's greatest success in a series of victories won against superior odds and all but guaranteed him nomination and election as President.

He was inaugurated in 1849 and spent his one year in office strongly opposing threats of southern rebellion and the Compromise of 1850.

Strangely, one of Taylor's bravest officers at Buena Vista was a West Point graduate named Jefferson Davis. In fact, Davis saved Taylor's life during the battle and later married one of his daughters. Davis would later become another military President—the only one of his kind.

Franklin Pierce, our 14th President, served in the Mexican War as a brigadier general. Often forgotten, like Pierce himself, was his part in the assault on Mexico City.

Pierce wasn't a good horseman and his horse wasn't used to the sounds of shot and shell. During the battle his horse bucked, driving the saddle pommel into his groin and he fainted. The unconscious, unseated general gained a coward's reputation and the horse broke its leg.

Abe Lincoln's life history is legend. As a soldier in the volunteers, the 6'4" Abe served as a scout during the Black Hawk War but he never saw combat. After the war Abe and a hard-drinking buddy tried to make a go of it in the grocery business but failed.

Parts of Lincoln's personal life also touched on failure. In 1833 he met and fell in love with Ann Rutledge. She died of typhoid not long before they were to be married. Seven years later Lincoln fell in love again, this time with Mary Todd. They were supposed to be married in January 1841 but at the last moment Mary refused to go through with it and Lincoln suffered a mental breakdown.

After he regained his health, Abe and Mary were married in 1842 but the marriage was stormy. They quarreled loudly, often and bitterly. In 1862 their son Willie died. Mary fell mad with grief and was often threatened with having "to be committed." The war and Abe's death made things worse. In 1875 Mary Lincoln was adjudged insane.

Ulysses S. Grant had a problem about his name. He was christened Hiram Ulysses Grant but because he hated being called Hug he changed his name to Ulysses Hiram Grant.

When he arrived at the U.S. Military Academy in 1839, Grant found his Congressman had registered him as Ulysses Simpson Grant. It wasn't long before upperclassmen started calling him "Uncle Sam" instead of his boyhood nickname "Useless." Grant's adult nickname, therefore, remained Sam.

Grant may have been West Point's all-time slovenly cadet but he rode well and finally decided that being a Point man was worth the effort—"if a man graduates here, he is safe for life."

Upon graduation Grant married a lovely girl, Julia Dent, a colonel's daughter. He seemed set but orders following the Mexican War sent him to the wilds of Fort Vancouver in Oregon and his wife couldn't go with him.

It was on a mission to Fort Humboldt, California Territory, that the bottle got the best of Sam Grant. He chose to resign rather than stand trial and embarrass his wife. His offense—"drunk in public." Grant didn't have to drink much to get drunk. But a little turned out to be too much that time.

After 8 years of trying to make a go of farming, Grant was recommissioned a colonel in 1861 and made brigadier the same year. He won the field at Shiloh in '62 as a major general, then took Memphis and Vicksburg. Wearing three stars, Grant took charge of all the Union Armies and in 1865 offered terms of surrender to General Robert E. Lee. He did everything in his power to spare Lee and his soldiers unnecessary humiliation.

Grant was elected President in 1868 and after two terms tried farming again but failed. His last days were spent writing his memoirs against a deadline imposed by cancer. He finished in time and the money from the sales of his book supported Julia after his death.

Rutherford B. Hayes followed Grant to the White House. His military service during the Civil War had been with the 23d





TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The McKinley era was the age of imperialism even though he promised "no wars of conquest" and "no jingo nonsense under my administration." Hawaii was annexed, the Spanish-American War was fought and the Boxer Rebellion was put down during the five McKinley years. The gentleman at right is young Andy Jackson whose private wars are remembered as well as his public ones. Jackson was one of our most colorful Presidents.

Ohio Volunteers, first as a major and then as a brigadier general. No slouch, Hayes won the respect of his men for valor. Why not? He had planned it that way.

At 19 Hayes had promised himself in his diary "henceforth to use what means I have to acquire a character distinguished for energy, firmness, and perseverance."

During the war, Hayes was wounded five times. When it was suggested that he take time off from the war to campaign for Congress, he replied: "The man who would leave the battlefield to stump a state for Congress while his Country is in danger, ought to be scalped."

Hayes was, in the strictest sense, old fashioned but he was an able and capable President.

James Garfield's rise to the Presidency in 1877 wasn't based on his achievements as a soldier, although he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Ohio Volunteers and rose to major general. Garfield was half evangelist and he debated his way into the White House.

Although his death is usually attributed to Charles Guiteau, the assassin who shot him in the back with a pistol, the real killers were his doctors.

The bullet that lodged in Garfield's back was soon encased in a protective cyst but his doctors weren't willing to leave well enough alone. They continued to pick and probe with unsterilized instruments for two months. Infection spread. Garfield weakened and died two and a half months later.

With Garfield's death, Vice-President Chester A. Arthur became the 21st President. He too had a military career, of sorts, but very often it's forgotten. In return for political favors, the Governor of New York made Arthur a member of a ceremonial military staff. When war broke out between the states, Arthur became Quartermaster General of New York. He retired from that post in 1863.

Always the dignified gentleman, Arthur refused to move into the White House until it had been refurnished. He was shocked at the hodge-podge of "cast-aways and old junk." So 24 wagon loads of furniture were removed, new pieces purchased, and the White House became a late-Victorian showcase.

Considering what a hollow victory Tippecanoe was, more campaign mileage came of that third-rate battle than you can shake a paddle at. For instance, Benjamin Harrison had a fine war record. He fought at Nashville as a colonel in the 70th Indiana Volunteers, was commanded by General Joe Hooker and later became a brevet brigadier. But he preferred to run on his grandfather's military record—made 81 years before at Tippecanoe. It worked for William Henry and once for Benjamin. But running a second time on the same slogan, Ben Harrison lost his bid for re-election as our 23d President.

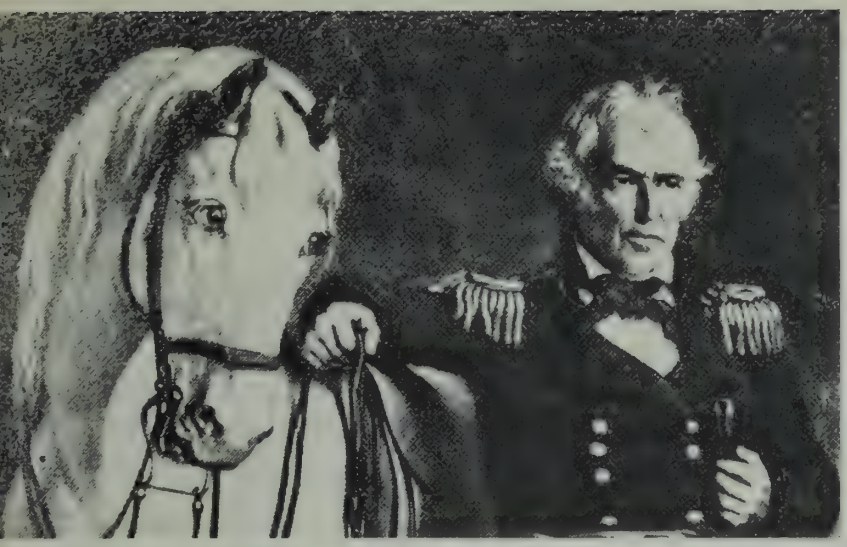
William McKinley was the last Civil War veteran to serve as President. His commanding officer had been Rutherford B. Hayes who thought enough of young McKinley to introduce him to politics.

Elected President in 1896, McKinley proved himself a conservative: "good work, good wages and good money," but not to be messed with. When the *Maine* was sunk, McKinley asked Congress for a declaration of war and got it. He also demanded and got the Philippines; he annexed Hawaii, partitioned Samoa and reopened China.

His personal life was marked by sadness beginning early in his marriage. Ida, his wife, never overcame her mother's death and when her own year-old daughter died she lapsed into melancholia. Her depressed condition was made worse by epilepsy.

A year after the Boxer Rebellion was put down in China, McKinley was shot. He died 8 days later.

Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt then became President. Best known for his exploits during the Spanish American War as Colonel of the Rough Riders—the boys who charged up San Juan hill under terrible fire on foot—the robust President hated being called Teddy.



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Zac Taylor is one of the few Presidents who was a career soldier. He served in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Creek War, the Black Hawk War and scattered Indian actions across the frontier. Below: Sam Grant was penniless more than once; it was especially bad after the Presidency. Pride kept him from accepting handouts but Congress finally restored his former pay and rank. There were no pensions for ex-Presidents in those days.

TR's fighting motto, "speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far," was a West African proverb. The rest of Roosevelt was all-American. He rose at 6 each morning to do push-ups and boxed nearly every day. He enjoyed the outdoors, having hunted since he was a boy. However, one of the few times he didn't shoot became a legend.

One day TR absolutely refused to shoot a small bear. The story spread, there were endless cartoons, children's books featured the story and the "teddy bear" became an American institution.

For a President, TR did a lot of daring things. He was the first to fly, the first to have a black man to dinner in the White House and the first and only President to have his Secretary of War bounced on the White House floor by a ju-jitsu instructor.

It was a long time before another ex-soldier made it to the White House. Harry S Truman became our 33d President in 1945.

Harry S—just the initial, there was no middle name—Truman started wearing glasses when he was just a tyke. The specs kept him from sports while he was a kid but didn't keep him from serving as an artillery officer in World War I.

Remembered most for his early morning walks, playing the piano for anyone who would listen and his straight talk, Truman was a tough President. When told in 1944 that FDR wanted him for a running mate, Harry said, "Tell him to go to hell."

"Give-'em-Hell Harry" was responsible for the end of the war in the Pacific. He offered to share the secret of the atom with the world—only to be shouted down by the



CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DAVIS—THE OTHER PRESIDENT

Jefferson Davis accepted the Presidency of the Confederacy with reluctance. He wasn't the States' first choice and would have preferred a command in the field.

Davis began his military career after being graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1828. He served in the Black Hawk and Mexican Wars but left the Army to become a plantation owner and politician.

His marriage to Zac Taylor's daughter ended after less than a year when she died. Ten years later the stern, elegant and imperious Davis married into Dixie aristocracy.

His wife, Varina, stood by him through the war and waited at Fortress Monroe for two years until his release from prison. Davis had been charged with treason but never tried. He later returned to business and died in 1889 at 82.

Russians. But he outfoxed the Red bears by overcoming the Berlin blockade with the Berlin airlift and was responsible for getting former Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall's famous European recovery program—the Marshall Plan—into action.

Harry knew where he stood. He fought the "do nothing 80th Congress" on his own terms. He tried to stop "mad-dog McCarthyism" by vetoing the McCarran Act, but Congress passed the law over his veto only to have the Supreme Court finally strike down its worst passages.

Probably most remembered is Truman's recall of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as Commander in Chief Far East in 1951 at the height of the Korean War.

Summing up his two terms as President, Truman said, "I did my damnedest and that's all there is to it."

Dwight David Eisenhower's rise to the Presidency is usually looked on as something quite normal: hero general to President. But his rise to Supreme Commander in Europe certainly wasn't. Ike was selected to head allied forces in Europe over 366 senior officers at the insistence of General Marshall.

Ike's class at West Point has been called the class the stars fell on. It was 1915. More generals—more five-star generals—came from that class than any other. But while a cadet, one of Ike's biggest interests was football. He was the first man on the practice field and the last one off.

Cadet Eisenhower played in the first Army-Notre Dame game in 1913. The game was supposed to have been played against Yale but they cancelled out and the best Army could do was line up "these farmers from Indiana." The captain of the Irish team was Knute Rockne.

Ike's football career ended when he tackled the all-time great Carlisle Indian, Jim Thorpe. (A knee that gave Ike trouble from the time he was a teenager finally gave in.) But Ike was more than a likeable halfback; one of his instructors at the Point pegged him "born to lead."

On active duty Ike proved to be a good organizer and a team player both on his own and while serving on MacArthur's and Marshall's staffs before and during early World War II. He was often compared to Marshall and Marshall trusted him. That's why when Senator Joe McCarthy attacked General Marshall in 1952 as a Communist pawn "invariably serving the world policy of the Kremlin" some old soldiers were shocked that President Eisenhower said nothing in his defense although most realized that, as President, he was wise to stay out of McCarthy's squabbling. A year later Marshall won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Ike promised American voters he would end the Korean War—by going to Korea if necessary. He was convinced if he didn't stop the war it would become World War III. He was elected on an end-the-war platform but the war came to a close before he could do anything about it.

The world situation was scary: the French were asking for help in Indo-China, Castro seized Cuba, the Suez crisis erupted, American ground forces landed in Lebanon, Quemoy and Matsu were under fire from mainland China, Sputnik went up and the Hungarian revolt shook the world.

At home McCarthy attacked the United States Army as a Communist tool and the tide turned. He was finally censured by Congress.

While Secretary of State John Foster Dulles waged a hard-line battle against Communism, Ike waged peace. His last attempt at a summit meeting with Premier Khrushchev of the U.S.S.R. in May 1960 collapsed. Francis Gary Powers' U-2 had been shot down while on a spying mission over Russia.

In his Farewell Address Eisenhower warned: ". . . America's leadership and prestige depends, not merely upon our unmatched material progress, riches and military strength, but on how we use our power in the interests of world peace and human betterment."

The loudly cheering Corps of Cadets has proven over the years that the spirit of the "12th Man" is anything but quiet.

Cheers from the Twelfth Man

CPT Charles G. Cavanaugh, Jr.



TWELVE MEN START EACH football game for Army. Eleven are on the field while the twelfth roars, growls, cheers and boos from the stand. The Corps of Cadets is the twelfth man. They live each game.

"I can't tell you exactly what we're going to do to Navy this year but it will psyche them out and that's what we want," said First Classman Robert Sansone, leader of the "Rabble Rousers," the West Point cheerleading organization. "The Army-Navy game is our big weekend of the year and to a man we let the team know we're behind them—win or lose."

So far Army has won more than they've lost: Army —35; Navy—31 and 6 tie games.

The rivalry between the academies is a national tradition. Soldiers and sailors the world over are quick to take sides when the Black Knights and the Middies meet head on. It will happen December 2d when Philadelphia again hosts the showdown battle.

To the cadets and midshipmen the weekend is a personal thing. It's a time to let off steam, time to party a little and hobnob with old grads. It's time for girl friends and parents. It's the biggest weekend of the year.

For more than 30 years the cadets have called the

Ben Franklin Hotel their home when the game is played in Philly. The hotel staff makes them feel that way. They welcome the cadets and root for Army. Old timers on the staff can tell some rousing war stories about the big weekend.

Al DiMarco has been with the Ben for 18 years, most recently as front office manager. He books the cadets and their guests into the hotel. Some of the cadets crack him up.

"I guess the funniest thing I see every year is the changing of reservations. A cadet will reserve a room for his girl in early October but by game time her name has changed four or five times. I don't know what happens to some of these guys but it must be rougher on them than it is on us." One wonders . . . With 1,250 rooms, the Ben is the largest hotel in Pennsylvania. On Army-Navy weekend about 1,000 rooms are occupied by cadets and guests. It could be a logistical nightmare if a less professional staff manned the reservation desk.

DiMarco remembers, "Last year this cadet came up to the desk and asked for his reservation and his date's. Our desk man said 'Certainly Mister Grey . . . and how is Miss Black tonight?' The cadet turned white. When he left the desk he was still explaining to Miss Brown it must've been a mistake by the hotel, that he never intended to take any Miss Black . . . I don't think the girl bought it.

"Every year an amazing number of young ladies named Miss Ben Franklin need accommodations. We require a name and I guess the cadet figures that one is as good as the next until he confirms his actual date."

DiMarco adds, "They're the most honest customers we ever get. If one of them doesn't have reservations and doubles up with a classmate you can bet he'll tell us about it in the morning and pay extra. This doesn't happen often in this business . . . and the staff appreciates their honesty."

"They're not real big tippers but we don't expect them to be," says Nick Barone, a bell captain with 30 plus years on the Ben staff. "What we bellmen like is the fact that everyone of them does tip and that they're courteous . . . Believe me, some people aren't."

If being organized is a way of life at the academy it's even more so in Philadelphia. "They come with every minute planned. I've never seen a cadet wandering around with nothing to do. This is the big one and they don't waste a minute," said Barone.

Al DiMarco, who looks like Peter Falk and talks south Philly with the best of them, adds: "The cadets seem to have amazing powers of concentration. I saw this guy kissing his girl out on the fire escape. I said 'Excuse me, I didn't mean to disturb you.' He never heard me. An hour later when I returned they hadn't moved . . . He didn't hear me that time either; as a matter of fact, neither did she."

Harry E. Gilbert, Jr. manages the Ben. It's a big job. He's a cadet fan from the word go. "If I had to pick the one thing that I like best about the cadets it would have to be their spirit. I'm not being corny when I say that you can feel it in the hotel the whole weekend." The rest of the staff echoed his comment.

"About the two biggest headaches we have are ice and elevators. Both are in big demand when the cadets are in town."

Hemingway may have written about the movable feast but the cadets live it with parties moving from



In 1891 the Black Knights dressed austerely but the rousing spirit they generated still prevails, right.

room to room and floor to floor. Seven or eight hundred thirsty cadets can go through a lot of ice. "We've never had much damage to the hotel, though," Gilbert said. "The cadets come to party and that's what we and they want but they never tear the place apart."

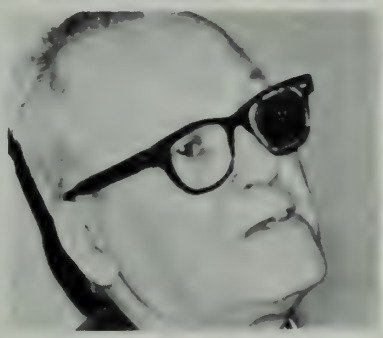
"Sure they have a drink if they're old enough but you never see them wandering around drunk . . . they're just not that type," said Sid Entis, another bell captain and 31-year veteran at the Ben. "I remember a cadet being . . . well . . . exuberant, leading a particularly loud cheer in the main ballroom where the dance is held on Saturday night. I guess he was a little too loud because a major tapped him on the shoulder . . . That's all it took . . . I was amazed.

"Our biggest problem is handling the arrival of the cadets all at the same time. It's murder to get them to their rooms but we do it every year . . . and another thing—that big overcoat they bring weighs more than their luggage."

Joe Lynch is another bellman. Although he's worked at the hotel for 15 years he still gets excited thinking about the Army-Navy weekend. "You can't believe how the tension builds around here. By Saturday morning this hotel is buzzing. By Saturday night it's roaring. By Sunday afternoon it's like a tomb . . . It's something to see."

Hotels as big as the Ben have professional security forces. Rugged Joe Hentz heads up the one here. He's been with the hotel for 15 years; he's seen plenty of cadets come and go and he thinks they're great. "They never give us any trouble . . . Sure they raise a little hell but that's what the game and everything is all about. Occasionally some local guys will crash a cadet party but we hustle them out quick . . . The cadets







They also serve: Counterclockwise, Bellman Joe Lynch enjoys watching tension build each year; Bellman Francis McAnany has worked 38 Army-Navy games; Bell Captain Alfred Peters operates from his command post in the main lobby of the Ben Franklin, traditional Army headquarters for the big weekend, below.





are tops in my book."

What's it like to clean up after 800 keyed-up young men? Mrs. Deans, the housekeeper, says that "like all young men they're a little sloppy but on the whole they're better than the average."

Mrs. Catherine Bratten has worked at the Ben for 37 years, beginning as a maid and now as floor supervisor. She's never been to an Army-Navy game but still she's a dedicated fan of the Black Knights. "No, I've never been to a game and I'll bet most of the staff hasn't either. It's our busiest weekend of the year and we're working hard. I sure pull for the Army team though."

She was right. Of the many hotel staffers interviewed only one, Sid Berg, had actually seen the game at the stadium. The rest watch TV, listen to radios or receive their information from a source they concede is probably a little prejudiced—the post-game cadet.

The Ben staff prefers an Army win not only because its members like the cadets and have a true rapport with them; they find high spirits easier to cope with. "Somehow, things are easier around here if the team wins," said Sid Entis. "When they come back winners the whole staff knows another great night is just beginning."

Bellman Francis McAnany has seen 35 Army-Navy weekends at the Ben Franklin. An ex-Navy man, he says, "In all my years I've never seen a rude cadet and that's something when you figure I've seen about 35,000 of them."

Policemen, firemen, cabbies and bartenders all echo the sentiment. Philadelphia puts itself out in a big way for both the cadets and the middies and these young men feel the same about Philly.

Point Scene. The spirit starts the first day the cadet arrives at the academy.

Bill Lewis, physical education instructor at West Point for the last 27 years, loves to watch the spirit grow. "Some of the things the cadets do have changed but the spirit is the same or better. In the late '40s and '50s there was more paint spread around various places but these guys still know how to get set for a game."

What's replaced the paint? "Well the cadets go through considerable effort to put a brassiere on the statue of Minerva on the fourth floor of the library. Most years they rappel from the roof and the sign is always the same . . . you know . . . 'I dreamed I beat Navy while. . . .'

"Another thing they always do is move a cannon from Trophy Point to the barracks area. It's done quickly and at night."

Probably one of the most harassed men at the Academy is the Navy liaison officer. He's had his office door bricked shut, his office crammed full of crumpled paper and last year, Lewis recalls, "about a hundred cadets were waiting for him one morning. They declared his car off limits and decreed that he ride to work on the Army mule. He did and I think he loved it."

Among other pre-game stunts the cadets stack tables in the mess hall. Almost every year the suggestion is made that the Navy goat be prepared as a roast offering for consumption by the corps.

PFC Dana Danzer takes care of Buckshot, Hannibal and Trotter—the Army mules who are mascots to the corps. They're ornery but loved. "Sure, they're ornery," he says. "I never saw a mule that wasn't but all you have to do is let 'em know who's boss . . . After that they're pretty good." The mules seem to know when football season is coming. "I think they can sense the fall or something because they get a little friskier . . . Maybe they're just nervous with people taking pictures of them and all . . . whatever it is, they're eager."

To many the rah-rah of football weekends might seem juvenile or a waste of time. Bob Sansone, the cadet cheerleader, met the question head-on. "This is not the white shoes and pom-pom type of spirit. We live together and form a bond that really means something to us. We're proud of the school and the team and I guess of ourselves. We're not in the public eye that much and the games are one occasion when it's our time to shine—and we do. Spirit and loyalty are nothing to be ashamed of. That's why I'm sure that very definitely and without doubt we're going to beat Navy."

This feeling fills every corner of West Point and is remembered by every gradate. MAJ Gerald Stadler, class of '59, feels it in Hanau, Germany as surely as Bob Sansone feels it at Trophy Point on the Hudson. Cadets and officers around the world get a little tight around Army-Navy weekend but this year they're as sure as the head Rabble Rouser of one thing. ARMY will *BEAT NAVY.*

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE . . . USMA

Opponent	Date	Location	Army Score	Opponent
Nebraska	23 Sep	West Point	7	77
Texas A&M	30 Sep	College Station, TX	24	14
Lehigh	7 Oct	West Point	26	21
Penn State	14 Oct	West Point	0	45
Rutgers	21 Oct	New Brunswick, NJ	35	28
Miami	28 Oct	West Point	7	28
Air Force	4 Nov	West Point		
Syracuse	11 Nov	Syracuse, NY		
Holy Cross	18 Nov	West Point		
Navy	2 Dec	Philadelphia, PA		



Rollin' and Recruitin'

SP4 Chuck Noland

THE MIDDLE-AGED businessman was sitting in his beige sedan at the stop light when "it" pulled alongside.

He glanced, looked away—and did a quick double-take as his jaw dropped.

He stared for a few seconds and looked away again, trying to remain nonchalant. But he kept glancing out of the corner of his eye until the light changed.

It's really not that unusual to see a dude in an Army uniform driving an Army jeep. And far-out paint jobs aren't that unusual around Akron, OH, and its suburbs, home of several top custom car painters.

But it's not every day you see a dude in an Army uniform driving an Army jeep painted red, white and blue and adorned with stars, stripes, abstract paintings of paratroopers and the bald eagle.

It was just another day on the beat for Staff Sergeant Dave Hack, a recruiter in the Akron suburb of Cuyahoga Falls. Whether he's tooling around town in his eye-popping jeep, handing out classic "I Want You" recruiting posters or giving away "Sergeant Hack Wants You" T-shirts, he keeps anything but a low profile.

And the truck, utility, ¼ ton, 4x4, 1 each is only half of Hack's mini-fleet of far-out transportation. One of his two personal cars is a classic 1960 Corvette, also painted red, white and blue and featuring the "I Want You" poster reproduced on the front and rear decks.

Hack wasn't always quite so visible but then he didn't always need to be. Back when he was recruiting in Akron it was easier, as "Top Recruiter of the Month" plaques and the recognition award for recruitment in fiscal year 1971 on his desk testify.

But last December, as the Army continued to beef up its recruiting strength in the drive to achieve an all-volunteer force, a new recruiting station was established in Cuyahoga Falls.

From his experience in Akron, Hack knew that nearby Cuyahoga Falls had never produced many enlistments.

"This has always been an extremely cold area for enlistments," Hack says. "Most of these kids are in the top intelligence categories and they sure aren't going to go in the Army because they need a job."

Before Hack and the other Cuyahoga Falls recruiters could think about signing anyone up they had to make it known there was a recruiting station in town.

But how to do that effectively? Well, how about rounding up 14,000 copies of artist James Montgomery Flagg's classic 1938 "I Want You" recruiting posters and

Two reasons why Hack's hard to miss—his personal '60 Corvette and the eye-popping Army jeep.

letting the news media know you'll give them away free?

Hack located a stockpile of the posters and ordered 4,000 of them. The first shipment was gone within a week and Hack called for reinforcements. Ten thousand more posters arrived and were gone within a week as people requested them at the station, at displays at local shopping malls and by mail (the station received more than 5,000 mail requests, some from several states away).

The 14,000 posters and the attendant publicity were effective in getting the station's existence known. Then Hack set about finding a way to translate the public's awareness into a solid recruiting approach.

In an old garage he found a classic 1960 Corvette that was gathering dust. It needed a lot of work but it was still basically sound. So Hack plunked down $600 out of his own pocket and hauled it off.

He got permission from the Recruiting Command to reproduce the "I Want You" poster on the car. After restoration and painting by a top custom car artist, the Hackmobile emerged.

The pearl-colored 'Vette now sports a broad band of red, white and blue stripes running up the front and rear decks. In the middle of the hood and trunk, set off by vertical rows of white stars, Uncle Sam proclaims "I Want You" as he has to millions of Americans through the years.

The reupholstered interior features black leather bucket seats studded with—what else?—brass Army uniform buttons.

The project flowed naturally into another idea for Hack: How about doing the same kind of thing with an Army jeep?

He started looking around and got one from the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) at Fort Campbell, KY, which is striving through the unit-of-choice enlistment option to become the first all-volunteer division in the Army.

The new vehicle was driven up from Fort Campbell and turned over to another local custom car painter. Hack personally paid for the paint, as he did the wide tires and chrome-reverse deep-dish wheels.

After a week in the paint shop the second Hackmobile emerged. It's definitely not your average jeep.

It's pearl-white and trimmed with light blue. The side panels beneath the front seats are red and blue with white stars. The side panels forward of the dashboard feature an abstract of paratroopers silhouetted against a sunburst and one of the national symbol, the bald eagle.

On the hood, red and blue stripes set off another paratrooper painting featuring soldiers silhouetted against a blue sky. On either side of the hood is "U.S. Army" and the serial number—it is, after all, an Army vehicle.

Sales Appeal. The repainted vehicle made its debut in late April. Like Hack's 'Vette, it draws attention wherever it goes—giving Hack and his fellow recruiters a chance to spread the word about today's Army.

"If you approach a guy yourself he sets up a barrier—a natural sales resistance," says Hack. "But when guys come to you they're more inclined to listen.

"Cars interest guys. Almost from the time a dude can walk, a car's the thing he really digs. So the car and the jeep are attention-getters and they give me an opportunity to talk to guys, to let 'em know what's happening with the Army."

Hack keeps the vehicles in the public eye constantly—tooling around town, setting up displays at local shopping centers, visiting high schools and taking them to nearby dragways and race tracks.

In its first appearance at the drags the jeep was matched in a special feature race against a Navy-recruiting van.

"The Navy ran a ringer in on us. That van had 350 cubic inches," Hack says. "They creamed us but it was fun." The jeep was also the pace car for the annual Cleveland 100 auto race.

Hack is replacing the stock 283 mill in his 'Vette with a 302 bored out to 332 cubic inches. Then he'll run it at the drags in the A/modified class.

In the jeep or the 'Vette, Hack attracts a lot of attention. Reactions vary from curious and interested looks to the businessman's slack-jawed stare and, occasionally, a sarcastic hoot.

"Hey, Sergeant Hack," shout young men who often flash him a peace sign as he drives along.

"Hey, man," he grins, flashing the V back at them, "how's it goin'?"

Besides serving as general attention-getters the vehicles help Hack in specific recruiting cases. One guy, for example, had been called for his pre-induction physical. Hack got his name and called him up.

"He wouldn't even talk to me. He hung the damn phone up," Hack said. "But when I went out to his house in the 'Vette he loosened up and eventually enlisted."

No Identity Problem. The Hackmobiles are by far the most visible of Hack's recruiting tools but they're scarcely the only ones.

To capitalize on the publicity generated by the poster giveaway Hack had business cards printed with his picture on the back. He's



in uniform holding the poster.

The cards cost him $44 per thousand—again, money out of his own pocket. But he figures it's worth it.

On a visit to Tallmadge, OH, High School, a group of seniors were clustered in front of the building when Hack drove up.

"Hey, that's Sergeant Hack," one guy said to his buddy. "No, that's not him, is it?" the second guy asked.

The first whipped out his billfold, found Hack's card and compared the in-the-flesh sergeant with the picture. "It sure is," he said. "Hi, Sergeant Hack. What's doin'?"

"Hey, Sergeant Hack," another shouted. "You get those test scores back yet?"

"Not yet, babe," Hack said. "Should be next week sometime."

Clustered around the Hackmobile, the guys talk of cars, good times, girls and, oh yes, the Army.

"There's no trickery," he says. "You can't snow these kids. They're smart. But there are a lot of bad recruiters who say, well, just get 'em in, just get that mark on the wall. Well, if you just get a guy in and he finds out he's been tricked, you've got an unhappy guy."

Hack tells people what's available in the Army and what fields they can expect to get into. Then if they decide they want to enlist he gives them the standard battery of classification tests and goes from there to try to get them the school they want.

He moves out nonstop covering his territory, generating new prospects and following up on estab-

lished ones. At night he hits the local hangouts and often gets home past midnight. When he's back at the station, which isn't often, he's either doing paperwork, telephoning to follow up contacts and schedule appointments or brainstorming new ideas.

His latest one is T-shirts adorned with Uncle Sam from the recruiting poster—but labeled "Sergeant Hack Wants You" and listing the phone number of the Cuyahoga Falls recruiting station.

The red, white and blue shirts cost him $16 a dozen—again out of his own pocket. He'd given away more than 200 of the shirts when a Columbus firm started making the shirts and marketing them in 37 states. Hack now buys the shirts at cost from the manufacturer. Judging by the success of his other ideas, his vision of thousands of young Americans wearing the shirts may not be too far-fetched.

The T-shirts provoked two sharp high school seniors' curiosity. One was about to enlist in the Navy and was talking his buddy into it.

"We got to talking about T-shirts and the car and next thing you know they were in the office," Hack says. "They enlisted in the Army on the buddy system and they're both going into air traffic control—one of the hardest schools to get into."

A young lady Hack enlisted in the Women's Army Corps agreed to wear one of the T-shirts as a nightshirt during basic training. "Your T-shirt has really been a big hit," she wrote Hack during her first week of training at Fort McClellan, AL. "Everyone likes it."

Response. How do Hack's brainstorms translate into enlistments? It took a while for the momentum to get going but a sharp upward trend is developing.

Hack says the six-man Cuyahoga Falls station enlisted only 13 people in the first 5 months it was open. Hack's brainstorms started paying off then and enlistments zoomed to 62 for the 4 months from May through August.

"Before we started all this," Hack says, "we almost never had a guy even walk into the office."

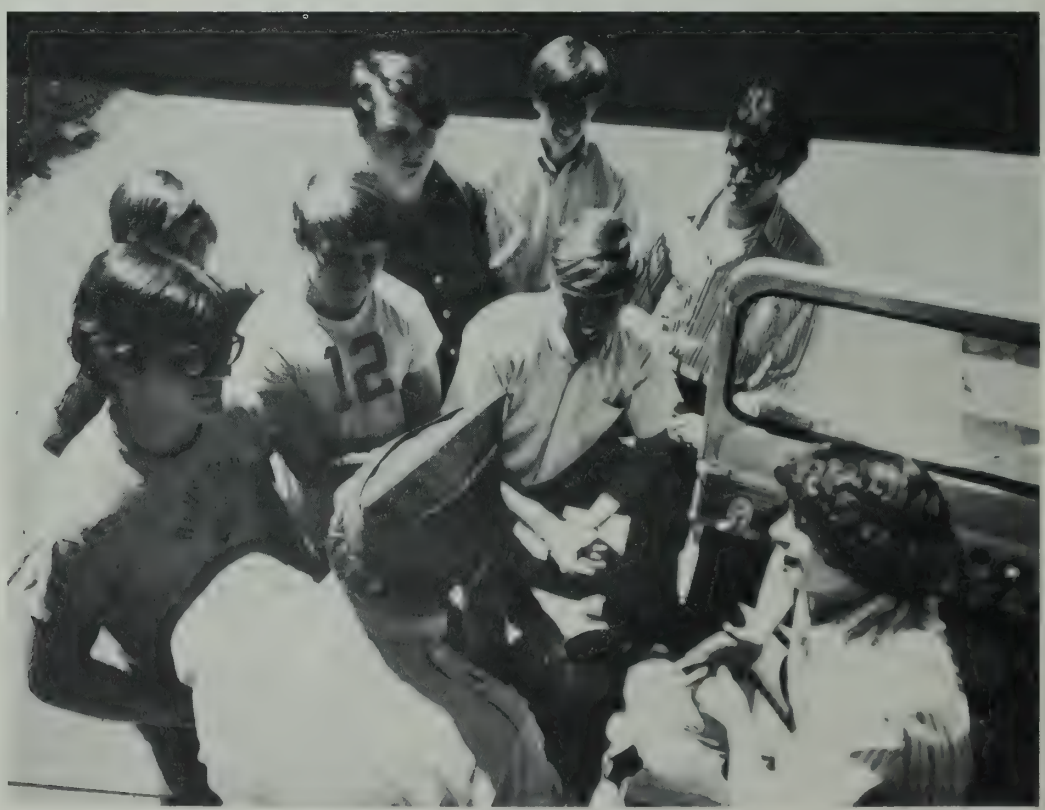
Hack, like other recruiters working for a volunteer Army, looks for top prospects—like the two he enlisted for air traffic controller school. And he recognizes that not everyone he contacts will be a good prospect.

"I don't think every man you talk to is necessarily inclined toward the military," Hack says, "but you have a percentage of people that will come in. This is my approach—as opposed to the old sock-it-to-'em recruiting concept, anything just to get a guy in."

Playing the percentage means that the more people who get the word, the more good prospects he'll find. "That's the whole bit," Hack says.

"Everything I do is to boost the station and to help create a favorable impression of the Army," Hack says.

"When we opened in December nobody knew we were here and the few who did snubbed us," Hack says. "Now they know about us, and more important, I think they respect us. It's paying off."

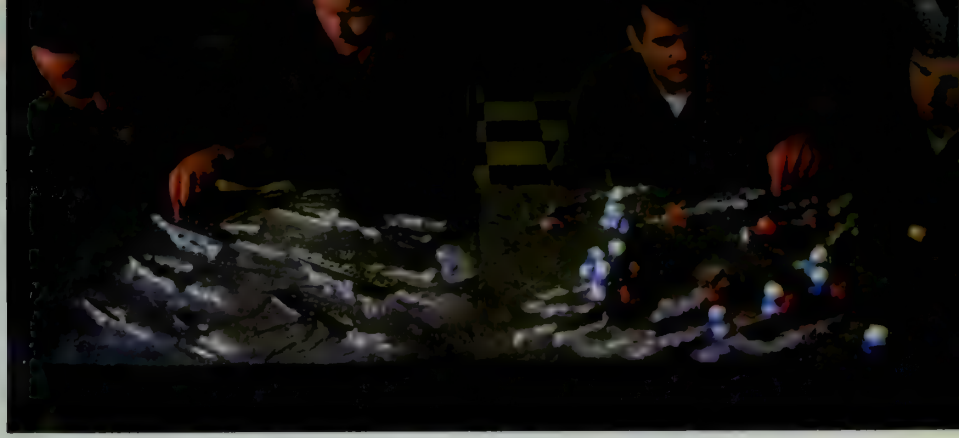


Hack and the jeep draw a crowd of seniors at a high school in Tallmadge, OH.

This soldier hobbyist commands his own

Living Room Flotilla

SP5 C. D. Steen





SP5 Weymouth's diorama draws interested spectators to the unit dayroom where he has arranged a World War II battle scene like the one below depicting Allied ships closing in on the German "Bismarck" (top right corner).

THE FOURTH FLEET IN THE DAYROOM? Not quite, just a layout of model warships depicting miniature battle scenes on an artificial ocean. And it belongs not in a Pentagon war room but in the living room of a Key West, FL soldier.

Specialist 5 Robert Weymouth Jr., assigned to Battery A, 1st Battalion (HAWK), 65th Air Defense Artillery, has been collecting lead replicas of warships since he saw the TV series "Victory at Sea" years ago.

"After seeing all 26 episodes," says the 25-year-old Army clerk, "I became interested in naval history—warships, technology, maritime affairs. I got interested in warship collecting when I first saw 1/1200 scale models in a Memphis, TN hobby shop. Then I began meeting other enthusiasts and started comparing collections, simulating battles and swapping books."

Weymouth since has published articles in a magazine for model warship enthusiasts. One article concerned planned battleships of various nations; another dealt with vessels of his own design.

His hobby means serious scholarship and research. From books about navies of the world he has discovered facts about ships never actually built. One was the U.S. battleship (BB-67), a 60,500-ton battlewagon of the *Iowa* class. Weymouth has even built replicas from plans of these unbuilt ships.

SPECIALIST 5 C. D. STEEN is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, 1st Battalion (HAWK), 65th Artillery, Key West Naval Air Station, FL.

All together he has collected more than 185 lead scale model warships. "But I've only scratched the surface so far. There're hundreds of different models available," he says. "They range from the largest carriers and battlewagons to net-layers and submarines.



"I love to plan and execute naval war games. There are two types I play. One involves visual estimation of ranges between the model ships. The other takes into account all aspects of naval warfare from ship characteristics to weather factors. Aircraft, submarines, torpedoes, mines, surface gunfire and land-coast defenses are used in both games."

Many interests stem from his collection of warship models. Weymouth studies naval warship architecture, construction, characteristics and histories. He also ponders naval strategy and tactics—the threat of the modern Soviet Navy to the United States.

But SP5 Weymouth's world is a quiet one. His dioramas portray real and mythical naval engagements—cotton balls are shell explosions on the water; cotton painted with water colors simulates gunfire; and cellophane stretched over colored cardboard becomes the deep blue sea.



Spelunkers discover a lost world

Man Underground

SSG Dalton Kast

THOUSANDS OF DIAMONDS coat the ceiling and sparkle in the flickering light of open gas lamps. Beyond the flare of lamplight all is darkness. The only sound is the falling and trickling of water. Soft breezes, refrigerator-cool, waft by.

In this setting, deep in the limestone caves of Eastern Kentucky, spelunkers of Detachment A-17 of the 2d Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group spent 2 weeks training in June.

At Carter Caves State Park, near Olive Hill, KY, they learned the ropes of "caving" as hobbyists know it. The experience could be useful in underground disasters in areas where Berets are assigned.

"Spelunk" is an obsolete English word for cave and hobbyists who probe the depths call it "caving" or spelunking. It's the latest addition to the SPARTAN (Special Proficiency at Rugged Training and Nation Building) program conducted by the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, Fort Bragg, NC.

Moving through caves is awkward at best for the novice. Crawling, climbing, duck-walking, slipping and wading, he discovers that the carbide lamp which lights up the "diamonds" (actually water droplets

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Berets skirt an underground pool rippled by "diamonds" dripping from ceiling. Wriggling and rappelling at close quarters are part of caving.

which drip from the ceiling) gives off the stink of rotten eggs. The open flame mounted on his helmet threatens to singe his hair. His coveralls have pockets in strange places.

Jagged edges protrude. There are unpredictable twists and turns. Unexpected stalactites (spear-like limestone projections formed from the ceiling downwards) and stalagmites (growing from the floor upwards) require wearing a safety helmet at all times. Water constantly drips from the ceiling. That stream gurgling underfoot forms the bottom of a huge "V" eroded through limestone to create a passageway. Too narrow to wade, the stream forces a man's feet apart, upwards, in a straddling waddle as hands seek perches higher up the wall.

Then there's that feeling of claustrophobia—the way a cave seems to close in upon a person until there's no elbow room, forcing a realization that the free, open outside is far away. Adding to the oppressiveness, burning carbide befouls the air. After a while the rude, rough, wet cave interior becomes a maddening eternity of sameness for any but the most dedicated spelunker.

Then, amid thoughts like these, a cool breeze caresses the cheek, diamonds of water catch the light and the eye, and the place is something else again. The mind is caught in curiosity about what lies a few yards ahead.



Coming up—
tastier, more nutritious rations
from Army research on

FAR OUT FOOD FOR THE FUTURE

SP4 Chuck Noland

SOLDIERS

THE TIME: December 1972.
The place: in orbit around the moon.
The scene: Apollo 17 astronauts Eugene A. Cernan, Harrison H. Schmitt and Ronald E. Evans are nearing the time when Cernan and Schmitt will enter the lunar module and descend to the moon. They've worked up healthy appetites and it's time to break for lunch. Taking out their food packets, the astronauts pour in some water, wait a few minutes and chow down on . . . Army rations.

Improbable? Not at all. December's moon mission, last in the Apollo series, will have several Army-developed food items on its menus. In fact, American astronauts have been eating Army-developed food in space ever since Friendship 7 rocketed John Glenn into orbit on February 20, 1962.

Before every launch each astronaut carefully checks the instruments and safety features of his spacecraft. However, he takes food for granted. Its nutritional content, stability, palatability and method of feeding are the special concern of the Medical Operations officer. And these in turn are backed by years of research and development on the U.S. Army military ration.

Research conducted at the Army Materiel Command's Natick Laboratories near Boston, MA, has fostered the evolution of space food from the time Glenn squeezed his nourishment out of tubes to today's foil-packaged, ready-to-eat entrees.

Many space food benefits have come from Natick Labs research on military rations. And research for the space program in turn has improved the soldier's ration.

How did Natick Labs get involved in food research for space? Originally its specialists designed food items for military use. When private firms began manufacturing space food under contract to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), they usually used specifications developed at Natick. Many of these early space foods involved modifying already developed food items to allow the astronauts to store and eat them in the weightlessness of space.

The first space food developed by Natick specialists was a modified version of an item they had developed for Air Force pilots to eat while wearing pressurized helmets at high altitudes. Basically, it was like baby food in a tube with salt levels raised to adult taste.

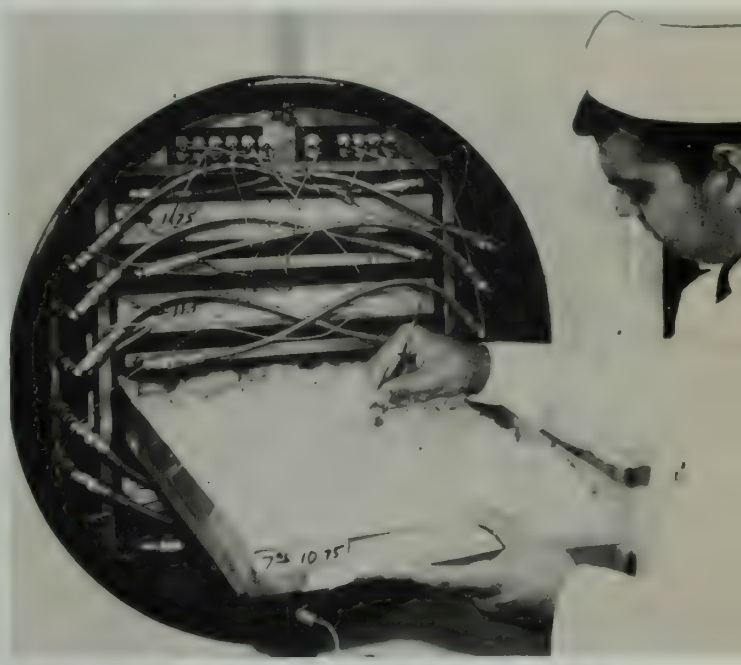
This semisolid food, convenient but not much else, was used mostly as a stopgap in the early stages of the Mercury program. The high water content needed to move the food through tubes produced a low concentration of calories. Also, the astronauts didn't really care for a steady diet of pasty food.

As long as 15 years ago Natick's food researchers had determined that freeze-drying was a most effective method of food preservation—not only under changing battlefield conditions but for garrison use as well. Today there are more than 45 items available in the freeze-dried inventory. When the first requirements for space foods were received by Natick Labs, this background of freeze-drying technology was available for immediate application.

Availability of drinking water as a byproduct of the spacecraft's fuel cell operation meant that water could be eliminated from the food packets to save space and weight, then the dehydrated food could be reconstituted with water to give the spacemen something to sink their teeth into.

A further saving in space was accomplished by compressing the freeze-dried food so a package of four cubic inches could provide food for six man days with a caloric intake of 3600 calories per day.

"The simplest, most convenient approach to space feeding is the use of bite-sized units because they require no preparation by the astronaut," says Mrs. Mary V. Klicka, a Natick rations design specialist active in the space food program.



Facing page: Spaceman John Glenn dines on early space food, applesauce in a tube, in 1962. This page: A Natick technician dehydrates eggs for astronaut food.

Compressed cubes of dehydrated solid food represented the next step in the space food program. Bite-sized beef, bacon, sandwiches, cereals, breads, desserts and confections replaced the tubes of semisolid food.

At the same time specialists at Natick supplied other dehydrated foods—soups, sausage patties, chicken salad and fruit cocktail—in special sealed zero-gravity pouches to which the astronauts added water.

From the freeze-dried compressed food technology came the development of the first-generation food packet, long range patrol, used in Vietnam and known to soldiers everywhere as Lurps. These packets required 20 minutes to rehydrate in hot water and much longer when the water was unheated.

Natick specialists working for NASA refined the

rations so they could be reconstituted with water at spacecraft cabin temperature. Lurps and new rations were developed that could be prepared with cold water or, if desired, eaten dry. Lurp items continue in use by both troops and astronauts today.

Palatability Problem. Improved flight foods were produced, packaged and stored on spacecraft but the astronauts did not always eat, and invariably lost weight. What could have gone wrong? The problem was lack of complete understanding of the psychophysiology of eating. Man and his eating habits are not easily changed. Good nutrition begins with good food presented to the consumer in a familiar manner. Good space food is built around foods that stimulate and satisfy hunger, that are readily prepared, that have a familiar flavor and texture, provide diversion, relaxation, security and adequate nutrients to maintain metabolic balance.

The answer took the form of ready-to-eat "wet pack" meats in flexible foil pouches that need no refrigeration. Natick's Christmas dinner for the Apollo 8 mission was "wet-pack" turkey and gravy heat-sterilized in a flexible package. These evolved from Natick's work to replace the canned combat rations with

This Key Supply Link Keeps Tracking Stations

On the Beam

"What's a guy like you doing in a place like this?"

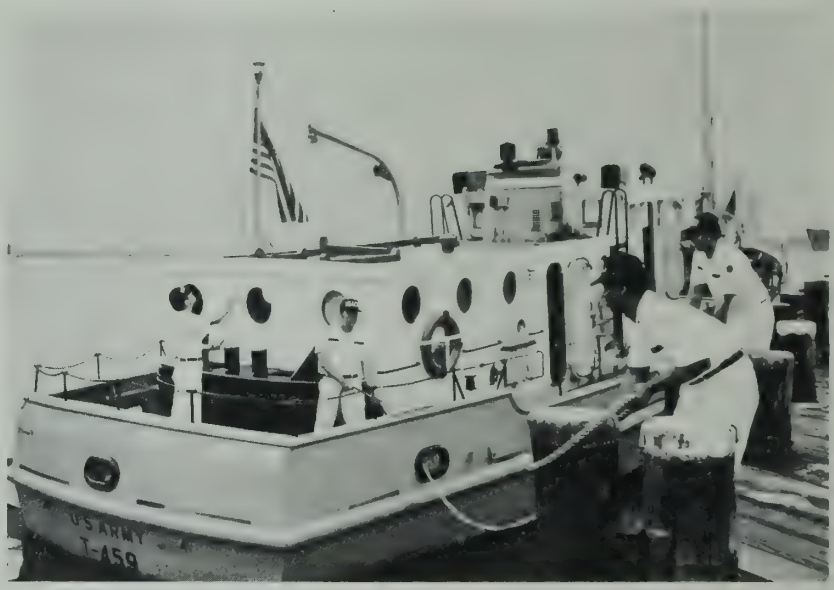
That's a question often heard by the 67 soldiers who man the U.S. Army Cape Kennedy Outpost near Patrick Air Force Base at Cocoa Beach, FL.

The only resemblance the men of this island of Army Green bear to their colleagues in the surrounding sea of Air Force Blue is the Air Force-style "USACKO" letters blazoned on the baseball caps of their fatigue uniforms. But the soldiers take visitors' curiosity in stride.

What appears to be just another water terminal activity at Port Canaveral on the southern tip of Cape Kennedy is in fact a key supply link in the U.S. space effort and Air Force missile testing programs.

The all-Army Cape Kennedy Outport loads cargo vessels at Port Canaveral destined for down-range tracking stations in the Atlantic. The supplies sustain the men who man the tracking stations. The only all-military operation of its type in the continental U.S., the Outport loads about 3,000 tons of cargo a month.

LTC McErvin Howard commands the Transportation Corps unit, an element of the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service. USACKO includes one other officer and 65 enlisted men whose specialties include crane and forklift operator, small boat operator, administration and documentation clerk. Most of the soldiers live at Patrick AFB, 18 miles south of Port Canaveral.



An Army vessel assigned to USACKO prepares to sail on scientific mission off Cape Kennedy.

As public attention begins to focus on Cape Kennedy, site of the scheduled December 6 nighttime launch of Apollo 17 for the moon, the soldiers of USACKO stay busy.

Cargo ranging from huge vans of radar equipment and petroleum for power generators to food, PX supplies and household goods comes into USACKO for loading on cargo vessels.

Three Panamanian ships under charter to the Military Sealift Command make regular stops at the islands of Grand Bahama, Andros, Eleuthra, Puerto Rico, Antigua and Barbados every 10 to 20 days. Once a month other commercial cargo vessels call for shipments for stations on Ascension and Mahe, more than 9,500 miles away.

USACKO soldiers also assist space and missile programs in other ways. For example, the unit's boats help transport oceanographers and cartographers to off-coast sites for scientific experiments. They also join naval vessels in search missions to retrieve for study any debris from aborted missile shots.

lightweight packets that allow the field soldier greater mobility because he can carry the flexible containers in his pocket.

The term wet-pack came into use to differentiate it from dehydrated foods which require the addition of water rehydration before eating. Success of wet-pack foods is attributed to the fact that the consumers can see and smell what they are eating. The texture and flavor of the food were not affected by such preliminaries as kneading, waiting and manipulating the ingredients. Overcoming these "little irritants" is an important part of a successful food system.

For Apollo 10 new freeze-dehydrated foods were packaged in a "spoon-bowl" packet. A large zippered opening at one end of the packet allows access to the rehydrated food with a spoon. The larger pieces of meat and vegetables have a more familiar, acceptable mouthfeel and flavor.

The space food program has taken on a significant new look with the inclusion of frozen foods prepared in new cooking devices. Integral heating is accomplished by means of a resistive surface coating which conveys heat directly to the food. It will heat foods from a frozen state to 130°F in 20 minutes or less, and is currently under evaluation in the airline industry. A meal of lamb curry, rice pilaff and glazed sweet potatoes is served piping hot in a container cool enough to hold in the hand.

In coordination with NASA, additional progress is being made in heating, packaging and preparation. The smallest commercial microwave heating unit has been reworked to reduce its weight and volume by 40 percent. It can quickly heat rehydrated food or regular prepared foods or even bake bread and cakes.

A process has been developed for keeping bread fresh for months without refrigeration using bread baked from nuclear radiated flour. Astronauts on the Apollo 12, 13, 14 and 15 flights to the moon ate bread made from flour processed in this manner. On Apollo 15 the astronauts used it to make peanut butter, cheese and meat sandwiches.

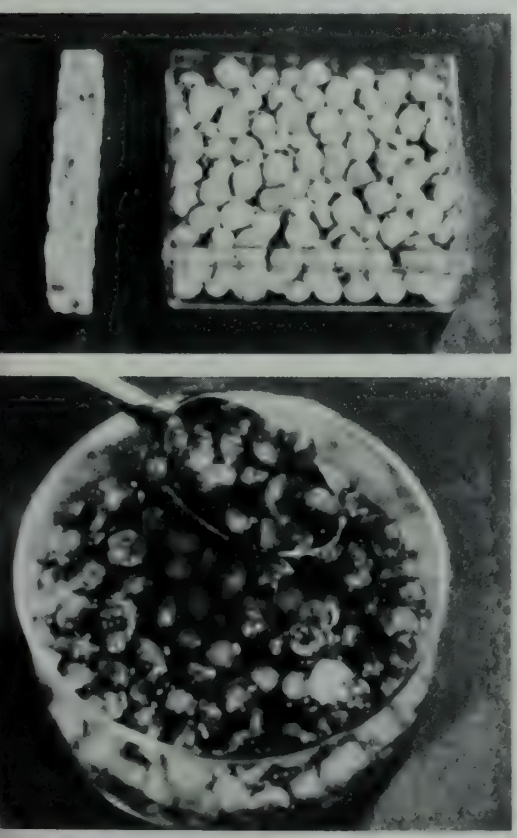
By April 16, 1972 when Apollo 16 was launched astronauts were eating ham steak, meatballs, beef and gravy, beefsteak, turkey and gravy, frankfurters and hamburgers from foil pouches.

"That was a direct spinoff of military research and development toward a ready-to-eat individual meal for the Army," says Mrs. Klicka of Natick Labs, "and we still hope to have a ready-to-eat meal in the future where those items will be used for general combat rations."

The ideal ration would weigh almost nothing, take up almost no space and blossom into a home-cooked meal the instant water is added.

That might never happen but it's a Natick research target.

Future GI rations might never be described as out-of-this world but there's little doubt the Army's research for NASA has been of mutual benefit—to high-flying astronauts and hungry soldiers on earth as well.







Left, Dehydrated and compressed peas are rehydrated in palatable form below. Above, present method of heating plastic bag of food in hot water yields to new method using mini-microwave oven, right.

Washington, DC -- Starting November 1 the Army will pay for distinctive unit insignia. Non-appropriated funds now are used to pay for them. Under the new rules, soldiers will be furnished one complete set of distinctive unit insignia. The Army defines a complete set of DUI as two pieces of insignia for officers (one for each shoulder loop) and three pieces for enlisted men (one for each shoulder loop and one for the garrison utility cap or beret). "Appropriated funds may be used to purchase distinctive unit insignia," the Army said in making the switch. "Expenditure of appropriated or non-appropriated unit funds for the procurement of distinctive unit insignia not approved by the Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, and manufactured in accordance with AR 672-8 is prohibited." Contracts and purchase orders for distinctive unit insignia already entered into under current rules may not be paid for from appropriated funds. "This decision is applicable whether payment is due or made before, on or after the effective date of this change," Nov. 1, 1972.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD -- The Army Land Warfare Laboratory here has developed a new, high power, lightweight, manportable public address system known as the AN/UIQ - 10. Under quiet conditions the 65-pound unit provides a public address capability with ranges up to 1,000 yards. If additional power is needed three additional speakers can be attached to the basic system.



Charlottesville, VA -- Laying down the law may be difficult for these husband and wife teams. CPTs Peter K. and Joyce E. Plaut and CPTS Joseph W. and Madge K. Casper were recent graduates of the Judge Advocate General Basic Officer Course conducted here. The barrister teams will practice law in widely separated geographical areas--the Plauts in Frankfurt, Germany and the Caspers in the Washington, DC, area.

Washington, DC -- Deadlines were announced here recently for Christmas mail. Surface packages bound for servicemen overseas should be mailed by November 10th to insure delivery by Christmas.

Fort Wingate, NM -- Fort Wingate High School recently became the first all-Navajo school and the second all-Indian school to be awarded the Army contract and grant for a new Junior ROTC program. LTG Patrick F. Cassidy, Fifth U.S. Army commander, presented the contract to the school. A similar presentation was made in September to the Fort Sill Indian School in Lawton, OK.

Yongsan, Korea -- The first meeting of the Korean-American Friendly Council (KAFC) was conducted recently to promote better understanding between U.S. forces and the Korean community. Topics discussed at the meeting included cooperation and assistance between the two communities, athletic contests and sanitation improvements.

Fort Ord, CA -- Motorcycle safety classes are required for soldiers wanting to register their "bikes" at Fort Ord. The new six-hour driver education course covers rules for the road, bike orientation, defensive driving and insurance problem discussions. A "hands on" driving test is conducted for each class on the South Parade Field.

St. Louis, MO -- 800 blocks of this city's inner city are cleaner and 5,000 youths had jobs this summer thanks in part to the Army Reserve's 102d ARCOM. A federally supplied grant made the project possible but to make the money go further and employ more youths, volunteer help was requested. The 102d ARCOM supplied a dozen 2-1/2 ton trucks over a ten-week period. The trucks were used to haul debris collected by the youth program workers.

Fort Belvoir, VA -- A mobile ion exchange unit designed for use by the Army in treatment of water contaminated with certain radioactive materials has been developed here. The unit, developed by the Sanitary Sciences Division of the Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center, can process 3,000 gallons of water an hour and can be installed in a portable shelter. The entire 7,000-pound unit can be transported in a 5-ton truck.

Dover, England -- 1LT Richard P. Hart, Jr., is the new English Channel record holder for the grueling England-to-France swim. The Mountain Lakes, NJ, native completed the 21-mile swim in nine hours, 44 minutes. LT Hart, now a civilian, was stationed in Berchtesgaden, Republic of Germany.

Washington, DC -- A Department of the Army board has completed its job of screening senior enlisted men to determine their eligibility for reenlistment. Of 7,184 E7s considered, 6,734 were found suitable and therefore may extend their enlistments. 2,122 E8s made the grade out of 2,264 considered and of 615 E9s 595 were given the reenlistment go ahead.

Palenque, Republic of Panama -- Members of the 3d Special Forces Group, USARSO, teamed up with Panama's Guardia National recently to construct a harbor for the safe operation of coastal boats here. Villagers will no longer have to meet the boats far out in deep water, thanks to the removal of 33,000 meters of coral which was blasted from the harbor by the combined team.

Washington, DC -- Research at the U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research has resulted in the production of an adhesive which is designed to replace sutures and bandages. The new product, isobutyl cyanoacrylate, a biocompatible tissue adhesive, holds the wound edges together so healing can occur. The cut surfaces of the wound are brought together and held stable. The adhesive is then sprayed on or flowed over the surface of the wound. In a few seconds it solidifies, providing a durable covering for the injury site. Superior to sutures and bandages, the adhesive acts to stop the flow of blood and also provide a bacterial barrier. This results in enhanced healing with minimal scar tissue and less post-operative discomfort for the patient.



Soldier athletes score as

ARMY OLYMPIANS

John Michael Coleman

"How many kids would get up at 5:30 a.m. and go to bed by 9 p.m. for a whole year just trying to become top achievers?"

The exact answer to Specialist 4 Tim Mickelson's question isn't available, but it's clear there are still "kids" who will make that sacrifice. Tim is one of them.

He's one of 32 U.S. Army soldier-athletes who converged on Munich this summer to capture the supreme marks of distinction for amateur athletes—Olympic medals.

U.S. soldier-athletes in the games acquitted themselves well. Of the 7,000 world athletes who participated in this XXth Olympiad less than one in seven was successful. But of the Army athletes, one in four won medals. Eight of them accounted for three gold, two silver and three bronze medals all together. With their winning ways they set four world records, one in archery and three in shooting.

For the first time since 1920 archery was an Olympic event and SP4 John Williams of Cranesville, PA was ready for it. His goal: to add an Olympic gold medal to his U.S. National and World Champion titles. His aim: on the mark.

Because he had suffered a strained back muscle in a bathroom fall 3 weeks before the competition, he relied on doctors and trainers to massage him into shape. But regardless of this potential handicap and a bow that required 45 pounds pull Williams maintained his positive stance. "I think I have a real good chance," he said.



The tourney shoot consisted of two rounds of 144 arrows—36 each from 30, 50, 70, and 90 meters. Williams justified his early confidence by winning the gold medal two days short of his 19th birthday. "But I didn't realize I'd broken the world record until the figure came up on the scoreboard," he said.

Bowstring marksmen, however, weren't the only shooters who set records and copped medals. In rifle competition two of the Army's hawkeyes brought home gold, setting three world marks between them, and a third won silver.

Major Lones Wigger of Carter, MT, felt he'd be lucky—and he was. Down to the finish in the 300 meter Free Rifle competition he was tied with Russian Boris Melnik. The last ten shots, fired from kneeling position, were used as the tie-breaker. Because when it was done Wigger had dropped one less point than Melnik, he bagged the gold with 1,155 of 1,200 possible points.

In Free Rifle a weapon no larger than 8mm is fired on a 300 meter range. The shooter must fire 40 rounds each from the prone, standing and kneeling positions at a 3-inch-diameter bullseye more than a football field length away.

On his way to the gold medal Wigger set a world record in the standing competition, posting 379 of a possible 400 points. With his new victory he now holds Olympic medals in all three international rifle



UPI

World Champion archer John Williams displays a new way to "nose out" the opposition in an Olympic practice session. Tom Hill (at left, below) clears high-hurdle alongside France's Guy Drut.



WIDE WORLD



UPI



WIDE WORLD

Bill Schmidt sets steep trajectory in warm-up for javelin. Above, John Writer draws a bead on world records and Olympic gold.

Army Olympians -at-a-glance

Here's a capsule look at Army athletes in the Olympics:

GOLD MEDALISTS

Archery—SP4 John Williams, Fort Myer, VA.

Smallbore rifle (300-meter freestyle)—MAJ Lones Wigger, U.S. Army Marksmanship Training Unit (USAMTU), Fort Benning, GA, World record.

Smallbore rifle (300-meter freestyle)—1LT John Writer, U.S. Army Reserves, Clarendon Hills, IL. World record.

SILVER MEDALISTS

Rowing—SP4 Tim Mickelson, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC, eight with coxswain.

Smallbore rifle (three position)—CPT Lanny Bassham, USAMTU, Fort Benning, GA.

BRONZE MEDALISTS

Javelin—SP4 Bill Schmidt, Fort Ord, CA.

Long jump—PFC Arnie Robinson, Fort Ord, CA.

110-meter high hurdles—2LT Tom Hill, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN.

Twenty-five other soldiers were members of the U.S. team.

In alphabetical order by event, they were:

Canoeing (white water)—PFC Clayton Nichols, White Sands Missile Range, NM, and CPT Wickliffe Walker, Fort Devens, MA.

Cycling—PFC Gary Campbell, Fort Sill, OK, and PFC Steven Woznick, Fort Jackson, SC, sprints; PFC David Chauner, Fort Polk, LA, and PFC Michael Hiltner, Fort Dix, NJ, 4000 meters; PFC Harold Halsey, Fort Dix, NJ, and PFC John Howard, Fort Polk, LA, road.

Modern Pentathlon—SP4 John Fitzgerald, CPT Chuck Richards and CPT Scott Taylor, all of the U.S. Modern Pentathlon Training Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Shooting (all from USAMTU, Fort Benning, GA)—SFC Herschel Anderson and SFC James McNally, pistol; SFC Charles Davis and SFC Edmund Moeller, running; SGT Donald Halderman, shotgun.

Team handball—SP4 Fletcher Abrahams, Fort McClellan, AL; 1LT Richard Abrahamson, Eighth U.S. Army, Republic of Korea; SP4 Rudolph Mathews, U.S. Army Southern Command, Canal Zone; 1LT James Rogers, Fort Jackson, SC; and 1LT Harry Winkler, Fort Campbell, KY.

Track and field—PFC Jeff Bennett, Fort Ord, CA, decathlon; PFC Tim Vollmer, Fort Lewis, WA, discus; PFC Ken Swenson, Fort Riley, KS, 800-meter run.

Wrestling—CPT Paul Robinson, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ, Greco-Roman style, 180-pound class.

events. In the 1961 Olympics he won gold in the Three Position Smallbore Rifle and silver in the English Match (prone).

Army Reservist First Lieutenant John Writer who settled for silver 4 years ago in Mexico City took the gold in the Three Position Smallbore Rifle Competition. A metallurgist in civilian life, he set the pace for American shooters when he chalked up a world record 1,166 points. On the way, his 381 in standing position erased a world mark held by the Russians.

The smallbore competition is fired over a considerably shorter range than Free Rifle, only 50 meters, but the bullseye is proportionately smaller—only ⅝".

The silver medalist in the same event, with a close 1,157 points, was also in Munich courtesy of the Army. Captain Lanny Bassham of Fort Worth, TX, is not new to international competition, though this was his first Olympic appearance. He won silver medals in the 1970 World Championships in Phoenix, AZ, and holds several indoor records.

Asked how he felt about Olympic participation, Bassham said: "Competing in the Olympics is a privilege . . . you undertake. You represent your country—not any small ethnic group or anyone else for that matter.

"As for the Germans, they did an excellent job. They were fair, honest and objective in scoring on what I believe is the finest range in the world. And they had the fastest scoring system I've ever seen."

Away from the ranges, in Track and Field events three Army competitors took bronze medals. Second Lieutenant Tom Hill of Jonesboro, AR, did it in the 110-meter high hurdles. Though Hill won his heat to get into the finals, American contender Rod Milburn equaled the world record in the medal run, followed closely by Guy Drut of France.

Hill said, "For me it was a mistake-filled race but I came up smelling like roses. If anyone says he's glad he got whomped, he's crazy.

"I'm not glad I lost, but by the time for my race it seemed like everything was pointed against the Americans so I was glad an American won."

Former SP4 Bill Schmidt won the bronze in the javelin with a throw of 276′ 11″—20 feet from the gold medalist's flag. He was fourth in the Olympic trials but in the '72 Interservice games and the '71 CISM (Conseil International du Sports Militaire) competition, he'd taken gold.

In the long jump, PFC Arnie Robinson (tabbed Army's Arnie by one of the Olympic newsmen) grabbed the bronze with a leap of 26′ 4¼″. The native of San Diego, CA, felt he had a chance at the gold—he had won firsts in the '71 and '72 Amateur Athletic Union games, '71 Pan American games, '71 U.S.-U.S.S.R. competitions and the Olympic trials—but now he has 4 more years to wait.

On the water, rowing competition found the U.S. team for Eight-Oared-Shell with Coxswain falling not quite 3 seconds behind the pace of the World Cham-



WIDE WORLD

Sidelights and Superlatives

Figures about the Olympics can be staggering. For example, some 2.6 million cubic yards of earth were moved to shape the landscape at the mile-square Munich Olympic site. That's about 250,000 truckloads. Another 3 million cubic yards—about 280,000 truckloads—were moved at the 51-acre rowing and canoe regatta course.

Here are some additional little-known facts about the XXth Olympiad overlooked in the excitement over the actual competition:

- Twelve miles of pipeline was laid 10 inches beneath the turf in the Olympic stadium. Water pumped through the pipes irrigates the grass roots while keeping the surface dry. When frost comes, hot water pumped through the pipes will thaw the ground.
- The first canoe slalom stadium in the world was built at Augsburg for the games. The course, 1,970 feet long and 40 feet wide, accommodates 30,000 spectators.
- 10,000 radio, television and print media journalists applied for credentials to cover the games but only 4,000 could be accommodated. They came from 128 countries.
- An electro-optical instrument for measuring distance in the javelin, discus and hammer throw was used for the first time in Munich. A reflector placed at the point of impact bounced an infrared light beam into a computerized sensor that figured distances to the millimeter in seconds.
- Television monitors hooked up to videotape machines were synchronized with the official chronometer to provide backup records for swimming finishes. The computerized finish times were transmitted to the results board and the press within 60 seconds of the finish.
- Divers, who hit the water and get right back out, prefer warmer water than swimmers and water polo players, who exercise vigorously once they get in the water. So the Olympic diving pool was kept at 82 degrees Fahrenheit while swimmers and water polo players did their thing in 78-degree water. Temperature tolerance in both cases: plus or minus one-half degree.
- International regulations for yachting events are so precise that officials even measure the windows in the sails. For example, the maximum size of windows in sails of the Finn dinghy, smallest class of Olympic boats, is 0.279 square meters.



"Army's Arnie" Robinson seems to hang by his eyebrows on his way to bronze in the broad jump. In semi-final race, the U.S. eight-oar shell with coxswain (second from top) finished third but grabbed silver in finals.

pion New Zealand boat, but the run was still good enough for the silver medal.

The Army's man on the team, Tim Mickelson, says of the event: "We'd beaten the New Zealanders in the German National Regatta but they came back and beat us by 2 seconds in another pre-Olympic race . . . We were even and felt good psychologically.

"High-altitude training in San Moritz, Switzerland helped us physically. It's supposed to build up more red blood cells which carry oxygen to your muscles and it strengthens your diaphram. Up there you really begin to hurt after you begin a day's training.

"At the Olympic village the first week was nothing but eat, sleep and row. We were up at 5:30 a.m., got back about 8 p.m. and went to bed at 9 p.m. It didn't leave much time."

Mickelson feels not many young people are willing any more to make the sacrifices required by Olympic competition, and says "Even at the games some of the athletes didn't take responsibility . . . You have to show maturity and accept responsibility yourself."

Mickelson feels his team should have won. "The course was fantastic—the best in the world—so we had no excuse for losing. The only consolation was that we lost to a good boat."

But like the other Army Olympians he is eager to compete again. "In rowing we have an Olympic caliber competion each year. The world championships coming up are in Moscow. I hope to be there."

He Carried the Torch



Kirk concentrates on carrying the torch through throngs on way through Fulda to open sailboating events.

Back in Watauga, TX, Kirk Morlan used to dream about competing in the Olympics someday.

Though he used to win ribbons in local track meets as far back as grade school, the young Specialist 4 recalled recently "Basketball was my specialty. I used to consider myself as having a chance for the Olympics in basketball. I always dreamed about someday competing for an Olympic medal."

He hasn't done that—at least, not yet—but the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment soldier, stationed in Fulda, Germany, was "in" the Olympics this year.

On August 26 Morlan jogged over the cobblestoned streets of Fulda as one of 6,000 runners who carried the Olympic flame from Olympia, Greece, where the ancient Olympics began, to the '72 Games held at Munich and Kiel, Germany.

A crowd of more than 2,000 —many of them fellow 11th ACR soldiers out to watch their man run as representative of the regiment—lined Morlan's 1-kilometer route.

The Olympic Committee had allocated the 1-kilometer run through Fulda to a representative of the 11th ACR and left it up to the unit to pick the man.

Morlan entered the nine-event track competition held to pick the unit's representative and surprised even himself by placing first in six of the events. "I didn't think I was in near the shape for it that I was," he said afterward.

Even if he never competes for a medal, Morlan will have souvenirs and memories of his turn in helping the Olympic flame reach Kiel, site of the sailing competition, where the flame finished its journey after opening the games at Munich.

Each of the 6,000 torch bearers had his own torch which he got to keep. The runners passed only the flame from torch to torch. Morlan also kept the white uniform traditionally worn by torch bearers.

Though his run wasn't for a medal, Morlan took his preparation seriously.

"I was a little concerned about running with that 25-ounce torch 'cause I was sort of afraid it was going to weigh my arm down," he said. "But I'd been practicing running carrying a pick around."

When his turn came he was ready. He didn't run all that far and he never intended to set any speed records—but he was part of the Olympics, an experience he recalls as "just fantastic."

When you focus on lovely models and cash in as well

It Figures



Story and photos by SFC D. Mallicoat

AS THE BREAKERS come rolling up the beach, a gust of wind tosses the young model's raven hair across her sculptured face and figure. The photographer's only concern is capturing that one instant when everything is perfect. He pays no attention to the gathering crowd.

For Sergeant Tom Kilcrease it's just another job. Another chance to capture a fleeting image of beauty on film and convert it into cash.

A 24-year-old bachelor and native Philadelphian, Tom arrived at Fort MacArthur, CA, from a tour in Vietnam to begin his first assignment as a military photographer. He'd been a communications center supervisor and long interested in photography.



"In posing a model I try to bring out as many of the natural curves of the female body as possible. . . ."

"I take into consideration all possible factors—location, scenery, props, lighting. . . . A photographer knows little things can mess him up. . . ."







"In Tokyo," he recalls, "my Japanese girl friend's brother was a professional photographer. He gave me many pointers."

As a military photographer, Tom's routine on-duty assignments have given rise to some definite opinions.

"Signal school photographers know how to bring back a technically good photo and that's all the Army seems to require. But all too often the man is simply a technical robot. He doesn't know what's aesthetically pleasing, what a good news photo is, what the heart of a picture is all about.

"Take one of the favorites, the old grip and grin. Analyze it. The general is giving an award to some soldier. They're both looking at the camera, showing the award and grinning. It's old stuff and a really terrible photo."

But off-duty it's all models—and that's a different thing. Shooting sessions usually begin with a phone call.

"I don't have any specific model source," Tom explains. "Usually I call a modeling studio or agency and have a girl sent over for an interview. There are so many pretty girls, models are easy to come by and if you get one who knows what she's doing plus having a nice figure, you've got it made.

"But models cost money—on an average $20 to $30 an hour. So I have to sell my best work through an agency to national magazines, advertising firms and the like. My other source of income is model portfolios. I get $150 for 12 shots or up to $450 for an expanded version. I also get exclusive rights to the pictures I take so there's no follow-up payment to the model for subsequent use. There's good money in this business. There has to be. My new

camera cost $1500."

Selection is the next step.

"I like to pick my models according to the background I'm going to shoot. If I can get a girl 5′2″, long blonde hair, blue eyes, beautiful body and super super suntan, that's my ideal. For measurements, 36, 24, 36 is a good start."

He pauses long enough to straighten one of the enlargements on his apartment wall.

"A quick glance at the model, up and down, tells me if she's aesthetically pleasing—if she can smile, portray her feelings, act. That's all there is to it.

According to Tom, most models aren't skeptical of a new photographer, in fact quite the opposite. Show them some of your work and if they like it there's enthusiasm all over the place. That's when the work begins.

"Marks left by boots, a tight bra or underclothing in general will be picked up by the camera. I tell my models to sleep nude the night before a shooting session. Even tight shoes leave marks and details are so important.

"I take into consideration all possible factors—location, scenery, props, lighting. I even call the weather bureau to determine lighting and sky conditions. And each model has particular characteristics to be considered—facial features, muscular development, perhaps a skin defect. High fashion, nude or whatever, it all adds up to one thing. I'm after a perfect print. How I get it is not important."

But there still are problems.

"One of the hangups with models is getting them to change quickly. A good one can be in and out of an outfit in seconds. A slow model can't expect to be called back. If I'm paying her $30 an hour and she runs through eight or nine changes at 5 minutes a change, it's costing me money.

"Another thing is in focusing. A good model can move from one good pose to another in smooth transition. The professional model instinctively moves along a horizontal plane.

"Any lack of confidence shows up on film, so the girl has to be an actress. If I tell a girl I'm looking for a certain mood, she's got to be able to give it to me—and be sure of herself. I want results. I know what I want and before I click the shutter she has to be able to portray it.

"In posing a model I try to bring out as many of the natural curves of the female body as possible. Curves are aesthetically pleasing and the more evenly they flow the better.

"The photographer knows that little things can mess him up, like letting an arm remain in a position lower than the heart for a period of time. The veins become pronounced."

As the day wears on it becomes evident that Tom is concerned about more than just a perfect picture.

"I notice if a model is chilly or tired. You have to be considerate. People think modeling is a breeze—the photographer says "Hold it" and *click,* that's all there is to it. They don't realize the model might have held an uncomfortable pose for 15 or 20 minutes. If she's nervous or tense or in a bad mood, it shows in the final print, so the more I can bring out the charm of her inner self, the more beautiful that print is."

After 5 hours, the day comes to a close.

"I'm exhausted," Tom sighs. "And this isn't even a full day's work. I normally have an assistant lug around my equipment and record my data but today he didn't show.

"Concentrating on aperture, shutter speed, backgrounds, details isn't easy. But sometimes it can be fun—and once in a while embarassing. I was posing a model draped in a flimsy outfit in downtown Los Angeles when a passing bus raised such a turbulence it undid the costume and left her naked for a few seconds. Wow—a bit embarrassing."

For the young man or woman seeking to break into the field, Tom advises: "The only difference between the guy with a snapshot camera and me is he goes out to *take* a picture. I go out to *make* one. He hopes to get a lucky shot. I know what will be on each print before I click the shutter. To the aspiring photographer, I say practice, practice, practice. Work at it as long and hard as you can possibly push yourself. Without that, you'll end up being just a good photographer—and they're a dime a dozen.

"As for my own future, after Army service I plan to attend Brooks Institute in Santa Barbara, CA with a major in undersea research and a minor in photography. My three great loves in life are marine biology, photography and scuba diving. This way I can incorporate all three into my life's work."

There's no pay or glory
but the sports parachutist

JUMPS FOR JOY

SP4 John Corrigan
Photos by SP4 Willard MacDonald









Jumping into space, straining for a bullseye and packing up to go again —the parachutist's fun routine.

FOUR HELMETED YOUNG MEN crowd into the back of the small Cessna 180 airplane as it leaves the ground, circling higher and higher over the drop zone.

As the plane reaches 7,000 feet the men burst into a rousing rendition of "Blood on the Risers," a sobering little ditty about a young airborne soldier on his first parachute jump who forgets to fasten his static line. Then his reserve chute fails to open.

"Glory, glory, what a helluva
way to die
And he ain't gonna jump
no more."

As the song ends the pilot cuts the engine and the four men play follow the leader out the door of the tiny plane.

For Staff Sergeant Robert L. Deslauriers, one of the four, "Blood on the Risers" has a special meaning. It's a reminder that in parachuting you don't get a second chance to mess up.

"Every time a person goes up he knows it may be his last jump," says Deslauriers who started jumping as a sport parachutist in 1971.

SPECIALIST 4 JOHN CORRIGAN is assigned to the Information Office, 31st Army Air Defense Artillery Brigade, Homestead AFB, FL.

"Last year 27 persons lost their lives in sport parachuting—but by far the majority of those deaths were caused by carelessness."

Jumping out of airplanes strikes a lot of people as an odd way to relax. But enthusiasts like Deslauriers insist it's not that dangerous if you learn the right way and follow proper safety procedures like always wearing two chutes and double-checking equipment.

Deslauriers, 26, is a generator section chief with the Army's 3d Battalion (HAWK), 68th Air Defense Artillery stationed at Homestead Air Force Base near Miami, FL.

He hasn't been to Army jump school. He started jumping as a sport parachutist as a member of the Miami Skydiving Club.

Now he's so hooked on the sport he plans to apply for jump school and hopes then to qualify for the Golden Knights, the Army's top-notch precision parachuting team. He's even convinced his wife to take lessons so they can share the thrill of jumping together.

His highest jump was from more than 13,000 feet with a minute of free-fall before pulling his ripcord. He hopes to take a shot at a world free-fall record by jumping from 15,000 feet—so high he'll need oxygen to breathe.

During a recent change-of-command ceremony at his battery, Deslauriers put on a one-man skydiving show. Though a gust of wind blew him slightly off target he did become one of the first parachutists to jump into a missile site in the Miami-Homestead defense area.

A typical weekend will find Deslauriers getting up early, eating a big breakfast, grabbing his chute and revving up his motorcycle for the run to nearby Homestead General Aviation Airport.

He meets fellow sport parachutists, rigs up his gear and climbs aboard a small plane. After reaching desired jump altitude the pilot cuts the engine and Deslauriers throws himself from the plane. After several seconds of free-fall he pulls his ripcord and drifts silently to earth.

Four-Inch Bullseye. Sport parachuting involves more than exiting from a plane, falling for a while, then opening the chute to drift slowly down to land anyplace that looks comfortable. It's a test of skill to reach a landing circle with a shiny 4-inch disc dead center. That tiny disc is the jumper's bullseye.

Most non-jumpers think it's not that hard to hit the target but a jump is a complex physics problem in which the jumper can hit speeds of 175 miles an hour while free-falling. After hitting the silk he has to cope with wind gusts that try to blow him off target.

There are several kinds of sport parachutes. They range from Deslauriers' own 5TU, old but dependable, through modern gear like the para-foil which is actually more like a glider than a parachute.

No matter what kind of chute a jumper uses, safety is the prime consideration. Skydivers wear two chutes, a main and a reserve that's used if the main chute fails to open.

Once the chute is open the jumper controls his speed and direction by manipulating control slots cut into one side of the parachute. He does this by pulling on his risers—connecting straps from the harness to the chute.

A jumper pulls on the left risers to go left and right risers to go right. If he feels he's about to overshoot his target he can pull hard on either riser. This turns him completely around and slows him down.

With all the factors involved it's not surprising that jumpers often miss the 4-inch bullseye. But for Deslauriers and other sport parachutists, getting there is most of the fun.





SFC Castern, above, beams pleasure at being named Outstanding Reserve Drill Sergeant. Right, SFC Boofter, U.S. Army's Outstanding Drill Sergeant, receives Meritorious Service Medal from GEN Ralph E. Haines, Commanding General, USCONARC.

It's a hard act to follow—

Look Up, Soldier

John Michael Coleman

THE GUY IS YOUNG—a couple of years on the right side of thirty—and he looks like your older brother.

Or maybe he reminds you of the guy who was sort of a hero to you in high school, not necessarily because he was a star athlete or a student leader, but because he was decent to you and treated you fairly.

He was friendly and he watched out for you . . . wouldn't let the older guys pick on you. And best of all he talked to you—and he took time to listen.

The guy is not big or physically imposing. He doesn't look mean. He looks serious and . . . familiar. Maybe you still look up to him and want to be a little bit like him.

That's good. He's your drill sergeant.

He's one of 5,300 Active Army Drill Sergeants. THE one.

Sergeant First Class James Edward Boofter is the U.S. Army's Outstanding Drill Sergeant for 1972 and winner of the Stephen Ailes award. Fort Dix's candidate for the annual award, he won the honor in direct competition with top drill sergeants from 11 other Army Training Centers.

SFC Boofter is young, yeah, but that doesn't bother him. He looks on it as being a distinct advantage in his drill sergeant role. He's not exactly one of the guys but he may be a lot like that fellow you followed through school.

He says, "I'm young and it's easy for my men to relate to me . . . easy for me to know them, too. I still remember my own basic training and it has a great influence on how I conduct it for them.

"I make an attempt to identify with the young trainee as much as possible. . . . I use the same language, the same gestures and I think along the same lines. This eliminates a lot of the anti-establishment feeling the trainee usually has for the training cadre.

"If he can recognize in me some of his own thoughts and ideas we are better able to discuss any problems that exist—military or personal."

Hearing Boofter say these things might inspire other young NCOs. But be aware—the Army's 1972 Outstanding Drill Sergeant says it's not easy work.

"The job continues after the training day is over. I feel the extra time spent with the recruit after duty hours is just as important as time spent during the day, if not more so. At these times the recruit feels it's his turn to sit down and talk out his problems."

It's not all that easy to become a drill sergeant either. You *can* enter the program with a P2 profile but P1 is preferred. And even though you don't *have* to be a high school graduate you must have its equivalency or a GT score of 100 (which may be waived at 90). In addition, once you have qualified and entered the 6-week school you must maintain at least a 70 percent average in each academic area of the course.

The courses you have to pass include improved methods of military instruction; leadership; basic elements of human behavior and human relations; practical exercises to develop the command voice; proper conduct of physical training; drill and ceremonies; inspection procedures and rifle marksmanship training techniques.

If you flunk out you'll be reassigned to a non-drill sergeant position at the post where you attend the school. This could be at Fort Dix, NJ; Fort Knox, KY; Fort Jackson, SC; Fort Leonard Wood, MO; Fort Sill, OK; Fort Polk, LA; or Fort Ord, CA. If there are no vacancies on post in your MOS you may be reassigned to another location where such a need exists.

On the other hand, if you qualify, Special Duty Proficiency Pay becomes effective the month you graduate (and ceases when you terminate drill sergeant duties). The MOS proficiency test is given each year in August. Also, graduation from Drill Sergeant School gives you 30 promotion points.

But there are other "bennies" too. To maintain standards of appearance expected of drill sergeants, those who enter the school are issued four sets of fatigues. You get four sets of summer tan uniforms, a pair each of combat boots and low-quarters and the hat and the badge when you graduate. Laundry and dry cleaning for all those extra uniforms are authorized free of charge.

Drill sergeants are currently authorized in BCT, AIT and AIT(CS) positions at all Army Training Centers and reception stations; at the Correctional Training Facility, Fort Riley, KS and at the WAC Training Center, Fort McClellan, AL. Incidentally, this year was the first time the latter two facilities have been represented in the Army's Outstanding Drill Sergeant Competition.

Drill sergeants also enjoy a 24-month stabilized tour and this can be extended an additional year if the drill sergeant requests it and the unit commander recommends it. Requests for stabilization usually are processed in the 19th month of the first tour.

Job Reward. In 2 years at Fort Dix SFC Boofter hasn't tired of his drill sergeant work. He maintains that the job's reward is seeing the significance of his effort at the end of each training cycle. "When you see the end product of all the time and energy spent with the trainee you get a feeling of accomplishment.

"You know the young man graduating from basic got his start from you—his initial impression of the Army. You know his career with the Army, if he opts for a career, hinges on the training he received at your direction."

First Lieutenant James H. Davis who served as training officer of Boofter's company remembers the sergeant as ". . . good at creating the new kind of soldier—the volunteer. He helped the men develop pride not only as a unit but as individuals. He loved to go to work in the morning and he made the trainees like it too.

"Indirectly I'm certain this helped him win the Army-wide award. Prior to the drill sergeant competition his platoon had not a single AWOL for 18 months. The selection board had to be impressed with that."

Many drill sergeants have combat experience and know effective training is absolutely necessary for survival under combat conditions. Though Boofter and most of his colleagues have been to Vietnam, men who have never been there can now volunteer for the drill sergeant program. It's part of the Army's effort to make the drill sergeant program 100 percent voluntary.

Before September 1971 25 percent of the men in the program were volunteers but since then all have been. Following cutbacks in available spaces caused by the closing of training centers at Fort Lewis, WA, and Fort Campbell, KY, the Army today has a 100 percent volunteer corps of drill sergeants.

Reservists, Too. Army Reserve training divisions have the mobilization mission of providing command and staff for newly activated Army training centers. Each of the 13 training divisions has 637 drill sergeants, and one of these was selected as Outstanding Reserve Drill Sergeant for 1972 by the same boards which close SFC Boofter. Sergeant First Class Dean A. Castern of the 98th Training Division holds the honor.

SFC Castern volunteered for drill sergeant training while assigned to Fort Jackson, SC, for 2 years active duty. He was a distinguished graduate of the Fort

McClellan training school and liked the work well enough to remain in the Active Reserve when he returned to college.

Castern is a newlywed and a full-time student of English at the State University of New York in Buffalo. He attained his present rank in January 1972 when he was judged the outstanding drill sergeant of his division.

By coincidence Boofter and Castern studied together for the boards. Concerning the Reserve drill sergeants, SFC Boofter says: "I was very impressed with their program . . . the guys are great—very professional. Several of the regulars and some of the board members said it was hard to tell the difference between them and us active guys."

Still, the star is Boofter himself. He's always on the go. Besides having duty that might sometime take up 16 or 24 hours a day he's a family man too. His wife Diana and daughters Jennifer, 8, and Barbara, 4, are proud of him. His son David, 6, is his "best recruit."

Before Boofter joined the Army in 1963 he was a police cadet in Tucson, AZ. He says he's glad he stayed with the Army. "Although police and Army work are similar—a lot of discipline and regimentation necessary—the Army is much more satisfying to me. There are so many more ways to excel."

SFC Boofter now will leave drill sergeant duties for his new assignment with the U.S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, VA. "We're all looking forward to it. My daughter has a picture of Fort Monroe she's been showing to all her friends.

"But I'm certain I'll miss my training duties—I can't forget some of the experiences—even though the job was hard. It's really difficult to make a soldier and a man out of most youngsters . . . these days especially, due to adverse prevailing opinion about the Army.

"I found it difficult to motivate the new recruit in the first few weeks of basic training but once a trainee realizes you have his personal interest in mind and are willing to put out time and effort to help him not only in military matters but in personal matters as well, *then* he begins to come around. . . . It's a real challenge."

Do you remember the guy who helped you along at some point in your life? Still want to be a little like him? Might be a real challenge.







SFC Boofter on the job shows trainees the fine points of bayonet training, drill and barbed wire. (Photos by SP5 Edward Dixon)



"We have some of the most beautiful hospitals in the country where trained people with every skill imaginable are waiting. The equipment is there. But if you end up delivering a dead body, what good is it!
—Gaylord E. Ailshie, Director, Paramedic Training Division, County of Los Angeles.

Medics wanted under new concepts for handling an

EMERGENCY!!

SFC D. Mallicoat

AN AUTOMOBILE CAREENS off the freeway and down a steep ravine. Mangled steel clutches the driver in a death grip. Rescue teams arrive to find it'll take 40 minutes to free a man bleeding to death. There's no time to save him. They'd try but in vain—at least that was the prognosis until 2 years ago when paramedics began arriving on the Allied Health scene.

Now the paramedic provides life-saving techniques under the direction of a doctor or certified registered nurse until the victim reaches the hospital. He's the civilian counterpart of the Army's medical corpsman.

Under this new program being tried in a few cities across the country, the ground floor for civilian careers is wide open. Training can last from 3 months to 2 years depending upon background and experience with a salary range from $3,500 to $14,000 per year or higher. As the demand for emergency medical service has increased, the need for these skilled technicians has become critical. In one country alone they're hiring 1,000 paramedics. Some experts expect the field to expand to a minimum of 10 to 15 thousand jobs in the next few years.

Already an Emergency Medical Services Technician (EMT) or paramedic career ladder is evolving: EMT 1—basic entry level, 81 hours training; EMT 2—field level, 480 hours training; EMT 3—undetermined (a pilot 12-week specialized hospital training program is being tested); EMT 4—physician's assistant, a 2-year course leading to an associate degree.

Thousands of health-trained men and women leave the Army each year and still our country suffers from a lack of the skills they possess. If they have felt the cost of extra training was too high, the EMT program could be their bag.

"The paramedic program hasn't started to crawl in the United States," says Gaylord E. Ailshie who's directed the Los Angeles County paramedic training program since its inception. "It's a wide open field attempting to defeat the lack of progress in emergency medicine. We do the same thing at the scene of an emergency today as we did in 1946.

"We're trying to cut time loss. Is it more important to run out, grab a body, throw him in a vehicle, many times compounding the injury, and race back to the hospital in 15 to 20 minutes or start care at the scene within 3 to 5 minutes? The answer is obvious."

Time is important. It's estimated that 20 percent of deaths due to wounds and resulting shock could have been prevented. In one year heart disease was the major factor in 300,000 deaths. One half didn't reach the hospital in time for proper coronary care while one in four might have lived with adequate emergency medical services.

The EMT concept is the brainchild of cardiologist Dr. J. F. Pantridge of Belfast, Ireland. He realized that of all heart attack deaths more than 60 percent occurred before reaching a hospital. Of these, one third were preventable. His idea: develop a mobile coronary care unit staffed by professionals.

Some U.S. physicians felt the concept should do more. "Initially our program was cardiac in nature," Ailshie pointed out. "But as we got further into it we found only 30 percent of all emergency calls had cardiac implications. This left 70 percent never handled. After research it was decided to increase the program to cover all emergencies."

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) joined with the American Medical Association's Commission on Emergency Medical Services to explore these new facets of emergency care. Evidence

Following are sources of information for the young man or woman, with or without a medical background, interested in finding a place in the EMT or other Allied Health fields:

- "Physicians Support Personnel" pamphlet available by writing: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institutes of Health, Bureau of Health Manpower Education, Division of Manpower Intelligence, Bethesda, MD 20014.
- Division of Careers and Recruitment, American Hospital Association, 840 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611.
- American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60610.
- Mr. Steven D. Turnipseed, Medex Communication Center, 444 N.E. Ravenna Boulevard, Suite 203, Seattle, WA 98115. (Substantial corpsman experience necessary.)
- Mrs. Martha Long Phillips, Coordinator, Allied Health Training Programs, Veterans Administration, Vermont at H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20420.

pointed to a gap between doctor and emergency patient. This would be the function of the EMT.

The commission found two other needs for total emergency care: communication and transportation.

"Equipment is needed that can send both ways simultaneously," Ailshie reports. "It must change electrical impulses to sound waves and back so everything that happens can be taped and you receive a good electrocardiograph (EKG) strip chart at both ends.

"There are dead spots, places you can't use the EKG strip chart at all or places where interference changes the pattern. This makes the use of two oscilloscopes necessary, one on the scene and one at the base station so the EMT and doctor can compare displays. This means training for the EMT in interpreting 12-lead EKGs and painting a word picture for the doctor.

"As far as vehicles go, a Mobile Coronary Care Unit can cost more than $100,000. An extremely large van is needed to handle the people and equipment. Or you can put battery-operated portable equipment in existing rescue vehicles. The cost: $8,700. The drawback to doing it the cheap and dirty way is having no way to transport the patient to the hospital. However, private ambulance companies can be hired and the paramedics can take the needed equipment and travel with the patient in the ambulance."

Fast Action. With vehicle and communications links established, the EMT can prove his worth. When the call comes he takes charge of the mobile unit. Upon arrival at the emergency scene, the EMT assesses the problem and calls back to the doctor in charge. In some states if he finds a pulseless, nonbreathing patient he may take action before contacting the base station.

Historical information and vital signs are obtained and relayed back. The doctor directs all therapy needed to stabilize the patient's condition.

During transport to the hospital the EMT manages the unit's life-support systems, continues treatment and communicates with the base station. At the hospital he assists with necessary care and may accompany the patient to an intensive care, coronary care or other facility.

The EMT keeps a written case summary and the hospital tapes all voice and EKG comunications for permanent record.

Emergency treatment skills to be mastered are multiple. The EMT must be prepared to perform on-the-scene treatment of heart attacks, hemorrhage control, suturing and dressing wounds, splinting fractures and childbirth. He must also be skilled at minimizing hazards (fire and electrical), giving poison antidotes, taking pulse, blood pressure and temperature readings and using in-hospital and vehicle-centered commo systems.

The EMT must act quickly, reassuring the patient and other frightened people. He must do things he knows he can do. If he cannot help, he must not harm. He is extending the medical resources available to the patient, a responsibility that is the source of his confidence and authority.

Is there a place in such a program for the medical corpsman leaving the service? You bet!

A pilot program is exploring the possibility of EMT training through Project Transition at Fort Bragg, NC. Funded by the Department of Labor, a group from Project VEHTS (Versatile Employment for Health Trained Servicemen) is checking to see how many people are interested in taking the EMT-Ambulance Registry exam or, if qualified, the advanced 480-hour EMT 2 course. If it works, the program will be offered at other installations.

The EMT Ambulance Registry exam measures competency according to standards and requirements established by the registry's board of directors. Further information for taking the exam and application instructions can be obtained by writing: Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians-Ambulance; P. O. Box 29233, Columbus, OH 43229. Being on the registry means a small bonus or a pay raise from certain companies.

The Department of Defense cooperates with HEW in Operation MEDIHC (Military Experience Directed Into Health Careers). The interested soldier need only fill out a MEDIHC qualification card outlining experience and background. The card is then sent to the MEDIHC Agency in the chosen state. Information is matched with job or educational opportunities available and the soldier and institution notified. For further information write: National Health Council, 1740 Broadway, New York, NY 10019.

PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT:

The Army's Newest Career Field

SFC D. Mallicoat
Photo by
Betty Bransdorf



A former medical corpsman has his proposed treatment and drug prescription reviewed by a physician.

THE PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT (PA) has joined the Army. With the acute shortage of doctors, the Army hopes these new careerists will help fill the void by assuming some duties now handled by doctors. The goal is to provide men and women who can give limited care under the general supervision of a physician, hence the title.

Following 72 weeks of training, the new PA will receive a Reserve warrant (and the 4-year obligation that goes with it) along with an Associate of Science degree. The course equals 68 semester credits through the Army's affiliation with Baylor University, TX. The first class is to graduate in August 1973.

Qualifications are stiff. Applicants must meet or possess: a primary medical MOS; high school diploma or equivalent; GT score of 110 or higher; prescribed physical, moral and security standards; a working knowledge of both written and spoken English; and favorable recommendations from applicant's current commanding officer and a military physician preferably senior in rank.

The most important qualification cannot be waived. Applicants *must* have a minimum of 3 years clinical experience in a military environment. Such experience is defined as the care and treatment of patients sufficient enough to develop an understanding of their physical and psychological needs. Six months of this requirement can be satisfied by successful completion of the 91C Clinical Specialist Course.

Only 200 applications are selected for final screening during each annual application period. Testing and personal interviews cut that figure finally to 120. Those entering must reenlist or extend their enlistment to cover the 72-week course plus 2 years.

Training is divided into three phases. The first 5 weeks cover basic instruction and orientation toward becoming a warrant officer and an introduction to basic science subjects. The next 43 weeks are where it all begins to happen. Classroom studies are combined with clinical application in a variety of medical fields. These phases are taught at the Medical Field Service School (MFSS) and Brooke Army Medical Center facilities, Fort Sam Houston, TX.

The final 24 weeks give practical training at selected Army hospitals. It is during this phase that the student gains experience and maturation while applying his skills.

Initial appointment is W1 with the exception of E9s or E8s with at least 2 years in grade who become CW2s. However, while attending the course students receive their regular pay and allowances. Those below E5 are advanced to that grade upon entry into the program. Those advanced but who fail to graduate may keep the advanced grade or be administratively reduced to their original grade at the discretion of the school commandant.

While attending the course students are Warrant Officer Candidates. For some this means giving up quite a lot. A former E9 lost nearly $130 a month in pro and jump pay. He also estimates he'll be losing out on his monthly paycheck even upon graduation as a CW2. Still he's taking the long range view—retirement as a CW3 and a wide open civilian profession.

The graduate PA's activities may include: providing general medical care for the sick and wounded; making diagnosis of diseases, disorders or injuries; treating patients and prescribing courses of treatment; gathering and recording medical data and case histories as well as diagnosing dental emergencies and providing treatment within equipment limitations.

In all cases the PA will be under general supervision of the physician. He will record the patient's history and give general physical exams. After receiving and recording exam results, the PA will decide whether to treat the patient himself or refer him to a doctor for diagnosis and/or therapy.

PAs will primarily be assigned as battalion surgeons in combat and combat support battalions. In this case, the doctor at brigade level will act as supervising physician. Secondarily, PAs may be used to assist doctors in troop clinics, hospital outpatient services and emergency rooms.

The next application period is expected to begin in May 1973 but now is the time to start planning. The PA is here to stay.

SOLDIERS
Interviews TV's

PARAMEDIC IN MAKEUP

SFC D. Mallicoat

(EDITOR'S NOTE: While researching its story on the nationwide paramedical program (see page 43) SOLDIERS discovered that Kevin Tighe, one of the co-stars of a new TV series "Emergency" had been an Army Spec 4. SOLDIERS decided to find out what steps it takes to travel from soldier to television star as well as just how close the actor is to the paramedics he portrays.)

THE NAME TAG READS Roy DeSoto but behind the makeup and Los Angeles Fire Department uniform is 28-year-old Kevin Tighe.

HOW'D YOU GET INTO THIS ACTING BUSINESS ANYWAY, KEVIN?

"I started a long time ago," came the quick reply. "I used to sit in on classes at the Pasadena Playhouse, take part in readings when the regulars weren't there. I got my first part when I was 12. My father, Ronald Shannon, was an actor and when I was a boy he trained me in action, poise and diction. But as I grew older I began to think it'd be much more practical to get an education."

IN WHAT FIELD?

"Psychology."

The man across the table looked more like a pro-football back than a psychologist. His 170 pounds were well distributed over the 6'1" frame.

"I attended California State College at Los Angeles and got good grades. I really enjoyed working with mentally retarded children. My idea was to go on to medical school and do all that but . . ."

Kevin paused momentarily, his deep blue eyes revealing memories he'd like to forget.

". . . well, I got a little disenchanted with the administrative end of child treatment so I decided I'd forget med school. At graduation that left me with no place to go, only I had to go someplace. That's how the Army became a very important thing to me."

The expressive hands met and joined at the fingertips.

"I jumped the draft in order to go to OCS but when they told me I'd have to go into infantry or artillery, I dropped it and went through basic.



PHOTOS: NBC TV



"I started out all right, then right in the middle of basic this accident happened. At pugil stick training I was demonstrating how to fend off three guys. I was flanking them, picking them off one by one when my finger got caught between the two sticks. The tip of my finger and my fingernail got knocked off and I ended up a month and a half in the hospital.

"When I got out of the hospital I found out they were going to recycle me! But I told them I knew I could pass the tests even though I'd had less than 5 weeks basic. They said I could try and I came out second in the company in PT and did well on the other tests so they let me graduate.

"At first I was assigned to a head and head company composed chiefly of college graduates and ex-football players. I played football in college. My Army career was varied. I was a clerk, colonel's driver, mail room supervisor and finally I ended up in a security division. All in all, it was a good experience.

"The Army gave me time to think. A maturing process took place and I made some close friends. I'd say the Army played an important part in where I am right now. Without it, or taking it at a different time in life, it would be a whole different scene. Today I'm thankful."

A slight smile flickered across the otherwise serious face.

"While I was in though I wasn't always *that* thankful."

The smile breaks into a laugh, contagious all around. Just as quickly it's back to seriousness.

"It was when I got out I really began to appreciate the Army. It wasn't my particular life style. I wouldn't want to do it over but it did have an effect on me and my life.

Paramedic Randolph Mantooth holds newly delivered baby while his partner, Kevin Tighe, left and below, radios hospital in scene from TV show, "Emergency."

"I took the GI Bill and got a masters degree at the University of Southern California where I remained to teach a year of contemporary theater. I planned on getting my doctorate. But I'd done this play in L.A. with a British company and decided to go to England to work for awhile. Before I left, Universal offered me a 7-year contract but I turned it down. I wanted to see Europe."

The hands became more expressive now, carefully punctuating each point.

"When I got back, I didn't have any money, only a little bit of luck. Two or three days after I got back the studio called and told me Jack Webb was casting a show and was I interested. I got down there as quickly as I could, read for the part, got it and signed the contract. Within a week or two we were filming. It was just that fast."

YOUR SHOW SEEMS LIKE A LOT OF HARD WORK.

"It is! Randy (Mantooth) and I work 4 to 5 days a week. We have to be here for makeup by 7:30 a.m. and on the set ready to go by 8. Most of the time filming is spent waiting to do the shot or rehearsing.

We usually shoot 'til 5 or 6 but last season it was incredible. We had to come up with 11 shows right away so we shot back to back. In the time most people were doing one episode we were doing two. Sometimes Randy and I worked 18 hours a day . . . It was really unbelievable because this show is a difficult one to do—with lots of stunt work on location. It's not a drawing room show. There's a lot of physical work, a lot of traveling and a lot of things happening that you don't plan on."

WHO DOES YOUR STUNTS?

"We do, to a certain extent, except when the studio feels it's dangerous or there's something that could happen to us. There's a lot of work for stuntmen on the show. They're sort of the unsung heroes."

DO YOU EVER USE REAL FIREMEN?

"Jack Webb does that a lot. I know any time we have a big fire there's always the real thing out battling the blaze. In fact in our first show we had quite a blaze over in Long Beach with all sorts of units out there. It was a helluva fire, a real inferno. We had a special effects man burned and a coupla' camera men singed. It was really hot."

ARE YOU FINDING A FULFILLMENT IN THIS PART—A REACHING OUT PAST THE NORMAL REALM OF ENTERTAINMENT?

"Yes!"

The blue eyes flash and a hand brushes through the modish-cut red hair.

"You feel you're doing something which television should do. I don't feel TV is just an entertainment medium. Oh, I think entertainment is very, very important but I feel if you can also educate or change things as well as entertain, it's an added victory. That's the one thing about this show. You're not just doing a show, not merely entertaining people and you're not just educating them either. You're doing a service for your country."

THEN YOU REALLY BELIEVE IN THE PARAMEDIC PROGRAM?

"I've come to have a very close affinity with the program. In L.A. it's part of the fire department but that's not the case everywhere. I recently spoke to the governor of West Virginia about the program. There are poverty pockets there where the paramedic program is essential. The men don't belong to any specific department. They're just trained and ready to respond in case of an emergency. The program puts medically trained specialists where they're needed most, in the field with the patient. We lose too many patients because they're not treated, or treated improperly, before they get to the hospital. The paramedic program extends the skills of the doctor's eyes, hands and ears to the scene. It's a very important program. I'd be willing to go anywhere and speak about it.

"The Army can be of great assistance. I think it would be a great idea if the Army would train men in the program, using similar equipment and then have a station for him to go to in his hometown upon the completion of his service. It would be a great move for the peacetime Army.

"As far as I'm concerned the program should be mandatory in each state!"

HOW ACCURATE IS YOUR SHOW?

"All of the incidents are based on actual cases. We have a different paramedic advisor on each show, all highly qualified and referred to us by the Department of Hospitals, plus a sheriff and at least two firemen advisors. The Harbor General Hospital staff looks over the film and scripts, making adjustments where necessary. Our head advisor, Dick Friend, gets all the actual equipment. Different agencies around the country have told us they've learned new ideas and techniques just from watching the show. In fact, a volunteer fire chief in one small town makes it mandatory viewing for all the firemen, then they're critiqued on what they saw and on Saturdays they duplicate it as well as possible."

AND THE FUTURE?

"I'm under contract for 7 years. I'm also interested in making a film on my own, a sort of neo-documentary that would help tie the country together, made with young men and women who've never acted before. The film would deal with various parts of the country like the coal mining area in Kentucky and would inform people of things they're not aware of."

With that, the young actor glances at his watch and notes that he has to be on the set in a few minutes. Star or not, his director doesn't like to wait.

STRICTLY PERSONAL ALL ABOUT YOU

Living From Payday to Payday? These Programs Can Help You

Fertilize Your Nest Egg

SP4 Chuck Noland

ANY SOLDIER WHO STUDIES his leave and earnings statement on payday can figure out fast he'll never get rich on Army pay. Thanks to recent pay raises he now lives more comfortably but he's not exactly well-heeled.

Still, with a little careful planning it's possible to get along on a soldier's salary—and the Army has lots of programs aimed at helping soldiers put their hard-earned bucks to most efficient use.

Whether it's allotments for U.S. Savings Bonds, budget counseling at Army Community Services, Servicemen's Group Life Insurance or any of a host of other programs, the goal is for soldiers to get maximum benefit from their bread.

The biggest day-to-day financial benefits—food at near cost in the commissary, discounts in the PX on convenience and necessity items, free medical care for soldiers and their dependents—are obvious. But in addition to those and not nearly so well known are programs to help GIs in longer-term financial planning.

A good starting place is the nearest Army Community Services (ACS) office. More and more of these are offering soldiers budget planning help with trained counselors. (See "You Owe It To Yourself," July 1972 SOLDIERS.)

If your local ACS office doesn't yet offer such a service, try the legal assistance office for help or referral to someone who can.

Once you get together with a trained budget counselor the first thing to do is work out a budget that covers all monthly obligations against your total income. What's left over after all the obligations are met is money that can be used to build up a nest egg or to contract for necessities, like that car you need.

One of the best ways to help secure yourself financially is to sock some money away into savings each month. And one of the best ways to do that is to have money deducted from your pay so you don't have a chance to spend it impulsively.

Soldiers serving overseas enjoy one of the greatest savings programs going. It's the uniformed services savings deposits program which pays interest at 10 percent a year compounded quarterly.

This program is available only to members of the uniformed services while on permanent duty outside



the United States or its possessions. Except for extreme emergency this program doesn't allow withdrawals until the service member has returned to permanent duty in the U.S. or its possessions.

For soldiers everywhere there's the U.S. Savings Bond program. While the Government uses the money, the bonds are earning interest and the owner is accumulating a personal estate—if a modest one. Savings bonds can be bought through payroll deductions. This way the soldier is forced to save.

Another way to guarantee you'll save regularly is to make a pay allotment to a savings account with a bank or other savings association. Again, you're forced to save because you never have a chance to spend the money first.

To get part of your pay headed for savings each month just see your finance officer. He'll help you fill out the necessary forms to start your nest egg incubating.

Another form of financial security can come from life insurance which guarantees that if you die your survivors will be taken care of. One of the best insurance deals going is the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program available to all soldiers at astoundingly low premiums.

With a reduction that took effect last July 1, SGLI policies now cost only 17 cents per thousand dollars coverage per month. That means the premium for a $15,000 policy —maximum coverage under the program—is just $2.55 a month. Hard to beat.

Discharged veterans can convert their SGLI policies to commercial term insurance with participating companies. Though the rates aren't as low as they are while you're in service they're still competitive with other commercial insurance.

As does everyone else, soldiers often need other kinds of insurance too—auto, fire, theft, life insurance for other family members and so on. A trip to your finance office can also arrange for commercial insurance premiums to be paid automatically by allotment.

On the other side of the savings coin is personal debt. Everyone would like to be able to pay cash for everything, of course, but few people can. Credit used wisely can make life a lot better. Used unwisely it can spell disaster.

Here again, ACS budget counseling can help. By laying out your personal budget you can see how much unobligated income you have to play around with. And if you can afford it, there are frequently sound reasons for going into debt for, say, a car to replace the old clunker.

The Army expects soldiers to honor their financial obligations and the best way to be able to do that is to budget carefully so you don't get in over your head. So it's a good idea to seek the free help of ACS budget counselors before you sign on the dotted line.

Another way the Army can help you financially is in times of personal crisis or family emergency.

Both Army Emergency Relief (AER) and the American Red Cross are prepared to provide financial help to soldiers and their dependents in certain types of emergencies.

AER, an Army-sponsored organization dedicated to taking care of members of the Army and their dependents in times of financial stress, may make no-interest loans or outright grants to help Army families through tight situations.

The Red Cross in its role as a communications link between a soldier's commander and the GI's family back home often provides grants or interest-free loans to help a soldier get home on emergency leave.

AER and the Red Cross have offices at every military installation of any size. Soldiers or their families who aren't near an installation can get help through the Red Cross chapter nearest them.

That's a quick look at how the Army can help you financially in some ways you probably never thought of. And even though you'll never get rich on Army pay you'll find what you earn can take you a lot closer to financial security than you might have thought.



Adventure Training's
Blanc Round—

Getting to the Top in Europe



SP5 Warren Taylor
Photos by
SP4 Ted Vaughan

Training has been and always will be with the Army but making troop training flexible, relevant, interesting—even fun—has posed a problem through the years. To back up its traditional classroom, motor pool and drill field instruction, the 3d Armored Division in Germany has made adventure or "hard challenge" training available to its men.

One component of this program, the Mountain Adventure Training Course (MATC) at Frasdorf, Germany, was set up in April 1972. Units of the 3d Armored's Second Brigade began learning techniques of mountain climbing and survival under an all-volunteer, all-experienced cadre.

To get the lowdown on MATC adventure training the 3d Armored's Information Office sent three specialists to the course and then sent them with a MATC crew to climb Mont Blanc, Europe's highest peak. Here is their story.

TED VAUGHAN AND I sat in the green Deutsche Bundesbahn bus not knowing we would be soaked with sweat at the top of a muddy Alpine foothill 12 hours later.

It was a long ride with an unlikely crew of future mountaineers—14 paratroopers from the 509th Airborne detachment at Mainz and a Boy Scout troop from Gelnhausen—but the squabble between the German bus drivers and the passengers over the choice of radio stations made the ride interesting.

Our objective was MATC outside Frasdorf, Germany in sight of the Austrian Alps. It's a perfect area for mountain training—thickly forested with miles of footpaths—and the MATC lodge has history about it. It was a ski lodge for Luftwaffe pilots during World War II.

Alpine Preparation. Upon arrival, our four-man team drew the equipment and food we needed for a week's climb—dehydrated foods, ropes, a butane cookstove,





double boiler, mountain tent and climbing boots.

These boots are quality products because they have to be. Climbing is 99 percent footwork and if your boots don't fit you'll be marooned halfway with blisters. Also, you need traction to support 60 or 65 pounds of equipment on that aluminum pack frame.

From MATC lodge to campsite it was more than 3,000 vertical feet. By a series of asphalt, gravel, then mud trails normal walking time without pack is about 30 minutes. But 60 extra pounds make it 90 minutes—"a good hump," the MATC cadre call it.

The final leg is like climbing a mud ladder, steep and slippery. We envied the scouts who rode a truck to the base of the hill then lugged their packs up. It was tougher for the guys from the 509th and us chairborne journalists.

Soon we learned how quickly we could erect a four-man mountain tent in the rain. Then I nearly destroyed our first stroganoff dinner by searing the noodles to the bottom of the pot and undercooking the dehydrated chicken bits. Result—crunchy chicken. The diners' verdict—*bleah.*

The next morning was gray and wet again; in these hills the rain stays. So we decided to build a campfire. We dispatched Boy Scouts in all directions to haul in wood and in 10 minutes they had stripped our hill bare of loose branches and twigs. With the aid of diesel fuel we soon had a real pants-scorcher going. Between us and the mud we laid a carpet of fresh evergreen branches around the fire.

Knowing the Ropes. Not only were the scouts good wood-gatherers, they were disgustingly good knot-tiers. While I was tying my fingers in granny knots they were busy constructing sheet-bends-on-the-half-shell, or whatever.

Knowing knots is important in the mountains if you want to stay alive. That rope keeps you from falling so I learned the ropes of tying knots.

Ted named our muddy hilltop campsite Prune Heaven because our daily lunches consisted of candy, raisins and mixed dried fruit—mostly prunes. It was Prune Heaven for the squirrels, too. During the night the furry thieves dug into our supplies in search of chocolate and dried fruit.

Part of the MATC course is rope bridge building so we made our way to one of those clear mountain streams you see on postcards. There we built rope bridges. The two- and three-rope bridges are fairly sta-



A V Corps shutterbug focuses on the junction of three glaciers above the 10,000 foot level. First though, MATC swingers learn everything they always wanted to know about rope bridges but were afraid to ask—after temporary tie-ups in remedial knotting.





ble, but they're anticlimactic compared to a one-roper.

The one-rope bridge is one rope stretched between two trees on opposite sides of the stream. To cross it you tie a short rope (a Swiss seat) around your waist and snap onto the bridge with a metal link called a carabiner. Hanging with your back to the water, it's easy to pull across hand over hand.

Coming back is something else. The MATC crew adds excitement by swinging the rope—up, down, sideways—a real ride. I only got dipped once in the icy water but the free-swinging serves a purpose. It gives you confidence the Swiss seat and the carabiner will hold even under adverse conditions.

After a long hike back that night through mud, fog and humidity I burned the noodles again.

It was clear at dawn and from the Stack, a 100-foot-high rock pile near camp, we could see Austria across the valley. "Today we learn free climbing," I gulped to myself. "Today they make me into a human fly."

But the first good weather in 4 days helped and before noon I found myself scrambling up and down the rock walls of the Stack practicing rappelling.

Next morning, again under blue skies, we built a traverse—a one-rope bridge set at an angle so you can slide down. During an unexpected thunderstorm that afternoon with lightning crackling all about, I set a world record coming down that 100 feet of rope. Only a free fall would have been faster.

Real Thing. This wrapped up our first week of training. During the second week the platoon leader normally takes his men on their own mountain escapade but we would forego that because the Mont Blanc expedition was forming up. We bid *Auf-wiedersehen* to Prune Heaven and set out to meet the Mont Blanc team.

The team was to consist of eight men: five from MATC and three from our office —Ted, Andy Morris and I. Leading the MATC contingent was First Lieutenant Dennis Stone, the MATC officer in charge. At 23 he is young to be both Ranger and Airborne qualified. He knows and loves mountaineering.

His men were all spirited climbers. SP4 Bob Movius with his stamina could climb to the moon if he could latch onto it and SP4 Dennis Stewart kept us going with his triphammer humor. SP4 Ron Lindley had the energy and dedication to pack a hard-back German book all the way to the top. And John "Professor" Miles knows almost everything about climbing—he's been doing it since he was nine.

Mont Blanc, towering 15,781 feet, is the highest peak in Europe and though it was first climbed in the 19th century today it is considered an easy climb. If you do it the European way—with a light pack, a cable car ride and hot food and beer in a warm mountain guesthouse—you can go up and down in a day and a half.

But we weren't doing it that way. For us no cable car and no guesthouse and the hot food we would cook ourselves. On our backs we carried everything we'd need for up to a week just as we had in training. The pack had gotten no lighter.

On the big day we started from Bellevue (5,850 feet) and clambered upward until we stopped at almost 7,700 feet about 11 a.m. Here we lunched on candy bars and raisins from our packs (we had left the prunes to heaven) and orange drink from our canteens.

By this time we were seeing some really

jagged rocks and for the first time could appreciate how big those glaciers really are. Clouds rolled over us as we negotiated a long series of switchbacks on the way to Tete Rousse (10,292 feet). This part of the climb was not difficult by mountaineering standards but tiring it was.

At 4 p.m. we reached Tete Rousse and though plenty of daylight remained we hadn't much energy left after crossing an ice field with ice axes drawn and crampons on our boots. We were content to pitch our tents and rest there overlooking the junction of three glaciers. With no vegetation at this altitude our view was painted in stark black and white with a few gray tones.

That night we were thankful for the Army air mattresses between us and the icy ground at the edge of the ice field. We slept soundly even though next day we would face the most dangerous part of the climb, from Tete Rousse to Gouter (12,405 feet). Four civilian climbers would die here within a week of our expedition.

Hazardous Leg. After leaving Tete Rousse we crossed a long snow trough which not only was narrow and slippery but a natural gutter for falling rock. We made it across without seeing one rock fall—perhaps because the morning thaw had not yet set in.

The rest of the way to Gouter is all rock suitable for free climbing, which feels good even though that pack is trying to pull you off backward. Falling rock, usually knocked loose by teammates above you is still a hazard but here you really begin to feel your upward progress.

Near midday we reached the hut at Gouter. In the cold air I began to feel dizzy but figured it was because of my light breakfast and the altitude. I shrugged it off and joined the others inside where we cooked soup and enjoyed an hour's warmth before resuming our climb.

Mal de Mont. The hot soup perked us up and soon we set out again, this time tied together four men to a rope. But just 10 minutes above Gouter as we navigated a narrow ridge I discovered my feet were not doing what my brain was telling them. Altitude sickness made my head spin like a whirlpool.

This illness occurs when you change altitude without sufficient time at intermediate levels so you're accustomed to the height. It's a lot like "the bends" which attack deep-sea divers when they surface too rapidly and it causes nausea, headaches and cramps. I added to this list dizziness and loss of balance.

After conferring with Stone I untied and began backtracking to Gouter as my team continued upward. The last thing I wanted was to endanger my ropemates. As it was I needed the help of two descending French climbers to make it back to the hut and I'm not sure if my disappointment wasn't worse than the nausea.

But as the rest of the guys climbed the steep grade to Refuge de la Vallot (14,176 feet) altitude sickness began to plague them too. By the time they reached the hut they were nauseated and exhausted by this particularly grueling stretch.

"White-outs" are always a problem for the climber and from the time we parted company until they made it to the higher refuge the guys had been in a constant white-out. In this situation a cloud envelopes your area and not only is the snow below you blank white, so is the air around you. You can't tell direction and you can't see a horizon.

This made the climb seem endless—the men were travelling only 150 meters at a time by now—and Ted told me later, "We expected someone to fall at any time." But after climbing three and a half hours the clouds parted and the fatigued mountaineers saw the Vallot hut less than 200 meters ahead. "It was like the Big Guy up there was watching out for us. We thought we were lost," said Ron.

Peaked Out. The chilly overnight rest at Vallot was disturbed at 4 a.m. by two French climbers who arrived suffering from dehydration. My buddies melted snow for them just as they had to do for themselves on their arrival there. Then the team began preparing for the final assault.

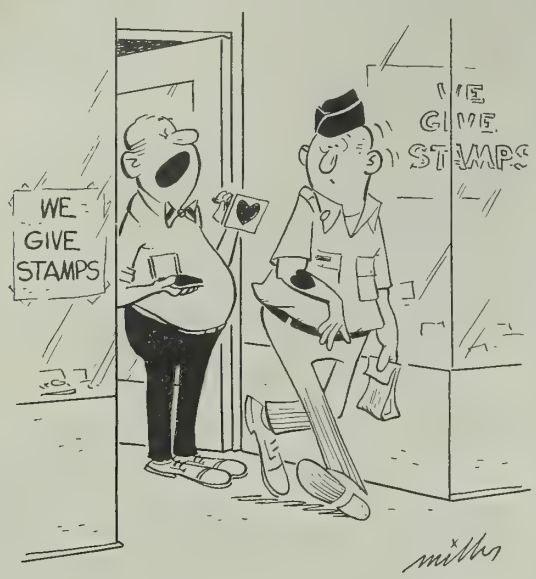
The guys left the hut at 8 a.m. and fought strong crosswinds all the way up the snow-ridge. At 8:59 they unfurled two flags at the summit: the Stars and Stripes and the light blue standard of our battalion in V Corps. The weather wasn't clear but spirits soared and an atmosphere of back-slapping, hand-shaking and picture-taking prevailed.

Our journalist contingent judged the 3-day expedition a stunning success and felt grateful for the expertise and planning provided by the MATC team. Mountain Adventure Training got us to the top; it got us adventure; and it got us back down again. Now that it's over, there's no doubt—MATC is "worth it."



Opposite page: A close look at the well-dressed MATC apprentice "packhorse" shows why the guys are ready to relax when they make camp at 10,000 feet. Above, author Taylor and 1LT Stone take a breather on the snow field.

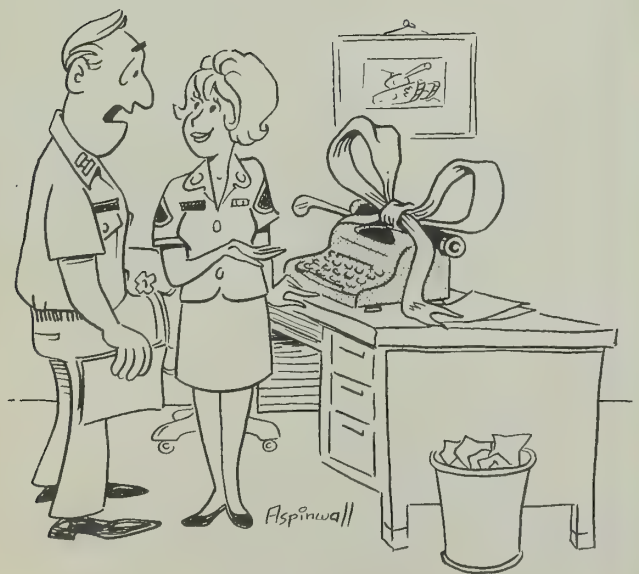
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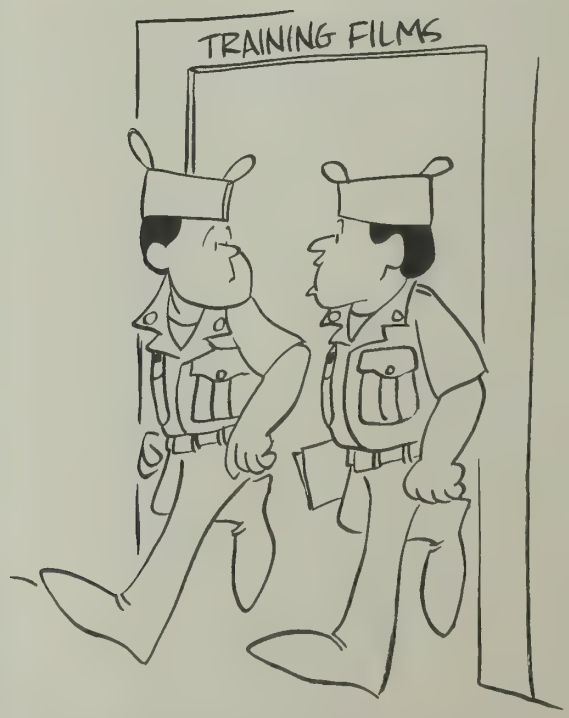
"Well, if you had spent a few more cents you could have had a dagger with coiled snake!"



"You an' General Abrams have one thing in common . . . you've both reached the highest rank you'll ever hold"



"It's very colorful but that's not what I meant when I told you to get a new ribbon for your typewriter."



"Sarge said those films would 'tell it like it is' about sex—but they didn't mention the stork once!"

JUMPS - ARMY
LEAVE AND EARNINGS STATEMENT

COPY 1 - MEMBER

ID	1. NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)	2. SOC. SEC. NO.	3. PAY GRADE	4. PERIOD COVERED

YOUR END OF MONTH NET PAY DUE →

5. ENTITLEMENTS		6. ALLOTMENT COLLECTIONS		7. OTHER COLLECTIONS		MONTHLY SUMMARY
TYPE	AMOUNT	CLASS	AMOUNT	TYPE	AMOUNT	
A B E D E F G H I J K L F M N O						8 AMT BROT FWD +
						9 TOTAL ENT +
						10 ALLOT COLLS —
						11 OTHER COLLS —
						12 NET EARN =
						13 MID MO PMT
						14 END MO PMT
						15 AMT TO BE BROT FWD
TOTALS						

TAX INFORMATION

TAX	16 INCOME THIS PERIOD	17 INCOME YEAR TO DATE	18 INC TAX YEAR TO DATE	19 EXEM	20 ADD TAX WITHHELD	21 FICA WAGE	22 FICA WAGE YEAR TO DATE	23 FICA TAX YEAR TO DATE

LEAVE AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

M I S C	24 BEG LV BAL	25 LV EARN	26 LV USED	27 END LV BAL	28 LV LOST	A C C R	29 MONTHLY ACCRUAL	30 TOTAL ACCRUAL	D E B T	31 BALANCE DUE U S

32.

FINANCE OFFICE INFORMATION

SVC	33 DSSN	34 MONTHLY NUMBER	35 SVC	36 BRCH	37 ACAN	38 YRS	39 ETS DATE	40 PR NO	41 UNIT D NO	42

DA FORM 3686 (TEST)

YOUR LES

Payday next month will bring a new simplified Leave and Earnings Statement (LES) to soldiers worldwide. The revised LES which was troop-tested in the field shows pay, tax, leave and other information in a clear, concise, easily understandable style. The new form is designed to highlight items of primary interest to you. All entitlements, allotment collections and other collections are listed and totaled in a vertical format rather than the current horizontal listings. A monthly pay summary is provided at the right edge of the form to give an instant picture of your pay status. In addition to the monthly summary your end-of-month net pay is shown at the top of the form. Tax and leave information have been clarified and an explanation of abbreviations appears on the back of the new form.

SAM MAIL

A new law will make mailing of parcels easier for troops. The legislation which became effective early in October increases the size and weight of parcels to be mailed as Space Available Mail (SAM). The law provides that parcels up to 15 pounds may be sent through civil post offices by SAM. The bigger break comes for those who use Armed Forces postal facilities where parcels up to 70 pounds and not exceeding 100 inches in length and girth combined are eligible for SAM airlift.



WHAT'S NEW

USASMA

DA has convened a selection board to pick E-8s for the newly created U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, TX. The first 22-week course begins in January with two classes a year planned thereafter. Those considered were master sergeants with 15 years service but not more than 23. Emphasis was given those in the last year of eligibility. Candidates for the first class must have a minimum security clearance of SECRET and an MOS Evaluation score of 100 or more. Subsequent course requirements will include successful completion of the Advanced Level NCO course.

USAREUR TOURS

Looking for a tour in Europe? DA has sent a message to the field announcing a program to attract enlisted volunteers to USAREUR to fill anticipated shortages there in early 1973. The program is aimed specifically at soldiers serving in CONUS. Individuals desiring to volunteer should submit applications to DA. Additional information is available through your commander or unit personnel officer.

TOP NCO

A DA selection board has adjourned after screening some 1,150 Command Sergeants Major records looking for nominees for the top enlisted job in the Army. From that list of nominees the Chief of Staff will choose the Sergeant Major of the Army who will hold the position for 2 years. Sergeant Major of the Army Silas Copeland is scheduled to retire February 1, 1973.

DINING DECOR

If you see a color-coordinated face-lift in your dining hall one of these days it may be that your commander has been shopping in a new catalog published by the Army's Construction Engineering Research Laboratory. That's right--there's an Army publication titled "Decor Catalog for Dining Facilities." The 100-page catalog shows furniture arrangements, color schemes for all decorating elements including carpeting, draperies, paint and table tops. Several dining facilities at Fort Lewis were modernized during troop tests last year and results were overwhelming in favor of the new look.

HEATED GLOVES

The motor pool will never be the same. The Army's Combat Development Command has been fingered to come up with electrically heated gloves for mechanics working in extreme cold. The handwear is powered by a rechargable battery or may be plugged into the power source of the vehicle, missile or craft being worked on outdoors. Without a power source the mechanic dons a battery vest under his parka and plugs sleeve cables into the gloves. The unique device is designed for short, quick repair of critical equipment.

MEDICS

If you've a special skill in the medical or medical-related fields and plan to leave the service check with the Veterans Administration. The VA is hiring ex-servicemen and women with these skills to work its hospitals and clinics.

SOLDIERS

DECEMBER 1972

GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY
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"I think we've found our man!"



"You would have been proud of Mom—
all day long, 'CHARGE! CHARGE! CHARGE!' "





"I'd give my next promotion to see ol'
Whipsnapper's face when he gets a load of this."



EDITOR'S CHOICE

Your Life In Your Hands





Holiday traffic snarls are nothing new. A song of the 1950's proclaimed, ". . . from Atlantic to Pacific, gee the traffic is terrific." There is indeed no place like home for the holidays but in 1972 that transcontinental traffic tangle is more fact than fancy. Getting home anytime is a hassle these days but during the holidays the problem is getting home *alive*. At these times traffic deaths occur 25 percent more frequently than during comparable non-holiday periods. There are several obvious reasons—more traffic, more hurried people driving longer distances, frequent bad weather—and lots of holiday cheer. It's not so much a hassle getting home from your duty station as it is getting home from parties and visits with friends once you're there.

If you've been drinking beyond moderation you have several things to worry about. John Law is down on drinkers this time of year more than usual—that's HEAT. And even if you're sober as a judge you have to watch out for drunks. They're out there and if they get half a chance they'll kill you. Fifty percent of the drivers who cause fatal accidents have had too much to drink—or more accurately, too much to drive.

You've heard the moral of this story many times but take it to heart this time. If you drive, do it sanely; if you drink, do it moderately—or don't drive. Have a Happy New Year and the ones after that, too.

SOLDIERS

OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

DECEMBER 1972
VOLUME 27, NO. 12

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SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Unless otherwise indicated material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses: $12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

FRONT COVER: Christmas cheer goes mod in the cover roundup by SOLDIERS' contributing cartoonists. For more on cartoons in military life, see pages 16 and 20. Yule be tickled pink.

BACK COVER: Santa's universal appeal to childhood shines through this "Wolfhounds' Christmas" scene at the Holy Family Children's Home in Osaka where PFC Larry Norris impersonates St. Nick. Photo by SP5 Vernon Wicks.

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NEW 155

Army testers are looking at the 155mm XM198 howitzer as a possible replacement for the towed howitzer currently in use. The new system is designed for an increased rate of fire and has a tube 8 feet longer than the M114A1. Range is expected to be about 28,000 meters. Tests will be made using the standard 155mm round but the system is designed to fire rocket-assisted projectiles. It has a designed weight of 14,500 pounds.

E-6 PROMOTIONS

Staff sergeants and specialists 6 are getting another shot at E-7 in January 73. The primary zone of consideration is E-6s with dates of rank of December 31, 1967 or earlier. The secondary zone will take in those who have dates of rank of January 1, 1968 through June 30, 1968. Others getting a chance will be E-6s considered but not selected at the September 70 and February 72 boards without regard to date of rank.

HIKE BOARDS

The people who run the centralized promotion boards at DA are getting heartburn because of the slow response of some personnel units in the field. DA Form 20 on individuals in the zones of consideration for promotion to E-7, E-8 and E-9 have been arriving late at DA --in some cases not until the board has adjourned. That fouls up the machinery and delays the selection board's action. If you're an E-6 going for promotion in January and haven't validated your Form 20 it means that your personnel office goofed because it was due at DA no later than November 30. If you're in the zone of consideration and haven't validated your 20, check it out to insure that you get the best shot at the promotion selection board.

NEW SYSTEM

All E-6s are being phased into the Centralized Management System at DA. Previously only special category E-6s and all E-7s and above were under the centralized system. The change promises better personnel management for the key middle grade. Each soldier going into the system will be notified individually when the action is completed.

TOUR EXTENSIONS

DA has loosened the string on oversea tour extensions again--this time the max is up to 6 years. DA Msg DAPE-PDD dated 021217Z Oct 72 announced the change. Approval of extension requests will not be automatic. Overseas commanders must approve each request while DA retains the final approving authority. Short extensions will be those 6 months or less and long extensions will be those in 6- to 12- month increments. Requests for extension should be submitted 8 to 10 months before DEROS.

FORM 66

On New Year's Day the Officer Career Branch Form 66 will be replaced at DA level by the Officer Record Brief. The brief is to be used by all Career Branches and by DA selection boards. It's a preprinted form with codes on the reverse side and shows most of the information contained on DA Form 66. It's planned that officers will audit their briefs annually to insure that all information is correct and complete.

EARLY OUTS

All officers, warrant officers (not Regular Army) and enlisted soldiers due for separation between December 18, 1972 and January 5, 1973 are getting a holiday break. They'll be getting out between 11-20 December. And the Christmas early release program may be combined with other early release programs provided that the total number of days does not exceed 179. Officers and warrant officers eligible for release under this program may be retained on active duty in their command until their normal or adjusted release date when operational needs dictate. Enlisted personnel who would suffer a personal hardship because of the early release may remain on active duty until normal or adjusted ETS. The Christmas early release policy is spelled out in DA Msg DAPE-MPP dated 201545Z Oct 72.

MED SCHOOLING

A revision of AR 601-112 makes active duty reserve officers eligible for professional education in certain health care fields. Formerly only RA officers could apply. Selected officers may earn a degree in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry or veterinary medicine. And they get full pay and allowances plus reimbursement for tuition, books and certain other fees and expenses. The revised reg also allows officers to get pre-professional training in a duty status and get pay and allowances only if the training can be completed within a year. Officers getting the subsidized education incur an additional active duty commitment based on the number of years of education.

TRANSFER CLAMP

DA is tightening the clamps on the transfer policy for soldiers going overseas or going from one oversea command to another. Personnel must now have at least 12 months remaining before ETS or retirement to make these moves. However, troops assigned to a unit deploying overseas may be transferred with that unit provided they have at least 90 days remaining before separation.



SOLDIERS is for soldiers and we invite readers' views on topics we're covering—or those you think we should. Please stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll honor a request to withhold your name if you desire and the editors may condense comments to meet space requirements. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative viewpoints. Send your letters to: Write On, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Church Search

I am the man who designed and supervised most of the construction of the chapel at Red Canyon Range Camp near Carrizozo, NM (SOLDIERS June '72). And also the one who had to handle the heart-breaking job of disposing of it.

Due to the area of the camp becoming a part of the possible impact area of missiles fired from White Sands Missile Range, those officers responsible at headquarters would not consent to the chapel remaining because of the danger to visitors that would be involved and for reasons of security to the reservation. Later years have proven their reasons to be valid. I sat in on the meeting where the decision was made and tried every angle I knew to preserve the treasured building. I suppose my reasons sounded sentimental and very impractical to those who had no feelings in the matter.

The chapel was sold through regular property disposal channels to a group of people from Marlowe, OK. It was understood that the chapel was to be rebuilt at that location. I don't know if it ever was or not, but due to the way it had been built into the rock of that desert hillside and because of the junky, nondescript character of the material used the rebuilding would be next to impossible. . . . But the chapel wasn't stolen. Other than that, your account is so accurate that I can only say that SFC Mallicoat had to be there. . . .

CPT William T. Sidell (Ret)
5309 Alps Drive
El Paso, TX

Research proved CPT Sidell is right about everything but who finally wound up with the chapel.

The chapel was sold to Mr. R. E. Waterman of Los Alamos, NM. He wanted to move it in one piece but due to the type construction (ammo crates, rails, rocket boosters, et al) was forced to disassemble it. It was never put together again. The chapel was sold piece by piece and a spokesman for Mr. Waterman states: "All in all we lost $10,000 on the deal. We decided God was against us and that our company would never buy another church or chapel again."

Supporting Vasectomies

Recently I read your article on vasectomy (September '72) and believe me, though I had one, I still see so many men who are deathly fearful of having one, still preferring that the wife have her tubes tied instead of them going the vasectomy route. How stupid.

The vasectomy I had was, as your article mentioned, not something I would go through again. However, I did go through it and the relief of not facing another pregnancy or watching my wife gulp down pill after pill . . . was and still is worth it. . . . It is really unfair to have a woman sterilized because the man is afraid of a quick and simple vasectomy. . . . I think the Army is giving us a great deal allowing us to have vasectomies. Believe me, money wise, for peace of mind and over all, the changes for the good of both partners are well worth it.

"An E-7" in Germany
(Name withheld on request)

Modern Gunga Dins

Reference your Dateline item in the September '72 issue on the 1st Infantry Division troopers' support of the people in Scranton, KS. It should be noted that two troopers from B Company, 1st Supply and Transport Battalion, SGT Richard Bowman and SP5 Ivan Jones, hauled over 70,000 gallons of water for the populace of Scranton. While I'm sure the personnel from D Company, 34th Engineer Battalion did a fine job, the contributions of SGT Bowman and SP5 Jones should not be overlooked.

CPT Allan D. Hopper
Co B, 1st S&T Bn
1st Inf Div
Fort Riley, KS

And that's a haul of a lot of water!

Follicle Fable

Hasn't the Army Reserve and National Guard appearance guideline already cost enough reenlistments? . . . Long hair has probably gotten more press than it deserves, I will admit. The justification for military opposition to it, on the other hand, has occupied minimal column inches. Let's not trot out the lice business, shall we? In 1972? What would those statistics on the best-selling shampoo in the United States say to that? . . . The brass stand incredulously, mouths open and all, and ask why anyone would want to have long hair anyway.

Simply stated, I don't know. Still, I would like to wear my hair a few inches longer than the military will allow. And I'm no screaming Yippie either. I'm an average 25-year-old Army Reservist and a teacher in the public schools. . . . Why can the citizen soldier not wear his sideburns in the style he wishes? Why can he not let his hair fly, if he so desires . . . Hair reform, however, could be an orderly compromise. Those of us who wish to wear long hair would be willing, to a man, to wear short hair wigs, thus enabling the Army to keep its image together. When VOLAR becomes a reality the Reserves are going to need to retain every man possible.

SGT Jerome F. McDonough
974th Supply Company
Amarillo, TX



Lost and Found: The "Disappearing Chapel" was never found, but the mystery of its disappearance has been solved. See "Church Search" above.

No place for sentiment . . .

Chopper's Last Stand

Story and Photos by
SFC D. Mallicoat

SHE SITS AND WAITS. Hidden among 240 of her sister ships, an Army OH-23G "chopper" sits on the hot, dry Arizona desert and awaits her next mission. She's been subjected to the humiliation of being stripped and has suffered the tortures of weatherproofing. The skilled hands of the men who serve at the Military Aircraft Storage and Disposition Center (MASDC), Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, have done this to her. But still she waits.

To the men of MASDC she's just #63-12885. There's no room for sentiment even here where nostalgia marks every turn. The fact she's one of the handful of her kind that served in Southeast Asia means nothing.

Born in mid-1964, she reached her destination with the 25th Infantry Division in October '64. She arrived less than 60 days after the division had come home to Hawaii after 12 years of combat and occupation duty in Korea.

The small three-seat observation "chopper" spent many hours flying around the islands watching the 25th train for jungle and counterinsurgency warfare.

In December 1965, while the people of Honolulu were commemorating Pearl Harbor Day, she was disassembled and preserved for shipment to Vietnam. She awaited her call to further duty until July 1966 when she finally arrived in Cu Chi, Vietnam. The Tropic Lightning division was at war again.

Cu Chi is an agricultural hamlet 20 miles northwest of Saigon and 18 miles from the Cambodian border. The land is flat and dry and dusty—always dusty. To the northeast is the Ho Bo Woods, a patch of heavy forest, an enemy hiding place. The Oriental River flows quietly to the south but to the north lay a triple-canopy jungle known as War Zone C, believed to be the VC command center for the whole country.

Her maximum range of 225 statute miles with no armament except an occasional 30 cal. carried on board made the little ship vulnerable. Still her mission was to observe and observe she did—she searched the land, combed the rivers and riverbanks, and she found the enemy in rice paddies and in the mountains. She found him so the men of the 25th could stop him.

She learned why the enemy was known as "Magic Charlie"—now you see him, now you don't. He hid in tunnels and hamlets, in lush jungle and tall grass. Time and time again she scanned the tree tops, the sides of a tiny trail, or searched for dark openings in the underbrush. She looked for supply lines. She found them so the 25th could destroy them. Take food and ammunition from your enemy, cut his mobility and you stop him.

But there was more to the searching. There was the watching. Watching the men work with people in the villages, helping them build, encouraging them. Seeing too that a teacher got concertina wire to keep "Charlie" from blowing up the school and killing countless children. The 25th had been sent to help, to protect, to search, and she was there to help them do the job.

Then in April '68 she was sent



With certain exceptions, any U.S. citizen or member of the military service may bid for surplus aircraft provided he is not a minor. The exceptions are military or civilian members of the Department of Defense who are with Defense Property Disposal organizations and members of their immediate families.

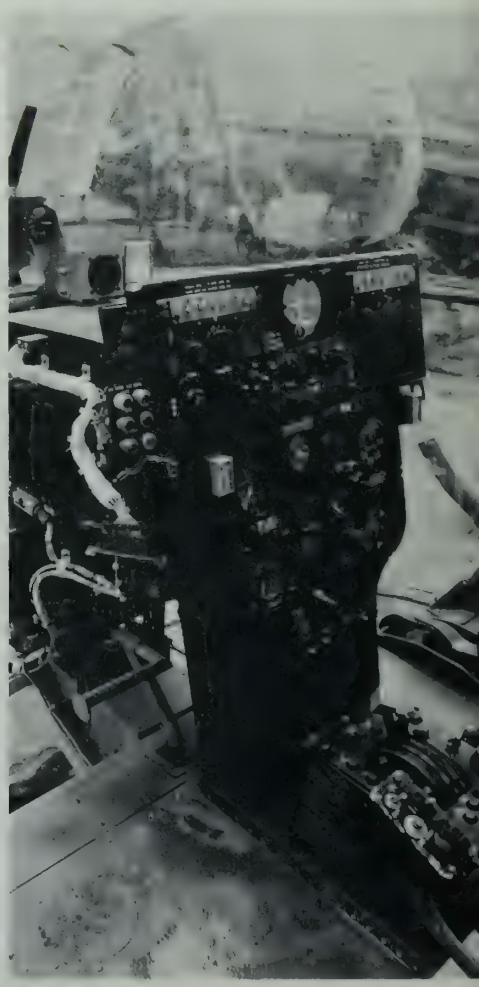
Aircraft sales are a joint effort between MASDC and the Defense Surplus Sales Office (DSSO). All sales are conducted on a formal basis and designated as sealed bid or spot bid sales. A brochure, "How to Buy Surplus Property," differentiates the two and is available upon request from DSSO.

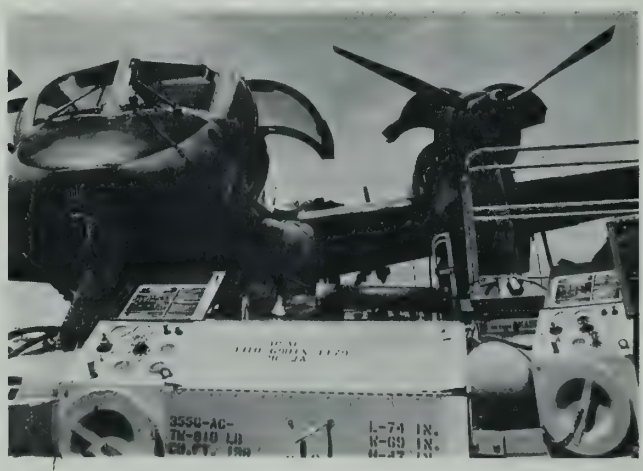
To secure sales catalogs write to the Defense Surplus Bidders Control Office, Federal Center, Battle Creek, MI 49016 or to the Defense Surplus Sales Office, Fleet Station P. O., San Diego, CA 92132.

For information concerning donations of surplus aircraft to municipalities, museums and the like write to MASDC, Attention RMR, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, AZ 85707, or call area code 602-793-3406









Above, a freak tornado played havoc with one UH-19 chopper in storage at the MASDC facility. Right, an OV-1 "Mohawk" undergoes servicing prior to storage in the Arizona desert.



A few of the 6,000 aircraft stored at MASDC stand in ranks on a corner of the 3,000-acre storage area. Below left, the controls of an OH-23 'copter await reuse.

to Sharpe Army Depot, Lathrop, CA, to be rebuilt, repainted, made ready for another job.

Another Tour. Like so many troopers, one tour in Vietnam wasn't enough. In July '69 she was back. No longer with the 25th, she served with the attached artillery groups in the I Corps area this time. She was eyes for the big guns. But this was a short tour. In January '70 she was returned to the states for retrograde. Once again she found herself at Sharpe on the way to MASDC.

She was shipped to Arizona by truck. It was cheaper.

Her first look at the MASDC facility was a shock. She was on an Air Force base—Davis-Monthan to be exact, named for two young Army Air Corps pilots who gave their lives in the early 1920s.

The MASDC commander is Air Force Colonel Jack K. Massie, a former Army Air Corps pilot who's flown flighters, bombers and cargo planes in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. He explains MASDC is an operating agency of the Department of Defense with the Air Force Logistics Command serving as the facility's single manager. Thousands of aircraft from all military services are preserved and maintained here.

"From Kitty Hawk in 1903, it was not until the late 1930s that airplanes could exceed 200 miles an hour," Massie explains. "That was the first half of the history of aviation. We are now in the second half and it compares to the population history of man—explosive increase. That's what makes this kind of organization necessary. We have thousands of good airplanes here that have been outdistanced by the arts of design and technology. You do not put a B-47 against a MIG-21."

Nearly 6,000 aircraft worth close to $6-billion cover the 3,000 acres cleared of sagebrush. Sixty percent are in standby storage and ready to fly at a day's notice but others add to the growing spare parts supply.

In a small shed (180 by 900 feet) 200 mechanics dismantled 837 aircraft last year. Piece by piece parts and components were separated, sorted, cleaned and tagged. Thousands were sent back into the supply inventory. "Save lists" prepared by the services' materiel commands identify items, assemblies and components to be reclaimed to reduce costly new procurement. Often MASDC is the only source of supply for aircraft components no longer in production and for which supply stocks have been exhausted.

"We save everything but the paint," declared Tom Bent, Reclamation Division chief. "We may have started strictly as a storage depot but now we've helped reclamation evolve into a highly skilled mechanical art.

"I remember when we scrapped out the last B-19," he continued. "Biggest thing to fly up until then. She had four big in-line Allison engines. Somebody bought them and put them in a big power boat, we heard. A California company bought the landing gear and used it as an earth mover. (We've shipped wheels, struts and just about any other part you can name all over the doggoned world.)

"We've had some pretty wild requests too. Like that B-57 wing. Got called away from Christmas dinner in 1970—all of us. They had a bird damaged in Southeast Asia and needed a wing. We were the only place that had any. We worked around the clock, then found out the first one was cracked. So we pulled another."

At MASDC our OH-23G had her openings and cracks sealed and her engines filled with a special type of heavy grease that flushes out if the aircraft is needed again. And after she had undergone still other preservative measures she joined the growing armada of stored Army aircraft, more than 1,100 to date. Now she waits.

There are many tasks she could be called on to do. She could be returned to active duty or be turned over to a state or Federal Government agency to perform varied duties such as searching out forest fires or traffic violators. She could become a memorial or she could be cannibalized for parts to keep her sisters flying, or she could be sold for scrap to private contractors. But whatever is ahead she needn't worry about time. The climate here is similar to that in the Libyan desert where the "Lady Be Good" went down in World War II and was found 16 years later, remarkably preserved.

She can also be assured that whatever may come, MASDC will get the most for their money from her. Last year the recovery operation yielded $43.16 worth of parts, components and reclaimed metal for every budget dollar it spent—not a bad return from a chopper's last stand.

The New OER --Measure of a Man

SFC Carl Martin



For use of this form, see AR 623-105, the proponent agency is The Adjutant General's Office.

PART I - PERSONAL DATA (Read paragraph 3-2a, AR 623-105)

a. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL | b. SSN | c. GRADE | d. DATE OF RANK (Year, Month, Day) | e. BRANCH | f. MOS CODE

g. UNIT ORGANIZATION STATION AND MAJOR COMMAND | h. CODES (Sta - Maj Comd)

PART II - REPORTING PERIOD AND DUTY DATA (Read paragraph 3-2b, AR 623-105)

a. Period Covered: From (Year, Month, Day) Thru (Year, Month, Day) | b. RATED DUTY DAYS | b. NONDUTY DAYS | b. OTHER DAYS | b. Total | c. Reason for Submitting Report | Report Based On

a. NONRATED DUTY DAYS | RATER | INDORSER

d. EXPLANATION OF NONRATED DUTY DAYS AND OR OTHER DAYS (As Required)

PART III - DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES (Read paragraph 4-3d, AR 623-105)

a. Principal Duty Title | b. Duty MOS | c. Auth Grade

d. Special Career Program Position Designation | e. Description

PART IV - PROFESSIONAL ATTRIBUTES (Read paragraph 4-3e, AR 623-105)

a. RATER Complete each question. Explain *No and *Needs Improvement responses in Part IVb and, if necessary, Part VII.

		YES	*NEEDS IMPROVEMENT: SOME	*NEEDS IMPROVEMENT: MUCH	*NO
1.	Has this officer demonstrated moral and character strength?	1			
2.	Did this officer demonstrate technical competence appropriate to his grade and branch?	2			
3.	Did this officer state, as appropriate, his honest opinions and convictions? (Not a "yes man")	3			
4.	Did this officer seek responsibility?	4			
5.	Did this officer willingly accept full accountability for his actions and the actions of his subordinates?	5			
6.	Is this officer emotionally stable under stress?	6			
7.	Is this officer's judgment reliable?	7			
8.	Did this officer maintain effective two-way communication with juniors, seniors, and peers?	8			
9.	Did this officer demonstrate concern for the best interests of his subordinates?	9			
10.	Did this officer contribute to the personal and professional development of his subordinates?	10			
11.	Did this officer subordinate his personal interests and welfare to those of his organization and subordinates?	11			
12.	Did this officer's personal conduct set the proper example for his subordinates?	12			
13.	Was this officer innovative in his approach to his duties and responsibilities?	13			
14.	Did this officer demonstrate a breadth of perspective and depth of understanding beyond the limit of his specific responsibilities?	14			
15.	Did this officer keep himself physically fit?	15			
16.	Did this officer fulfill his responsibilities concerning the Army's Equal Opportunity Program?	16			

b. RATER Explanation: Questions



PART V - DEMONSTRATED PERFORMANCE OF PRESENT DUTY (Read paragraph 4-3f, AR 623-105)

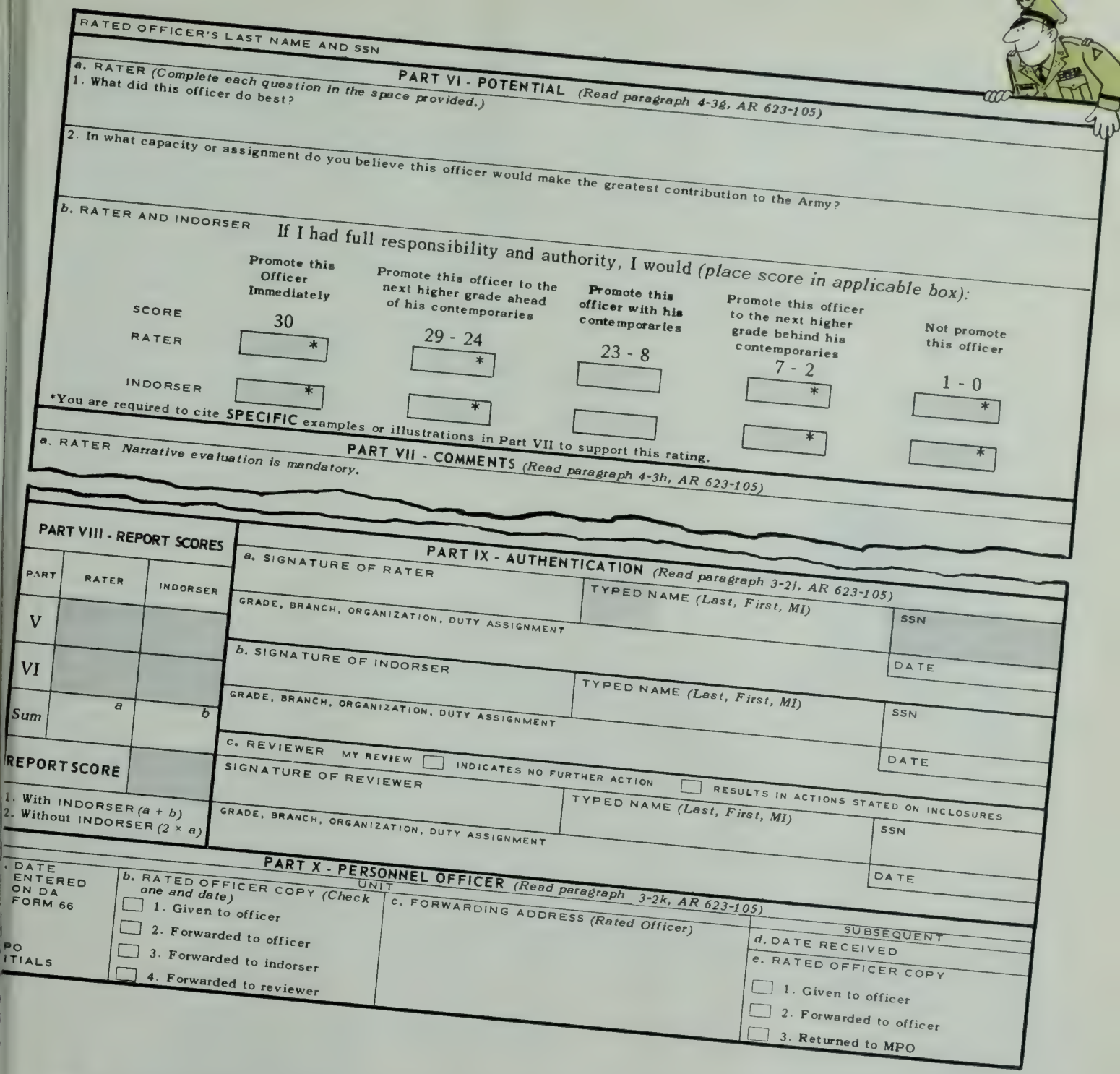
RATER AND INDORSER In my judgment, this officer's performance of duty was (place score in applicable box)

	Outstanding 70 - 68	Superior 67 - 57	Excellent 56 - 36	Effective 35 - 15	Marginal 14 - 4	Inadequate 3 - 0
SCORE	*	*			*	*
RATER	*	*			*	*

examples or illustrations in Part VII to support this rating.

US ARMY OFFICER EVALUATION R

WHICH IS OBSOLETE.



RATED OFFICER'S LAST NAME AND SSN

PART VI - POTENTIAL *(Read paragraph 4-3g, AR 623-105)*

a. RATER *(Complete each question in the space provided.)*

1. What did this officer do best?

2. In what capacity or assignment do you believe this officer would make the greatest contribution to the Army?

b. RATER AND INDORSER — If I had full responsibility and authority, I would *(place score in applicable box)*:

	Promote this Officer Immediately	Promote this officer to the next higher grade ahead of his contemporaries	Promote this officer with his contemporaries	Promote this officer to the next higher grade behind his contemporaries	Not promote this officer
SCORE	30	29 - 24	23 - 8	7 - 2	1 - 0
RATER	*	*		*	*
INDORSER	*	*		*	*

*You are required to cite **SPECIFIC** examples or illustrations in Part VII to support this rating.

PART VII - COMMENTS *(Read paragraph 4-3h, AR 623-105)*

a. RATER *Narrative evaluation is mandatory.*

PART VIII - REPORT SCORES

PART	RATER	INDORSER
V		
VI		
Sum	a	b
REPORT SCORE		

1. With INDORSER *(a + b)*
2. Without INDORSER *(2 × a)*

PART IX - AUTHENTICATION *(Read paragraph 3-2j, AR 623-105)*

a. SIGNATURE OF RATER — TYPED NAME *(Last, First, MI)* — SSN

GRADE, BRANCH, ORGANIZATION, DUTY ASSIGNMENT — DATE

b. SIGNATURE OF INDORSER — TYPED NAME *(Last, First, MI)* — SSN

GRADE, BRANCH, ORGANIZATION, DUTY ASSIGNMENT — DATE

c. REVIEWER — MY REVIEW ☐ INDICATES NO FURTHER ACTION ☐ RESULTS IN ACTIONS STATED ON INCLOSURES

SIGNATURE OF REVIEWER — TYPED NAME *(Last, First, MI)* — SSN

GRADE, BRANCH, ORGANIZATION, DUTY ASSIGNMENT — DATE

PART X - PERSONNEL OFFICER *(Read paragraph 3-2k, AR 623-105)*

DATE ENTERED ON DA FORM 66

PO ITIALS

b. RATED OFFICER COPY *(Check one and date)* — UNIT
- ☐ 1. Given to officer
- ☐ 2. Forwarded to officer
- ☐ 3. Forwarded to indorser
- ☐ 4. Forwarded to reviewer

c. FORWARDING ADDRESS *(Rated Officer)*

SUBSEQUENT
d. DATE RECEIVED
e. RATED OFFICER COPY
- ☐ 1. Given to officer
- ☐ 2. Forwarded to officer
- ☐ 3. Returned to MPO

TIME WAS WHEN officers reporting in to a new post were advised via the grapevine, "First, find out who your rater is, then join the Officers' Club."

Maybe it's still true to a degree today but one thing isn't questioned—the importance of an officer's evaluation by his rater and indorser.

For years Department of the Army has been kicking around ideas for improving the evaluation system for its officers corps. Beginning next month a new evaluation reporting system goes into effect, specifically designed to mesh with concepts of the relatively new Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS) introduced last summer.

One of the major changes to the new Officer Evaluation Reporting System (OERS) is that a rated officer will be given a copy of his evaluation *immediately after the new DA 67-7 has been completed.* This not only allows an officer to know how he has been rated but also gives him a chance to catch any administrative errors. Gone are the days of doubt when an officer found out about an adverse report only after being passed over for promotion.

The three-man rating chain has been retained in the new process—rater, indorser and reviewer. The rater

and indorser can rate the individual with as much as 100 points each in two numerically scored sections of the report. Under Demonstrated Performance of Present Duty, the officer is scored from 0 to 70. This section is broken into six areas of performance: Outstanding, Superior, Excellent, Effective, Marginal and Inadequate. A rating in one of the top or bottom two areas requires an explanation in the comments section. The other numerically scored portion of the report questions the rater and indorser about promotion potential of the rated officer. Recommendations in this area carry a score of 0 to 30, with the response broken into five parts ranging from "promote immediately" to "not promote."

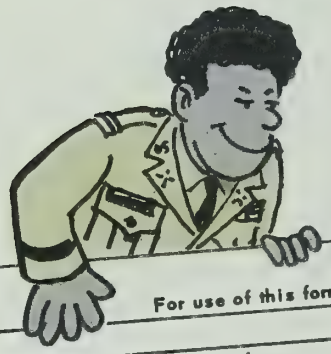
The Professional Attribute portion of the evaluation asks 16 questions so worded that they may be answered by "Yes," "Needs Some Improvement," "Needs Much Improvement," or "No." Any answer other than "Yes" requires an explanation by the rater. This section carries no numerical weight.

Each rated officer will be furnished his average annual score on a personal and confidential basis. This will answer an overwhelming demand from officers to know where they stand. Average scores by grade for the officer corps will be computed and published periodically. This will enable rated officers to see how they measure up with their contemporaries and give rating officials a benchmark when evaluating their subordinates.

Officers in Special Career Programs are so identified on the report to parallel OPMS emphasis on officer specialization.

Under the new system, personnel officers will no longer comment on the description of the rated officer's duties. These remarks will now be made by the rating officer. The rater also may comment on what the ratee does best and how he could make the greatest contribution to the Army.

One copy of the new OER is sent to Department of the Army where it is reproduced and inserted in



OFFICER EVALUATION STATEMENT

For use of this form, see AR 623-105; the proponent agency is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

PERIOD COVERED — FROM (Yr/Mo) 74 04 — TO (Yr/Mo) 75 04

DATE PREPARED (Yr/Mo/Da) 75 04 25

RECENT EVALUATION HISTORY [1]

KEY ITEMS	REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4	REPORT 5
FROM DATE	75 01 16	74 03 30	73 12 01	73 05 01	73 01 17
THRU DATE	75 03 05	75 01 15	74 03 29	73 11 30	73 04 30
DUTY DAYS	31	200	120	213	61
SCORE	*156	ACADEMIC	LETTER	152	150
NUMBER OF *Needs Improvement (Some + Much)* RESPONSES	0	REPORT	REPORT	1	2
NUMBER OF *No* RESPONSES	0	--	--	0	0

QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS

a - Average score for the grade in which you are currently serving. *(DA Circular 623-Series)*	138
b - Lower extreme of the range of scores considered most representative for your grade.	123
c - Upper extreme of the range of scores considered most representative for your grade.	153
d - YOUR ANNUAL AVERAGE SCORE for the past year. *(OER's are only one element of the total evaluation process. See note on reverse side.)*	156
e - Total number of reports processed since 1 Jan 73. (DA Form 67-7 and later reports)	5

FORMULAS FOR COMPUTATION

1. *Report Score × Rated Duty Days = Weighted Score*
2. $\frac{\text{Sum of Weighted Scores}}{\text{Total of All Rated Duty Days}}$ = *Your Average Score*

CPT DOE, JOHN, IN.
386-40-4926
OFC OF PERS OPS-PMDO
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

* *Indicates those reports included in your annual average score on this statement.*

[1] *All officer evaluation reports rendered on an officer are retained in his file and are used in personnel actions concerning him. This statement displays only the last five OER's on the officer master file as of the date prepared. You may have received OER's subsequent to the latest report shown on this statement (Report 1). These reports will appear on your next annual statement.*

DA FORM 3932, 1 Jan 73

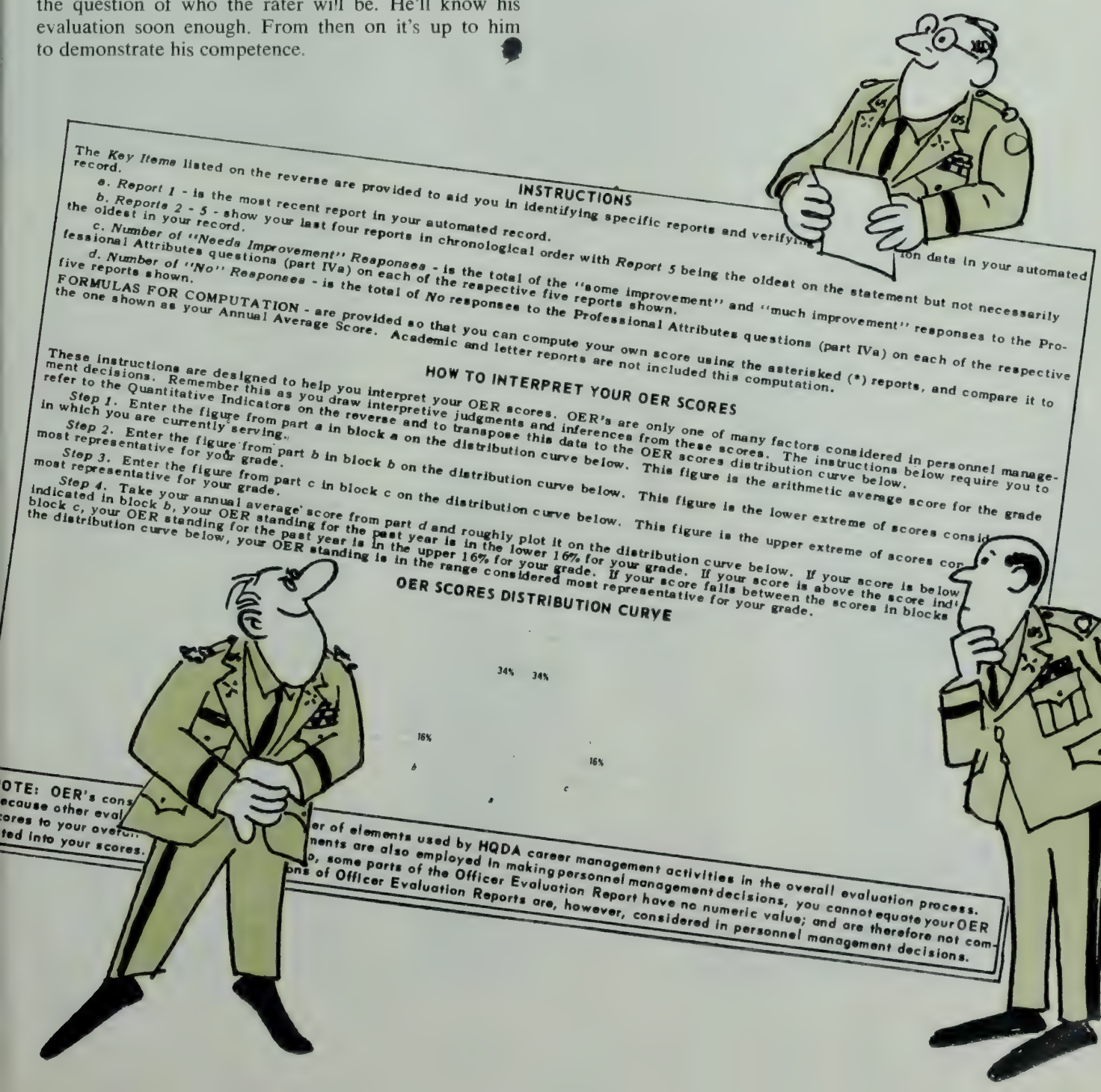
the Official Military Personnel File. The duplicate is forwarded to the appropriate officer career branch.

To insure that raters, indorsers and reviewers are completely familiar with the new form and system, instruction is mandatory in all Army officer service schools from the basic course through the Army War College; this instruction will be further augmented by a field education program.

The system will cash in on the benefits of automation. A computerized file of officer evaluation data will provide information to the individual officer and to DA personnel managers. It will furnish statistical data for evaluating the system's effectiveness as a basis for evolutionary improvement.

Now it's no longer necessary for an officer to sweat the question of who the rater will be. He'll know his evaluation soon enough. From then on it's up to him to demonstrate his competence.

Gone are the days of doubt when an officer found out about an adverse report only after being passed over for promotion.



INSTRUCTIONS

The *Key Items* listed on the reverse are provided to aid you in identifying specific reports and verifying ...tion data in your automated record.

a. Report 1 - is the most recent report in your automated record.

b. Reports 2 - 5 - show your last four reports in chronological order with *Report 5* being the oldest on the statement but not necessarily the oldest in your record.

c. Number of "Needs Improvement" Responses - is the total of the "some improvement" and "much improvement" responses to the Professional Attributes questions (part IVa) on each of the respective five reports shown.

d. Number of "No" Responses - is the total of *No* responses to the Professional Attributes questions (part IVa) on each of the respective five reports shown.

FORMULAS FOR COMPUTATION - are provided so that you can compute your own score using the asterisked (*) reports, and compare it to the one shown as your Annual Average Score. Academic and letter reports are not included this computation.

HOW TO INTERPRET YOUR OER SCORES

These instructions are designed to help you interpret your OER scores. OER's are only one of many factors considered in personnel management decisions. Remember this as you draw interpretive judgments and inferences from these scores. The instructions below require you to refer to the Quantitative Indicators on the reverse and to transpose this data to the OER scores distribution curve below.

Step 1. Enter the figure from part *a* in block *a* on the distribution curve below. This figure is the arithmetic average score for the grade in which you are currently serving.

Step 2. Enter the figure from part *b* in block *b* on the distribution curve below. This figure is the lower extreme of scores considered most representative for your grade.

Step 3. Enter the figure from part c in block c on the distribution curve below. This figure is the upper extreme of scores considered most representative for your grade.

Step 4. Take your annual average score from part *d* and roughly plot it on the distribution curve below. If your score is below the score indicated in block *b*, your OER standing for the past year is in the lower 16% for your grade. If your score is above the score indicated in block c, your OER standing for the past year is in the upper 16% for your grade. If your score falls between the scores in blocks *b* and c on the distribution curve below, your OER standing is in the range considered most representative for your grade.

OER SCORES DISTRIBUTION CURVE

34% 34%

16% 16%

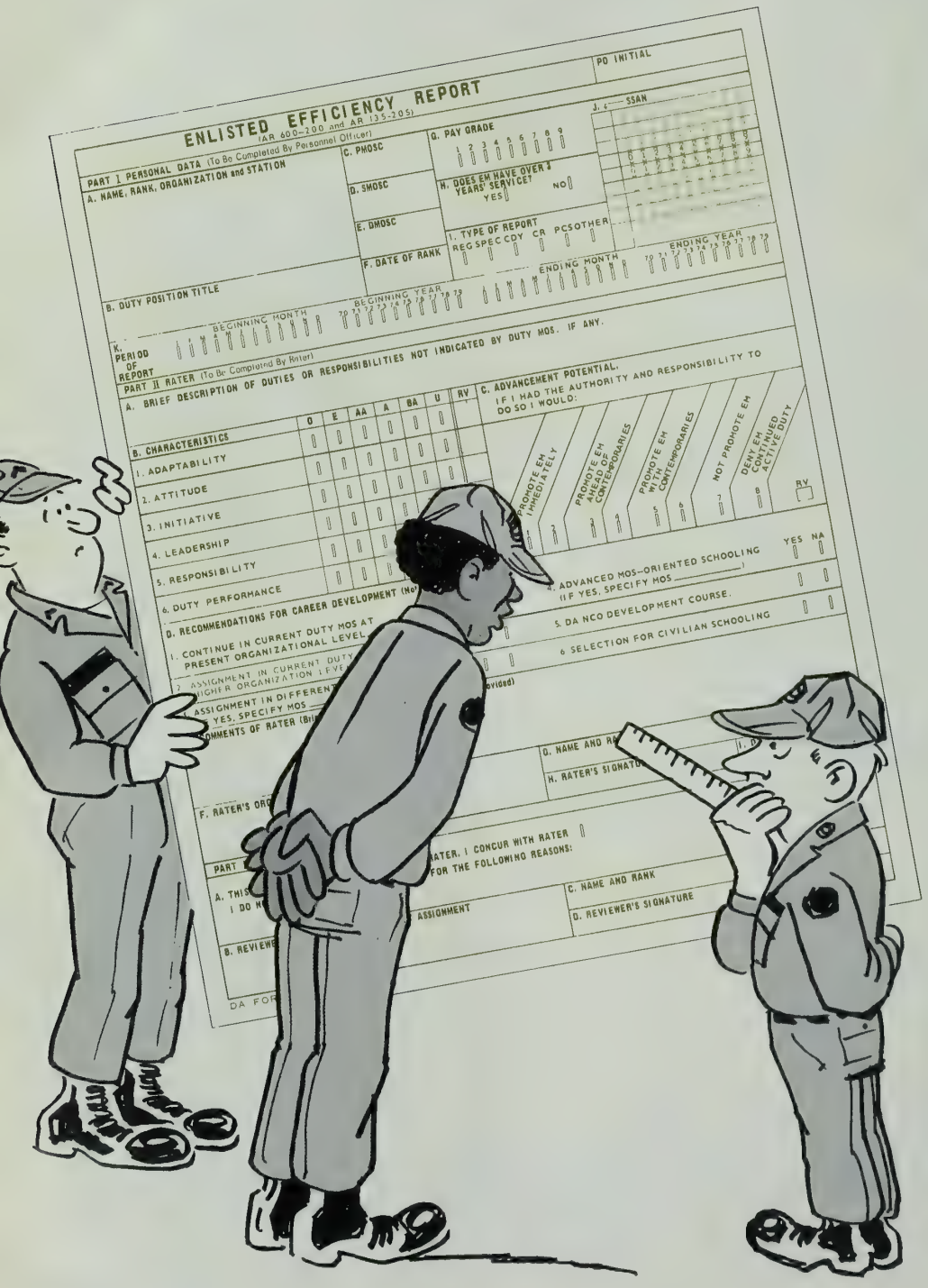
b c

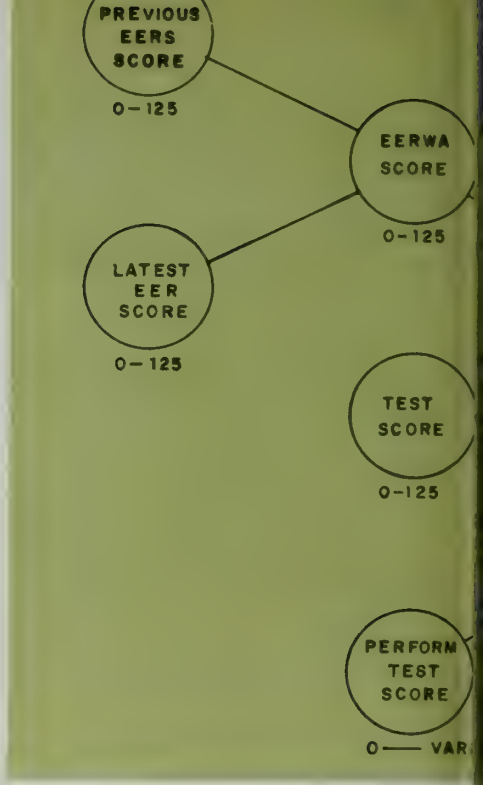
a

...OTE: OER's cons... ...er of elements used by HQDA career management activities in the overall evaluation process. ...ecause other eval... ...ments are also employed in making personnel management decisions, you cannot equate your OER ...cores to your overall... ...o, some parts of the Officer Evaluation Report have no numeric value; and are therefore not com- ...ted into your scores. ...ons of Officer Evaluation Reports are, however, considered in personnel management decisions.

How Do You Measure Up?

SFC Carl Martin





THAT BROWN-INKED FORM can be your ladder to success —or a guillotine to your military career. And what happens on DA Form 2166-4 is up to you. If you don't recognize the numbers, maybe you know it as the EER, the Enlisted Efficiency Report.

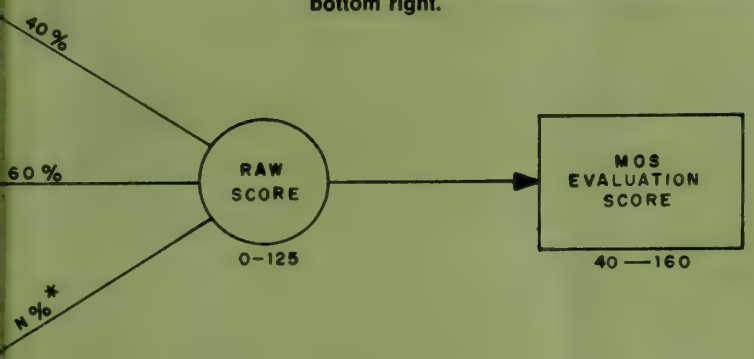
The EER has always been an important document to troops but it has taken on increased importance as a result of recent changes to the report.

It wasn't long ago an enlisted man was evaluated about every time he sneezed. That's all over. Now there's only one report a year—a change which went into effect in July. Before, it was twice a year.

The report's called the Regular Report and it's submitted at a set time according to rank.

Closing dates for these reports are: August 31 for certain E-3s and E-4s. (Active Army—E-3s and above who have 2 years active Army service or have completed 18 months of continuous active duty and have a total service commitment of 4 or more years. Army National Guard and Army Reserve —E-4s and above); November 30, E-5s; January 31, E-6s; March 31, E-7s; May 31, E-8s and E-9s.

THE PRIMARY MOS EVALUATION SCORE is obtained by combining the scores a soldier receives on his Enlisted Efficiency Report (one or more), MOS test and performance test (if used). It reflects his relative knowledge, skill and ability to perform the duties of his MOS in comparison with all other examinees having the same MOS, skill level and pay grade. The weight given to the latest EER is based on the length of the reporting period as computed in table, bottom right.





* When a performance test is used, the weight given to this test comes from the weights shown (40% and 60%) for an MOS without a performance test.

Another kind of evaluation is the Change of Rater Report. It's submitted under any condition which changes the designated rater of an individual such as PCS of the rater or ratee or a change of duty if the rater changes.

Also there's a Special Report which is submitted when the rater feels an individual has done a bang-up job—or if he feels the reverse is true.

The Special Report doesn't waive the requirement for a Regular annual report and it must cover the soldier's duty performance for at least 30 days. Whether the report is positive or negative it must contain ample written justification including attachments. These will be reviewed by the first field grade officer in the rated person's direct line of supervision.

For any of the reports the rater must be the first line supervisor who is E-6 or above and at least one grade higher than the person evaluated. For Regular and Change of Rater Reports the reviewer must be a warrant or commissioned officer normally in the direct line of supervision.

Length of supervision periods have been stretched for other than the special EER. For E-6 and be-

EERWA

COMPUTATION OF THE ENLISTED EFFICIENCY REPORT WEIGHTED AVERAGE

PERIOD COVERED BY LATEST EER	WEIGHT OF LATEST EER	WEIGHT OF OLD EERWA
1 MONTH	5%	95%
2 MONTHS	10%	90%
3 MONTHS	15%	85%
4 MONTHS	20%	80%
5 MONTHS	25%	75%
6 MONTHS	30%	70%
7 MONTHS	35%	65%
8 MONTHS	40%	60%
9 MONTHS	45%	55%
10 MONTHS	50%	50%
11 MONTHS	55%	45%
12 MONTHS	*60%	40%

EXAMPLE

Latest EER	"Old" EERWA
Score: 110 Period: 6 Months	Score: 100
30% X 110 = 33	70% X 100 = 70

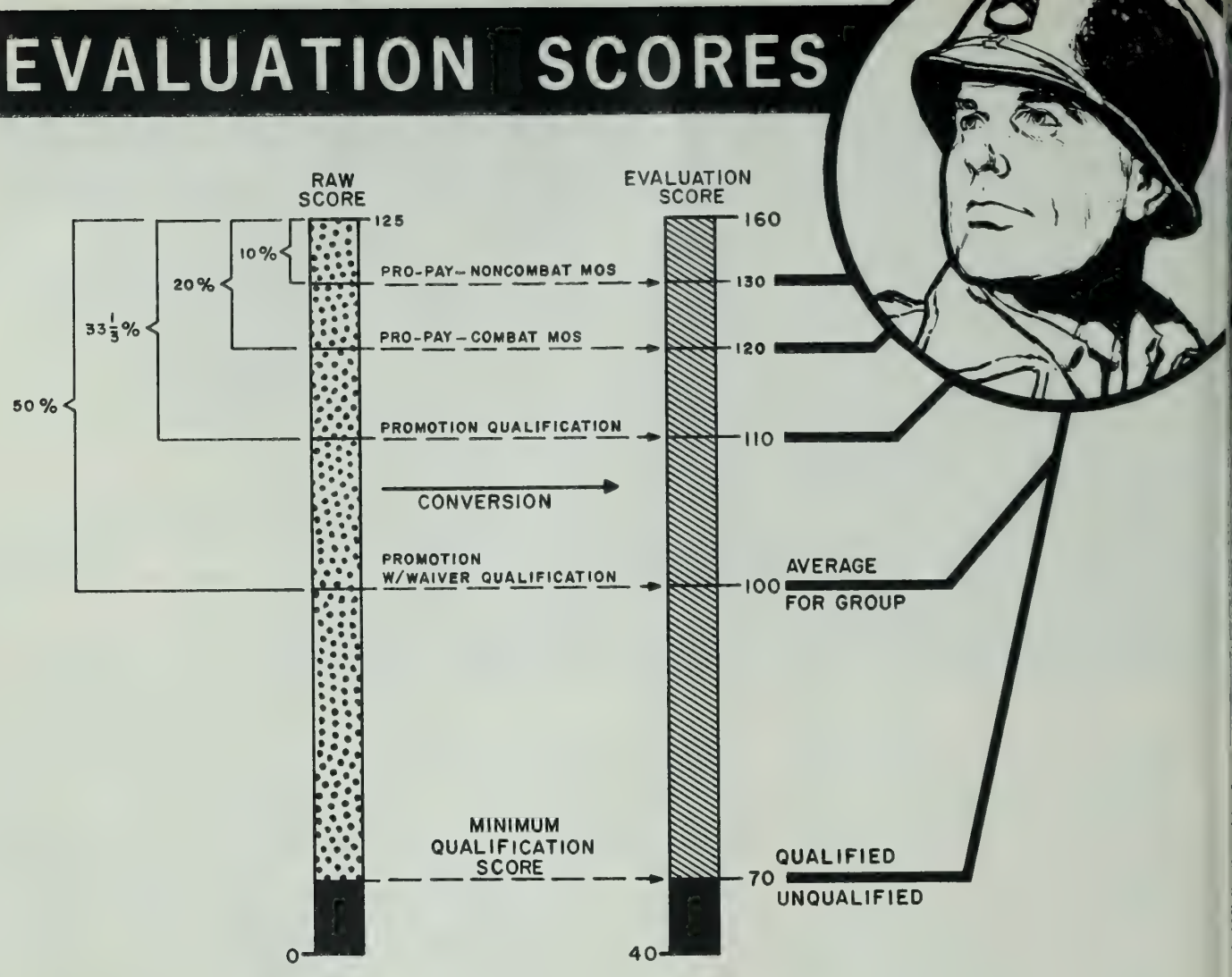
Points from:

Latest EER	33
Old EERWA	70
New EERWA	103

*Prior to 1 July 1972, the maximum weight given to the latest EER was 50%.

NOTE: The first EER which an individual receives comprises the entire EERWA regardless of period which it covers. Subsequent EERs will be used to develop a new EERWA in manner described above.

EVALUATION SCORES



low the period is now 60 days, and for E-7 and above the rater must have supervised the ratee for at least 90 days. Ratees can satisfy the supervised requirement even on leave or TDY for not more than 90 days—or while hospitalized for less than 30 days.

And two entries have been added as requirements for the comment section. The rater must now remark on first sergeant potential of all E-6s, 7s and 8s rated, and all enlisted supervisors, regardless of rank, will be judged on their implementation of the Army's Equal Opportunity and Treatment (EOT) program. In the place on the EER for appropriate comments persons whose principal duty is in the EOT program will have that entry made.

After the rater fills out the EER and makes his comments he passes the report to a reviewer who agrees or disagrees with the rater. This is the point in the evaluation process where the most important changes have been made. The reviewer is now required to furnish a copy of the completed EER to the ratee who acknowledges receipt of the copy with his signature. If the ratee has gone to a new post before the EER is complete the reviewer will forward a copy by certified mail.

An unfavorable Special Report can be poison to the enlisted man but safeguards are built into the system. If a rater prepares an adverse EER and the reviewer disagrees the reviewer will furnish comments on his nonconcurrence and complete the appropriate entry on the EER form. Then he will complete an additional EER, attach it to the disputed report and forward both to the appropriate commander. After the commander has insured proper procedures have been followed he sends the reports to the U.S. Army Enlisted Evaluation Center (USAEEC), Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN, where the reports are averaged.

In cases where the rater and reviewer agree on an adverse report but the ratee feels the report is unfair or inaccurate he may prepare a statement citing his reasons for the disagreement and the reviewer will send it to the evaluation center with the EER. The reviewer must also provide the ratee with detailed instructions concerning submission of rebuttal statements and formal appeals.

The main purpose of rebuttal statements and accompanying documentation is to add information to the EER for those who review the

EER in the course of personnel actions.

Appeal Steps. Formal appeals take the form of written requests from the rated individual asking for alteration, replacement or withdrawal of any EER from his official files. Such appeals are submitted separately from the EER and are sent directly to Headquarters, Department of the Army. Unit personnel officers will help make sure the appeal is administratively correct. Appeals should be accompanied by a copy of the EER and a verified copy of the rated individual's DA Form 20. The appellant will be notified of the review board's final decision. EERs which were part of a ratee's file at the time of his selection for promotion may not be appealed nor may reports more than 5 years old.

But let's look at the bright side since most EERs won't go through the process of rebuttals or appeals. After your EER has been completed it will be sent to the USAEEC where scores are punched into a computer and the EER is forwarded for insertion in your Official Military Personnel File (which is used for most personnel actions).

EERs are scored from 0 to 125. DA officials get tight-lipped when asked exactly how the scoring is done. They do say that 100 is the max in section "B" of the form and 25 is tops in section "C".

The score of your latest EER is then combined with the scores from all previous EERs since July 1, 1970. This produces what the experts call the Enlisted Efficiency Report Weighted Average (EERWA). The EERWA carries a score of 0 to 125. Now another factor comes into play—the MOS test score which also ranges from 0 to 125. The EERWA is weighted at 40 percent and the MOS test is weighted at 60 percent. These scores produce the raw score used in computing the Evaluation Score which is what the whole thing is about.

This is done by grouping the scores of all individuals of the same MOS, skill level and pay grade in ascending order. These raw score groupings of 0 to 125 are then converted to the MOS Evaluation score which is scaled from 40 to 160. The top 10 percent of the raw scores convert to MOS Evaluation Scores of 130 or over while the top 20 percent translate to 120 or over on the MOS evaluation. The promotion qualification score of 110 represents the top third in the MOS Evaluation Score and 100 is the mean (50th percentile) in any MOS. A score of 70 or better is necessary for you to qualify in an MOS.

High MOS Evaluation Scores don't necessarily mean you're on your way up the ladder. But the scores are taken into account for promotions, schooling, assignments and qualitative management. High scores don't guarantee you're on your way but consistently low scores may mean you're going nowhere in today's Army.

It's up to you.

The Good and the Bad

That currently popular form of humor—the Good News, Bad News joke—has its counterpart in Army life as reported in the *Augsburg Profile*, publication of the U. S. Army Security Agency Europe.

The Good News	The Bad News	The Good News	The Bad News
You put 35¢ in the snack bar machine for a hamburger.	You get the hamburger.	After months of wifely pleading, you finally take her to the movies.	It's a Walt Disney flick and every kid in town is there.
You just got a wedding announcement from your girl friend.	It's yours.	You find exactly the apartment you and your family wanted on the economy.	The landlord tells you how much he wants per month for it.
You just got a letter from your girl friend.	She says it's yours and you had better be thinking of a name.	You spend your VRB on a gigantic stereo system.	You live next to the CO's office in the barracks.
Dozens and dozens of Wacs are coming to Augsburg.	You ETS before they get there.	It took you only an hour to put a heavy coat of wax on your floor.	The buffer doesn't work.
You max your E-6 promotion board.	The grade of E-6 is frozen for an indefinite period.	You finally had time to strip your bed and get it stockaded according to the SOP.	Linen exchange is cancelled for that day.
A beautiful fraulein comes up to you and in a low, sexy purr says, "Let's go up to your place."	You live in the barracks.	It's finally sunny on a weekend.	You've got 24 hours of CQ.
The first sergeant invites you to go for a ride with him.	He's going to the barber shop.	You've got 30 days left in the Army.	Your platoon sergeant nominates you to try for Soldier of the Month Award.

A Brief View of Military Cartoons Through American History

Gleaned From Sundry Sources,
Profusely Illustrated,
With Notes on the Art



By Specialist Four
Charles D. Noland,
Army of the United States

Alexandria, Virginia
Nineteen Hundred Seventy-Two

With Appreciation to the
U. S. Army Military History Research Collection,
Carlisle Barracks, PA.

MILITARY CARTOONS as we know them today are strictly a 20th century phenomenon. There were no Beetle Baileys of the Revolution, no Willie and Joes of the War of 1812, no Muldoons of the Civil War.

Artwork since ancient times has chronicled great battles and glorified military geniuses, and the United States has been no different. It's no trick to find engravings, lithographs and paintings of American soldiers from the Revolution through Vietnam. But caricatures, as opposed to so-called legitimate artworks, are another story.

Early American caricature was almost entirely done for either instructional or political purposes. To look for military caricatures from the Revolution is to find diagrams in drill manuals or caricatures drawn to make a political point. In fact, up until the 20th century American military caricatures appeared mainly incidental to the political scene. There are funny military cartoons from the War of 1812 and the Mexican War but the humor almost always underscores a political point.

Through the Civil War and the Spanish-American War another form of military artwork appeared as artists made sketches to accompany war coverage in various publications. Political cartoons continued strong.

It was the 20th century before the American sense of humor began to show evidence of finding anything funny about a soldier's circumstances. World War I marked the emergence of the military cartoon as we know it today but few of the artists were American. Some of the best cartoons from World War I were by British artists about their own soldiers—perhaps because Britain had an older tradition of caricature.

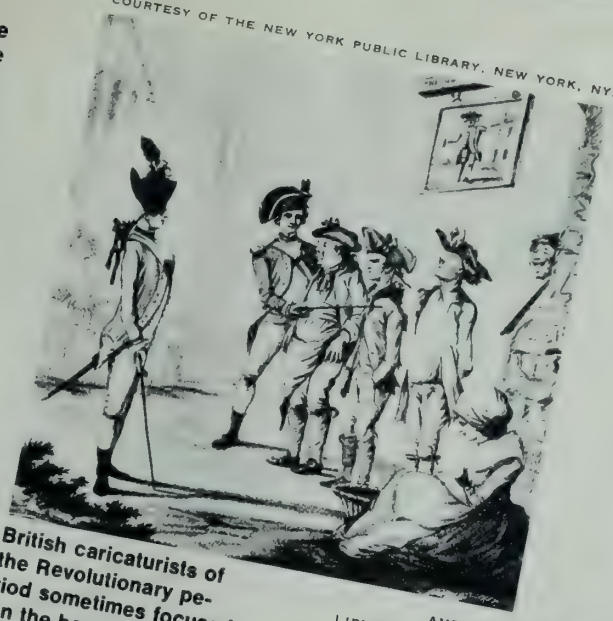
World War II marked the arrival of the American military cartoon on a large scale. Hundreds of cartoonists, most of them artists in civilian life who

British caricatures of the Revolutionary War period were understandably not too sympathetic toward the upstart colonists as this artist's conception of a bedraggled colonial volunteer suggests.



COURTESY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, NY

COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEW YORK, NY.

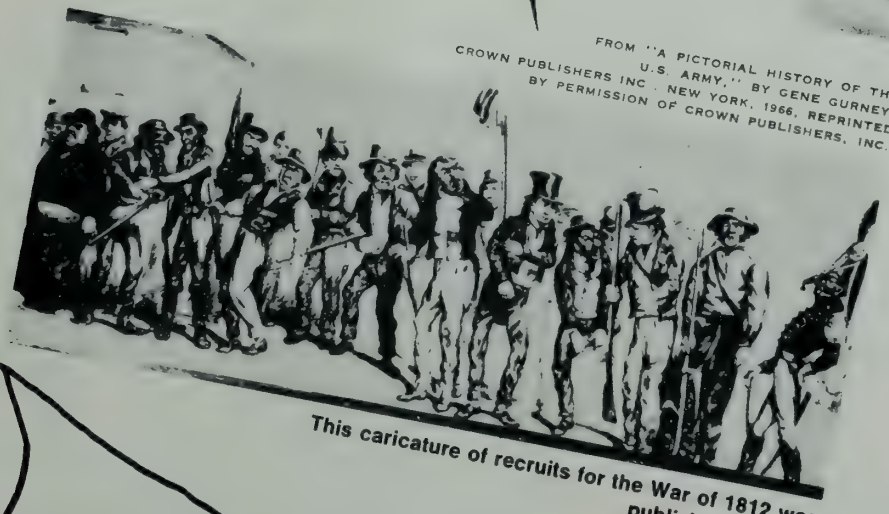


British caricaturists of the Revolutionary period sometimes focused on the horrors of the war in untamed America and the problem of recruiting volunteers to quell the insurrection.

FROM "AN ALBUM OF AMERICAN BATTLE ART, 1755-1918" LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE), WASHINGTON, 1947



Nathaniel Currier's 1847 lithograph "Soldier's Return" romanticized a homecoming from the Mexican War.



FROM "A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE U.S. ARMY," BY GENE GURNEY, CROWN PUBLISHERS INC., NEW YORK, 1966, REPRINTED BY PERMISSION OF CROWN PUBLISHERS, INC.

This caricature of recruits for the War of 1812 was published in 1832.



FROM "A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE U.S. ARMY," BY GENE GURNEY, CROWN PUBLISHERS INC., NEW YORK, 1966. REPRINTED BY PERMISSION OF CROWN PUBLISHERS, INC.

This drawing, captioned "Dress, the most distinguishing mark of a military Genius," appeared in "Advice to Officers of the Army" published in Philadelphia in 1813. Among its recommendations: "Young Officers: Your cross belt should be broad, with a huge blade pendent to it—to which you may add a dirk and a bayonet in order to give you a more tremendous appearance."

The Civil War was the first in American history to be covered by great numbers of war correspondents. But they didn't find much to laugh about as this drawing suggests. "Winter Campaigning: The Army of the Potomac on the Move, January 21, 1863," was by Alfred R. Waud, an artist for Harper's Weekly.



FROM "AN ALBUM OF AMERICAN BATTLE ART, 1755-1918," LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE), WASHINGTON, 1947.

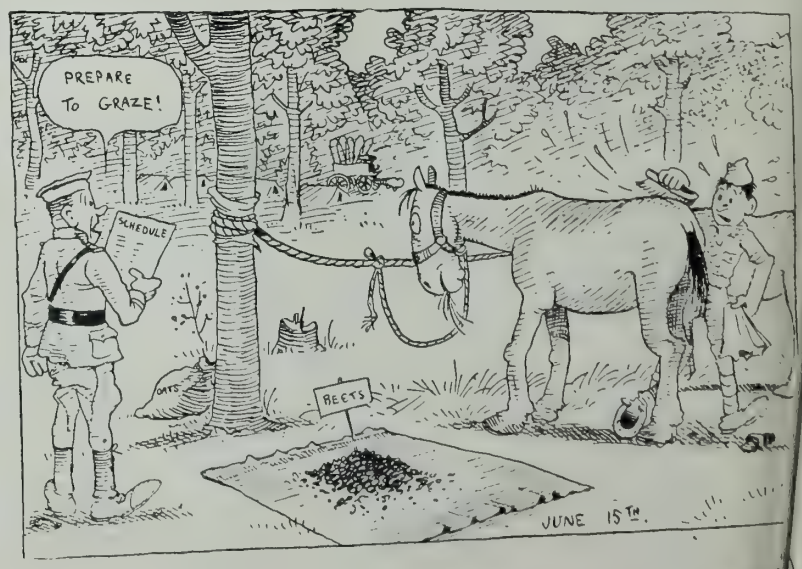


FROM "CARTOONS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR," BY BART, MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL, 1899.

Most American military caricatures of the Spanish-American War, just as in earlier American wars, were incorporated in political cartoons, as this cartoon from the Minneapolis Journal **shows.**



FROM "HAPPY DAYS" DRAWINGS BY CPT ALBAN B. BUTLER JR., 1ST DIVISION A.E.F. PUBLISHED BY SOCIETY OF THE FIRST DIVISION, A.E.F., WASHINGTON, 1928



World War I marked the emergence of the American military cartoon as we know it today. Though the subject matter wouldn't be a horse, the point of this 1918 cartoon by Captain Alban B. Butler, Jr. of the 1st Division, American Expeditionary Forces, would be understood just as quickly today.

Bill Mauldin, a young sergeant from New Mexico, raised the soldier caricature to the level of an American art form with his Willie and Joe cartoons of World War II for Stars and Stripes. Willie and Joe earned Mauldin a Pulitzer Prize in 1945. He won another in 1959.

DRAWINGS COPYRIGHTED 1944 BY UNITED FEATURES SYNDICATE, INC. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF BILL MAULDIN



"I can't git no looser, Willie. My buttons is in the wash."

USED BY PERMISSION OF FRANK MILLER, DES MOINES REGISTER



"Hello service battery? You better get hold of some ordnance people and come on up here. Somebody's fouled up somewhere!"

Korean artisans' habit of policing up artillery brass to turn into lamps and other craftwork provided material for Master Sergeant Frank Miller in this Korean War cartoon. Miller, now staff cartoonist for the Des Moines, IA, Register, won a Pulitzer prize for cartooning in 1963.

Other than the Marines' "Sergeant Mike," probably the best-known soldier characters of the Vietnam War have been Muldoon and the Top in the widely distributed "Up Country" features created by Army Sergeant First Class Bill Dolan.



FROM "A CARTOONIST DRAWS THE LINE," ARMY DIGEST, JANUARY 1970

found themselves in the service during the war, chronicled the life and times of American soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen abroad and at home.

Of all the World War II cartoonists one name stands above all: Bill Mauldin, the young sergeant whose Willie and Joe cartoons for *Stars and Stripes* raised the military cartoon to the level of an American art form. Willie and Joe in 1945 earned Mauldin his first of two Pulitzer Prizes for cartooning.

Mauldin described the essence of his work this way in *Up Front*:

> *I haven't tried to picture this war in a big, broad-minded way . . . My reactions are those of a young guy who has been exposed to some of it, and I try to put those reactions in my drawings. Since I'm a cartoonist, maybe I can be funny after the war, but nobody who has seen this war can be cute about it while it's going on. The only way I can try to be a little funny is to make something out of the humorous situations which come up even when you don't think life could be any more miserable. It's pretty heavy humor, and it doesn't seem funny at all sometimes when you stop and think it over.*

That tradition—which Mauldin sharpened to perfection—continues today. Even when the humor is about garrison troops, it's essentially a matter of finding a funny aspect of a frequently all-too-unfunny situation.

Mauldin described soldiers as needing a "safety valve to blow off their feelings about things." Abraham Lincoln once put it this way: "With the fearful strain that is on me night and day, if I did not laugh I should die."

And that, really, is what military cartoons are all about.

As Yule Like It

Heirs to a tradition that produced those highly distinctive American art forms—the comic strip and the animated cartoon—are the hosts of cartoonists whose efforts brighten the periodical press. They are democracy's court jesters. With incisive pen and sharp wit they pinpoint organizational failings and human foibles—and they do it with all seriousness aside.

Some of the regular contributors to SOLDIERS' "Unofficially Speaking" department, along with Mort Walker, creator of Beetle Bailey, prototype of the perennial GI, here gang up to sound a merry note in keeping with the Yule season.

It's just in jest, so have a merry . . .



"That ain't camouflage, sir. . . . That's mistletoe."





"I'll be glad when Christmas is over and the lieutenant quits smiling and acting nice."



"That's a little better but you're still making it sound like a threat."



"It's a pity we can't have a
pretty aluminum tree like we always had at home."



"Grrrr . . ."

"How about that!
Sarge just said 'Merry Christmas!' "



"It's him all right—I never forget a face."



"What do you mean you still think you'd make a better Santa?"







Whether it s backpacking along the U.S. Continental divide, bike-packing in Japan or hiking through Holland with lots of company, adventure training fights boredom.

Adventure Training . . .

NEW WAY TO MIX AN OLD STEW

SFC D. Mallicoat

BREAK THE ROUTINE! Add new meaning to old training! Tear down the communication gap and build teamwork! Stir in a touch of imagination, excitement and adventure and you have it: ADVENTURE TRAINING!

During the past year adventure training has been running free. Some guys claim it's lost its glitter. Others say "Hell, no—we can do anything you roll out!" Scale a mountain. It's adventure training. Hike 'til you wanna drop. It's adventure training. Camp without frills in a national forest. It's adventure training.

Man, adventure training is a new way to mix an old stew.

Here SOLDIERS highlights a few of the creative ingredients which put the spice of adventure into troop training.

On the Okinawa coast the giant "Crown of Thorns" starfish was the scourge of the China Sea. The "killers" were eating live coral and leaving only dead sprigs to be washed away during storms. Okinawa's coral reefs were in danger. Thirty-five soldiers and marines decided to use their diving skills to fight the starfish. In one day they caught nearly 3,000.

Hiking, in one form or another, is one of the most common types of adventure training.

For the men of Company A, 3d Infantry, (The Old Guard) Fort Myer, VA, the days could be long, monotonous ruts—parades, funerals, walking "tomb" guard day and night. To beat it some of the men decided to "take 7 days off" and hike the 104 miles of the Appalachian Trail through the Shenandoah National Park. They went informal, wearing jeans or shorts and hiking shoes or boots. They carried 3 days' rations and drank from streams and springs.

Twenty soldiers of the 6th Battalion, 67th Air Defense Artillery, Fort Riley, KS, decided to pit their hiking skills against the clock and entered the annual Western States Trail Ride. This 100-mile course through the rugged Sierra Nevada mountains is normally traveled by horseback. For the first time men would challenge the trail by walking.

Dawn broke as the men left Squaw Valley, CA, walking in pairs. It was 5 a.m. They would reach their destination, Auburn, CA, in less than two days.

"It was the first time I'd been in the western part of the country," SGT Dave Lenau said. "The size of the mountains really scared me. I didn't know what to expect."

Twenty miles into the trek the men encountered trouble. They had no water.

"We were told there'd be water all along the trail," recalled Lieutenant Larry Hall, the group's training officer. "But a dry weather spell had caked up all the streams for a 20-mile stretch."

The lieutenant and two others caught a ride on a logging truck which took them to a stream to get water. By the time they returned, thirst had taken its toll on the walking men. Eight had dropped out. Five more would follow suit before they reached the finish line.

"We had to stick together toward the end," the lieutenant said. "We needed a collective effort to finish. There were times when one of us would feel like quitting but combined moral support kept us together."

Six men finished the walk in 44 hours, 54 minutes—and PFC Mike Savage came through alone just under two hours later. The horses were waiting.

In Nijmegen, Holland, another kind of walk was taking place.

The blisters and sweat, aches and pains, groans and frustrations, weariness and fatigue were the same but in Nijmegen there was no clock. This march, the 56th Annual International Four-Day Marches, has promoted mental health and physical fitness since 1908. The marches were not held during the world wars.

Hoofing 100-miles through Holland for four days while lugging 22-pound packs presents a challenge. Meeting that challenge were 456 USAREUR soldiers, from private to three star general, who joined 14,500 marchers, men and women, from 22 countries.

The Nijmegen festival has the air of an international carnival with sidewalk taverns, music, laughter and colors from a multitude of costumes and uniforms. Military bands of eight nations performed this year. Then the march began. But the weather failed to co-

This article would not have been possible without the help of: COL Richard A. McMahon (mountain climbing in Japan), 1LT James L. Fetig and SP4 Don Bender (Continental Divide), 2LT Robert Newton (Holland march) SP4 Mark Ray (biking in Japan), Fort Benning, GA, Bayonet (canoeing), and the Fort Riley, KS, Post (hiking).



Bracing themselves, adventurers from Camp Zama, Japan scuttle down one of the five peaks they scaled during a three-day outing.

PHOTO BY PFC O'DEAN MARTINSON

operate. Opening day was hot and humid, bad long-distance marching weather.

Despite conditions, spirits were high. U.S. teams marched with teams from other countries and taught each other marching songs They enjoyed a different route each day, passing farms, windmills and spectator-crowded villages with neat little houses.

"The people are the greatest," said a soldier from the 3d Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. "They wave and clap and cheer. The little kids bring us water and flowers. It's really great."

Back in the states, the Continental Divide drew the attention of men of the 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division (Mech), Fort Carson, CO. The divide, backbone of the North American continent, slices through Colorado for 615 wandering miles. Its mean elevation is more than 11,000 ft. An expedition of 24 men and three mules made the crossing.

Their march took them from Rio Grande National Forest on the Colorado-New Mexico border to the Wyoming border in the Medicine Bow National Forest. Each man carried between 40 and 50 pounds of food, water, clothing, shelter and personal items. The mules had heavier burdens: 200 pounds each—more food and water, a radio and first aid equipment. A motorized column resupplied the men every three days.

The terrain was steep, the mountains high and the air still brisk. The soldiers even encountered snow and hail at one point. It would take them 49 days to complete the journey.

At the halfway point, SP4 Silas Nzirabiang from a small island in Micronesia quipped, "I'm ready to go on to Canada. I've already walked 10 times the length of my island."

The striders noted how the animal population thinned as they moved toward the more populated north . . . and trash was appearing more frequently.

Daily commo checks and helicopter overflights

"The trip gave us a tighter unit. We cooperate better than ever before. We gained the self-confidence that comes from accomplishing a difficult task."

(weather permitting) kept the men's location pinpointed. The compass and a map guided the men on the ground except at one point when "the road we're supposed to be on" just wasn't there. Five minute rest stops each hour and a 30 to 45 minute lunch break were usually all the men needed during an average 11 hour walking day.

Then there was the time when someone thought Molly the mule was pregnant. Though most folks know mules are hybrid and therefore sterile, Molly allegedly had morning sickness and there was a playful medic who listened a long time for a fetal heart beat to keep up the hoax.

Strider wives expressed some coolness about another trip—until it was explained that the next adventure would probably be a bit shorter.

In Japan, today's fast-moving world caught up 13 men from the USARJ finance office. Walking was too slow. They wanted something with wheels. Like bicycles. A two-day trip over the 82-mile route from Camp Zama to Shimoda City by bike and two additional days camping on the beach seemed just the thing.

Accompanied by a supply truck carrying bedding and "C" rations, the group left at sunrise and headed for Atami, a coastal resort town, their first stop. It is more than halfway to Shimoda.

As they peddled over the flat plain to Odawara, the sun grew hot and the hills turned to mountains. Tired and sunburned, they reached Atami late in the afternoon. Massages and cold beer were first-stage rewards.

The next day meant more of the same and several times the exhausted cyclists felt like throwing their bikes down the 200-foot cliff into the bay. But they finally conquered the last mountain and on the downhill side saw sandy white beaches. By dusk they had set up camp and were planning the fun of two days at the seashore.

"The trip gave us a tighter unit," said group leader CPT Martin J. Dense, who works with the men daily. "We cooperate better than ever before. We gained the self-confidence that comes with accomplishing a difficult task. Teamwork and planning were the key."

The USARJ G-3 section had other ideas about adventure. Led by their chief, Colonel Richard A. McMahon, a team of 12 men scaled five peaks, all more than 9,000 feet high, in three days.

After a hair-raising ride over a narrow mountain road, described by one young soldier as "the nearest thing to a roller coaster on wheels," they reached their starting point. A three-hour climb put them at the cabin where they spent their first night. They made it just in time—a torrential mountain thunderstorm peppered the shelter as the men enjoyed their evening meal. They weren't so lucky next time. They reached their second night's lodging cold and wet. There was no electricity, no heat, no running water and nothing to do when the sun went down but hit the sack and try to keep warm.

On the third day they covered a drop of 7,000 feet over a 10-mile stretch. Crossing roaring river gorges on swaying suspension bridges and smaller streams on teetering logs, the tired but hardy mountaineers met their mini-bus for the ride back.

Water provides adventure too. For some by raft, for others by canoe.

Twelve Fort Benning, GA, rangers joined eight Canadian soldiers for a 140-mile canoe trip and joint adventure training exercise. The Americans put to the water in Burlington, VT, and paddled 55 miles before they joined the Canadians for the final 85-mile leg to Tracy, Quebec.

Occasional high winds resulted in swamped canoes and wet Rangers but the men learned the arts of canoeing and river and lake navigation. For the Americans the trip set a precedent for the future. "We hope it leads the way for other small groups to be allowed to probe deeper into Canada and even farther north in conjunction with Canadian forces," said LTC Karl Hurdle who headed the expedition.

Ever thought of a guided tour of the two faces of Berlin being adventure training? Neither had men of the 2d Battalion, 46th Infantry, 1st Armored Division, until they were airlifted into Templehof Airport, West Berlin, to take part in a five-day training and orientation exercise in that city.

The troopers were to train in the techniques of combat in a city environment. A strenuous two days began with a 4½-mile walk through city streets. As a bonus the host battalion of the 6th Infantry took members of the 1st on routine patrols of the Berlin Wall.

Except for one night of their stay the soldiers had evening hours free to do a little patrolling of their own in the lively German city—an adventure to rank with the best of adventures.

Adventure training can be more than just walking, riding or climbing. It may make everyday training more realistic or it might be that challenge which pushes soldiers one step beyond what they thought they could do. Adventure training turns individuals into teams while it transforms the mundane into the unusual.

Washington, DC -- Top aviation awards were presented at the annual national meeting of the Army Aviation Association of America. SP5 Richard G. Hatch was named Army Aviation Soldier of the Year. Currently assigned to D Company, 227th Aviation Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division (TRICAP), Fort Hood, TX, SP5 Hatch was recognized for his service with 362d Aviation Company (Assault Support Helicopter) in Vietnam from April 1971 to March 1972. CPT Ronald A. Radcliffe, now recuperating from combat wounds at the Great Lakes Naval Hospital, was named Army Aviator of the Year. Outstanding Aviation Unit of the Year awards went to F Battery, 79th Field Artillery (ARA), 1st Cavalry Division (Airmob) and to the 997th Assault Helicopter Company of the Arizona Army National Guard.

Fort Knox, KY -- The Louisville, KY, Better Business Bureau has established a hot line for soldiers stationed at Fort Knox. A leased telephone line gives soldiers direct contact with the Bureau to air complaints or discuss problems involving local business firms.

Fort Jackson, SC -- An operation to locate and destroy any leftover World War II explosives at Dreher Island in Lake Murray was conducted recently by soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 505th Infantry, 82d Airborne Division and the 18th Explosive Ordnance Detachment. Once used as a bomber target, the island is now earmarked as a future state park for camping, boating and other recreation.

Fitzsimons General Hospital, CO -- COL (Dr.) Clotilde D. Bowen, MC, received the 1972 Woman of the Year Award from the Business and Professional Women's Club of Denver. Currently Chief of Psychiatry at Fitzsimons, COL Bowen is the highest ranking woman physician in the Army. Other "firsts" include being the first black woman to earn a medical degree at Ohio State University and first black woman psychiatrist in the Army.

Camp Page, Korea -- Probably the youngest holder of the title "air-born" is the infant daughter of SGT and Mrs. Stephen Horsman. She was delivered at 3500 feet while her mother was enroute to a nearby hospital by MEDEVAC helicopter. No mention was made of any storks flying escort.

White Sands Missile Range, NM -- The largest balloon ever constructed in the United States was launched recently at White Sands Missile Range. The 38-million-cubic-foot research balloon carried special sensing instruments that successfully performed 20 experiments. The project tested atmospheric samplings at an altitude of 160,000 feet. Information from the project will be used in missile re-entry studies and related Army missile projects.

Fort Lee, VA -- A team of Fort Lee cooks and bakers produced a show-stopping display of cooking talent that resulted in their winning 12 awards at the recent Culinary Arts Salon Trade Show sponsored by the Michigan Restaurant Association in Detroit. The team, headed by CWO Zigmut Sobieski, entered 20 different categories and exhibited 60 pieces.

Rhein-Main AFB, Germany -- Some 200 hand-picked soldiers departed Germany recently to begin a 2-month duty tour in CONUS. The E-4 and E-5 first termers were selected to spread the word on Army life in Europe among their hometown counterparts. The soldiers, all under 22 years old, were chosen from all major units and commands in USAREUR. The novice recruiters are authorized to offer prospective candidates the USAREUR unit-of-choice enlistment option which guarantees a 3-year recruit the training and unit of his choice.

Fort Hood, TX -- 2LT David W. Gray, Jr. received his oath of commission from his wife 2LT Jean Gray in a ceremony at Darnall U.S. Army Hospital where the distaff LT Gray is serving as an Army nurse. Both are graduates of the University of New Hampshire.

Fort Rucker, AL -- MSG Russell Ritter was presented a plaque and Certificate of Achievement recognizing him as Army Air Traffic Controller of the Year. The newly established award was presented to MSG Ritter by COL James B. Gregorie, Jr., Director of the U.S. Army Aeronautical Services Office, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA. MSG Ritter is the facility chief at Gray Army Airfield, Fort Lewis, WA.

Washington, DC -- The Army is making out-processing a little more convenient for soldiers from Puerto Rico. In the past those soldiers were discharged from transfer stations in CONUS only. Now a new transfer point is opening at Fort Buchanan, PR. Soldiers will have a choice of separating from there or a regular transfer point.

Bad Hersfeld, Germany -- More than 20 troopers from the 3d Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment pitched in to help a stricken German farming family. They harvested hay and cleared fields for recently widowed Frau Helga Werbert and her family, accomplishing in one day a task which would normally have taken a week or more.

Frankfurt, Germany -- Even milk has a message thanks to the advertising know-how of SFC Domenico DeCristofaro, career counselor at the U.S. Army Hospital, Frankfurt. The enterprising NCO came up with the idea of having the slogan "Re-evaluate, Re-consider, Re-up" printed on milk cartons distributed to U.S. Army forces stationed in Europe.

Fort McClellan, AL -- A team of chemical specialists from Headquarters and Field Support Company of School Battalion, U.S. Army Chemical School here solved a slow moving but potentially dangerous problem. The team was called in to rid McDill AFB, FL, of an invasion of white snails. The unwanted guests were brought in from Greece unintentionally by soldiers participating in Operation Deep Furrow who used the base as a return staging area. The snails were defeated by a campaign of controlled burning. The operation was called, what else, ESCARGOT.

STRICTLY PERSONAL ALL ABOUT YOU

Retiree/Veterans Benefits:

MORE FOR YOU

SFC D. Mallicoat



Even after they've left the service soldiers find the benefits door open to them whether they're long-term retirees or 6-month veterans (honorably discharged or released under other than dishonorable conditions). It's also open to wives and children of prisoners of war and those missing in action.

Even so, the benefits are so extensive they can't be detailed here. Complete information is given soldiers upon release from service, and updated information is available from the nearest Veterans Administration office.

VETERANS WHO SERVED more than 180 continuous days (with the exception of 6-month enlistees under the Reserve program) are eligible for GI Bill benefits. They may attend approved schools including any institution which furnishes education at the secondary level or above in professional, scientific or technical studies. Generally, a program of education outside the U.S. may be pursued only at an approved educational institution of higher learning.

Educational counseling is provided by the Veterans Administration. A change in the selected educational program is permitted under some conditions.

Entitlement under the GI Bill is determined on the basis of 1½ months of educational assistance (not to exceed 36 months) for each month served on active duty after January 31, 1955. However, 18 months or more of service and release under conditions satisfying active duty obligation qualifies a veteran for the maximum entitlement. The total period a veteran may receive educational assistance from VA can be up to 48 months under certain conditions.

Under the new law, as soon as a veteran shows the VA proof of acceptance at an approved school, he will receive payment in advance for that portion of the first month for which he is to attend.

Veterans released after January 31, 1955 are eligible for assistance for 8 years after release or until May 31, 1974, whichever is later. For farm cooperative, apprentice or on-job training, or flight training, eligibility ends 8 years after release or August 31, 1975, whichever is later.

When a course is exclusively correspondence or flight training, the veteran loses one month's entitlement for each $220 paid. Allowance is based upon a non-veteran's cost.

While enrolled in agriculture courses falling within 44 weeks during 12 consecutive months, a veteran must also be working in a job related to those courses.

State-approved apprenticeship or on-job training



programs may be pursued on a full-time basis. Wages will be at least one-half of those paid for the specific job and will be increased regularly until the veteran is receiving 85 percent of the total wage. The 85 percent figure will be reached by at least the last full month of the training period which cannot exceed 2 years. The 2-year limit doesn't apply to apprenticeships.

To enroll in flight training, the veteran must possess a valid private pilot's license and meet medical requirements needed for a commercial pilot's license. His training must be directed toward a specific job goal. Assistance is based on 90 percent of the tuition and fees paid by a non-veteran. Flight training as part of an approved college degree program also is available.

When needed to complete high school (or elementary) training or pass GED exams to qualify for higher education, the allowance isn't charged against the veteran's basic entitlement. The veteran may also take additional secondary courses needed to qualify for admission to an appropriate school.

Veterans (above high school) attending school on a half-time or more basis who need tutoring may qualify for payments not to exceed $50 a month for 9 months. Under the new law, a veteran will be charged only for the amount paid monthly instead of a full $50 charge. No charge is made against the basic entitlement.

G.I. BILL RATES

	No Deps.	One Dep.	Two Deps.	Each Add. Dep.
Full-time	$220	$261	$298	$18
Three-quarter	165	196	224	14
Half-time	110	131	149	9
Cooperative	171	208	236	14
Apprenticeship OJT				
1st 6 mos.	160	179	196	8
2nd 6 mos.	120	139	156	8
3rd 6 mos.	80	99	116	8
4th 6 mos.	40	59	76	8
Farm Cooperative				
Full-time	177	208	236	14
Three-quarter	133	156	177	11
Half-time	89	104	118	7
Active duty; Less than half-time	Tuition cost, not to exceed full-time rate of $220.			
Correspondence and Flight	Monthly entitlement charge—$220			

If education is being paid for by the Armed Forces or the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (for Public Health Service Duty) or full salary and educational allowance is paid under the Government Employees' Training Act, the VA allowance is not payable.

Orphans, Wives and Widows Education

Wives and children of servicemen missing in action or prisoners of war for more than 90 days, and widows and orphans of veterans whose deaths were service connected are eligible for VA educational assistance. A child's marriage is no barrier but a widow's remarriage ends her entitlement unless the remarriage ends in death or divorce.

Children must be between the ages of 18 and 26. If they are under 18 and have graduated from high school or are above the age of compulsory school attendance, they may begin VA schooling before 18. A child's eligibility ends on his 26th birthday plus any time after his 18th birthday required to process his application, unless extended under certain conditions.

A widow's eligibility extends to November 30, 1976, or 8 years after her husband's death, whichever is later. For wives of MIAs or POWs, eligibility extends to December 24, 1978, or 8 years from the date the spouse was so listed, whichever is later.

Children receive VA educational or vocational counseling on which basis an educational plan is prepared showing the selected goal, program of education, school or schools planning to attend, and an estimate of the total cost. This becomes part of the application. VA counseling is also available to wives and widows upon request.

Up to 36 months schooling or its part-time equivalent is the total entitlement. The aggregate entitlement may not exceed 48 months. Training may be taken in schools and colleges only. On-job, on-farm, correspondence school and vocational flight training are prohibited. All courses must be State-approved.

Monthly rates are: full-time, $220; three-quarter

time, $165; and half-time, $110; less than half-time, limited to tuition cost not to exceed $220. Those enrolled in full-time cooperative courses (alternating classroom and on-job training) receive $177.

Reemployment Rights

To qualify, the veteran must have left permanent employment to enter military service for a period of not more than 5 years. Service over 4 years must be at the request and for the convenience of the Government. He must have been separated honorably and must be qualified for the job vacancy.

Upon his return, he must receive a position comparable to that he would have attained if not absent, including seniority, status, pay and all accrued benefits. Protection against firing without cause for one year (6 months for Reservists and National Guardsmen returning from initial active duty for training) is another guarantee.

The veteran must apply to his pre-service employer within 90 days after release (31 days for Reservists and National Guardsmen returning from initial active duty for training). Reservists and National Guardsmen returning from any other type military duty must report for the next scheduled work period upon return home, allowing for hospitalization and travel time.

Unemployment Compensation

A weekly income is provided veterans while job-hunting. The amount and duration are governed by state laws, the amount usually ranging from $45 to $86 a week. Benefits are paid from Federal funds.

While state laws vary, all states require veterans to have at least 90 days continuous active service (unless separated earlier because of a service-connected disability) and the applicant must be able and available for work. Generally benefits aren't paid to those drawing certain educational or vocational subsistence allowances from VA.

To obtain this benefit veterans should apply immediately after leaving service at the nearest local state employment service office (not VA) and bring their discharge.

Job Finding Assistance

The Federal agency charged with employment assistance—the U.S. Department of Labor—offers job counseling and employment placement services. Local veterans employment representatives are at local state employment offices where counseling and testing are provided. While these services are available to all, priority for referral to training programs and job openings goes to eligible veterans. (See "Skills for the Asking," June '72 SOLDIERS.)

Hospitalization

All veterans released from service under conditions other than dishonorable are eligible for VA hospitalization. Those who apply for treatment of a non-service disability may be admitted if hospitalization is necessary, if beds are available, and they state under oath (unless 65 years or older or receiving a VA pension) they are financially unable to pay hospital costs.

The VA may perform certain pre-hospital and post-hospital medical services for non-service-connected veteran patients on an out-patient basis. The law applies only to veterans who are scheduled for admission to or who are patients in VA hospitals. Those veterans in VA hospitals who have reached the maximum hospitalization benefits and will require a long period of nursing home care may be furnished such care either in VA facilities or private nursing homes at VA expense. Normally veterans are placed in private or community homes only when it is reasonably certain that care will not exceed 6 months.

Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS)

Retired soldiers, their dependents and dependents of soldiers who died while on active duty or after retirement are authorized CHAMPUS benefits. This program allows the patient to get civilian medical care while the Government pays the way. (For details, see September '72 and May '71 SOLDIERS.)

Drug Treatment

All veterans eligible for hospitalization are also eligible for drug treatment and follow-up outpatient care, if needed. While they may be admitted to any VA hospital, there are specialized VA drug treatment centers in the following cities:

Atlanta; Baltimore; Battle Creek, MI; Boston; Brockville, OH; Brentwood, CA; Brooklyn; Buffalo; Chicago; Denver; East Orange, NJ; Houston; Indianapolis; Iowa City, IA; Miami; Minneapolis; New Orleans; New York; North Little Rock, AR; Oklahoma City; Omaha; Palo Alto, CA; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; Salem, VA; Salt Lake City; Sepulveda, CA; St. Louis; Syracuse, NY; Topeka, KS; Vancouver, WA; and Washington, DC

In addition to the more diversified centers listed above, there are drug dependence rehabilitation units in VA psychiatric hospitals in the following cities:

Albany; Albuquerque; American Lake, WA; Brockton, MA; Canandaigua, NY; Coatesville, PA; Downey, IL; Gulfport, MS; Hines, IL; Leavenworth, KS; Lexington, KY; Lyons, NJ; Marion IN; Memphis; Montrose, NY; Northport, NY; Perry Point, MD; Pittsburgh (Psy); San Juan; Sheridan, WY; St. Cloud, MN; Temple, TX; Togus, ME; Tucson; and Wood, WI.

Outpatient Dental Treatment

Those veterans whose dental conditions or disabilities are service connected but *not compensable* in degree and were present at separation or release from active duty must apply to VA for outpatient dental care within 1 year of discharge or release. The period is extended in certain cases.

(Next month: Loans, Insurance, Death Benefits, Non-VA Benefits.)

VETERANS BENEFITS TIMETABLE

YOU HAVE *(After separation from service)*	BENEFITS	WHERE TO APPLY
8 years	**GI EDUCATION:** The VA will pay you while you complete high school, go to college, learn a trade, either on the job or in an apprenticeship program. Maximum is 36 months. You must begin your course in time to finish in 8 years.	Any VA office
No time limit	**GI LOANS:** The VA will guarantee your loan for the purchase of a home, farm, mobile home, or condominium.	Any VA office
No time limit	**DISABILITY COMPENSATION:** The VA pays compensation for disabilities incurred in or aggravated by military service. Payments are made from date of separation if claim is filed within 1 year.	Any VA office
No time limit	**MEDICAL CARE:** The VA provides complete hospital care covering the full range of medical services. Outpatient treatment is available for all service-connected conditions. Drug treatment is available for veterans in need of help for drug dependency.	Any VA office or hospital
1 year	**DENTAL TREATMENT:** The VA provides complete dental care. The time limit does not apply for veterans with dental disabilities resulting from combat wounds or service injuries.	Any VA office or hospital
1 year (from date of notice of VA disability rating)	**GI INSURANCE:** Low cost life insurance (up to $10,000) is available for veterans with service-connected disabilities. Veterans who are totally disabled may apply for a waiver of premiums on these policies.	Any VA office
120 days or up to 1 year if totally disabled	**SGLI:** SGLI may be converted to an individual policy with a participating insurance company. The VA will forward more information in a few days.	Any approved life insurance company
No time limit	**EMPLOYMENT:** Assistance is available in finding employment in private industry, in Federal service and in local government.	Local or state employment service U.S. Civil Service Commission Any VA office
Limited time	**UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION:** The amount of benefit and payment period vary between states. Apply immediately after separation.	State employment service
90 days	**REEMPLOYMENT:** Apply to your former employer for employment.	Employer

REMINDERS

Within 10 days	You are required to advise Selective Service of your address in person or by mail.	Any local board
Within 30 days	You are required to register with Selective Service if you had not registered prior to entry on active duty.	
No time limit	Consult your local telephone directory for the number to call to reach a VA representative. In many areas, toll-free special telephone service is available.	

CRAYON CHRISTMAS



When you see a scrunched-up brow, an almost total lack of motion and perhaps a bit of tongue curving out the side of a young mouth, chances are you're watching a kid coloring.

Youngsters see things differently than adults and one of their favorite ways of putting those thoughts on paper is with multi-colored crayons. Kids at Fort Belvoir, Va., Cheney School did just that for SOLDIERS.

Their assignment was to portray a "Soldier's Christmas" and from kindergarten to eighth grade they responded with an intensity that would do credit to Michaelangelo. Their efforts reflected humor and sadness, warmth and loneliness. There was no best and no worst—only honesty.

The beauty of Fourth Grader Donnie Stoots' art is in its simplicity. The 10-year-old son of SSG and Mrs. James Stoots saw the act of giving as the most important part of a soldier's Christmas. His effort was a little special too. He drew with his left hand—a tough task for a "rightie" with a damaged wing.

Only a few of the more than 200 drawings submitted could be displayed here. But they show the feelings of some of the Army's "little people" at this Christmas season.



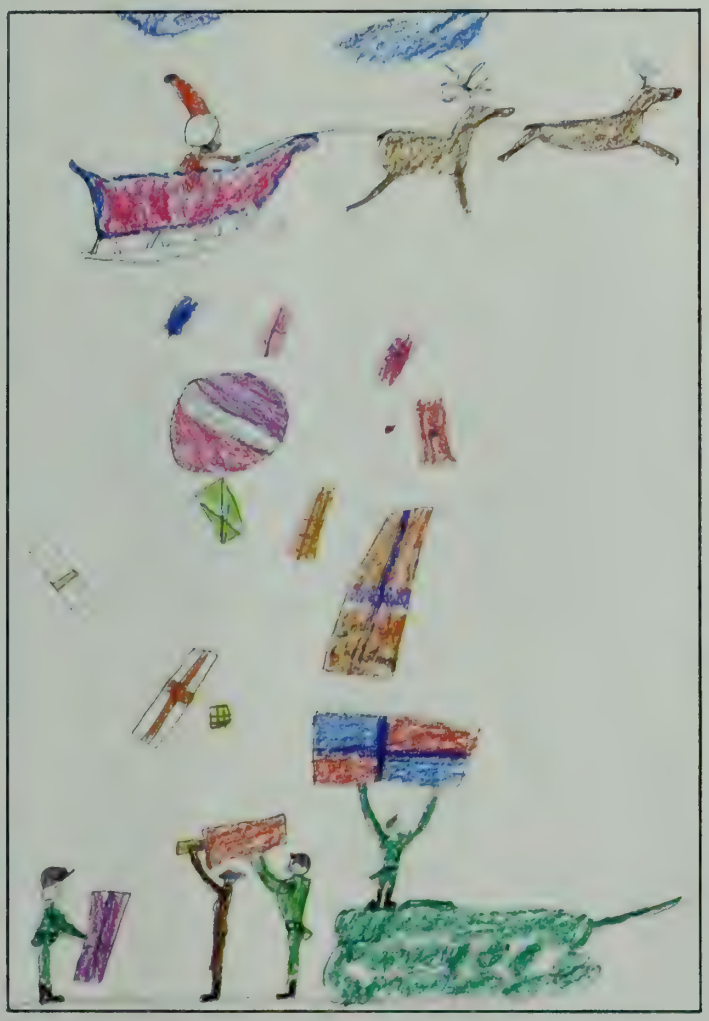
Donnie Stoots concentrates on drawing the above picture despite a temporary handicap.





Donnie Stoots, 10, 4th grade.

Tony Duncan, 11, 5th grade.



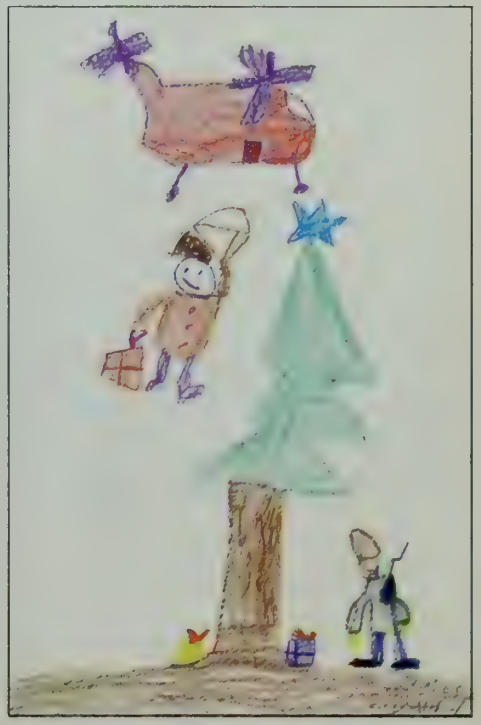


Kim Davall, 8, 3d grade.



Bottom right, opposite page,
Melinda Hibbard, 6, 1st grade.

Cindy Salvatore, 10, 5th grade.



Danny Waller, 8, 3d grade.

Special Services encourages would-be decorators—

Do It Yourself

SFC Carl Martin



Red end table (right) cost $6.20 to build, the couch $20 and the modular case (left) $12.



Material to make the folding stool (right) cost $2 and the chair (left) only a little more. The rugs and wall decorations are equally inexpensive.

Would you describe the furnishings of your barracks or apartment as spartan? If so, don't alibi with "furniture costs too much." Some soldiers and dependents at Fort Myer, Va., have proved that it doesn't take a lot of bread to decorate a room attractively.

In fact, what they built in the Special Services Crafts Shop cost mere peanuts—a couch for $20, a modular stand for $12. And for a few bucks they came up with chairs, corner tables and wall decorations.

It all began when Fort Myer Special Services personnel decided to enter the 1971 Army Arts and Crafts competition with self-made home furnishings the central theme for their project. Many of the participants were long on enthusiasm and short on experience but Crafts Shop personnel pitched in with expertise when needed. Ceramics, woodworking, sculpture, plastics —you name it and they worked with it.

Finally some 53 pieces of furniture and decorations were finished and arranged into a room display. The Fort Myer entry was judged First Place winner in Arts and Crafts projects throughout the Army.

The new Survivor Benefit Plan assures

Financial Protection For Survivors

SFC D. Mallicoat

Active duty and retired Army personnel are asking about the new Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) recently enacted by Congress. Some want to know what's in it for them; others ask how to join.

This is what the new law does:

It replaces the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP)—known originally as the Contingency Option Act—for those now on active duty. Many retirees rejected RSFPP because of its high cost and restrictive inflexible provisions.

The new law provides a fair level of income replacement for survivors of retired military personnel and calls for cost sharing at a reasonable level by retirees and the Government. Another plus—it's easier to understand than the RSFPP.

Service members can enter the SBP when they retire and those already retired are eligible for the plan regardless of their age but they have only one year from the date of enactment (September 21, 1972) to enter the program.

Any service member who retires within 180 days after the SBP goes into effect has a 180-day grace period in which to decide whether he will participate in the plan. The grace period is counted from the retiree's first day of entitlement to retired pay.

All service members retiring from active duty (except those without a spouse or dependent children) will fill out an election form, DD Form 1883, before retiring. The service member can elect his full retired pay or a reduced amount of retired pay on which a spouse and/or children's survivor payments are based, or he may decline to participate in the plan. If he elects a lesser annuity based on a reduced portion of retired pay or chooses not to participate, his personnel officer must inform his spouse in writing of his decision.

If a member with a dependent child or children (but no spouse) declines to participate at retirement he can enter the plan later if he acquires a spouse or another child.

A retiree who has declined SBP protection for one spouse at the time of retirement cannot enter SBP to protect another spouse he acquires later in retirement. If he has not declined protection for a spouse at retirement and later acquires a new spouse, he can switch coverage to the new spouse.

An unmarried person can enter the plan and have an annuity paid to another person with an insurable interest in him. The cost sharing formula is slightly more than for a married retiree.

Provision is made for a survivor annuity of up to 55 percent of retired pay. This same percentage is also used in computing Civil Service survivor annuities.

When a service member retires, he pays 2½ percent of the first $300 of the designated base amount of his retired pay and 10 percent of any amount above this. For example, if his base amount is $500 a month, the annuity will be $275 and the cost to him $27.50 a month. The $27.50 covers approximately 60 percent of the annuity cost; the Government pays the rest. The minimum base amount is $300 per month but if a serviceman's retirement pay is less than that he can elect an annuity in the amount of his total retirement pay.

Service members with a spouse or dependent child must make their election not later than 30 days before retirement. If the spouse is available for counseling, both the service member and spouse will be counseled by his personnel officer before he makes his election.

The annuity ceases if a service member's widow remarries before age 60; however, if she remarries after 60, it continues. If she remarries before age 60 and the marriage is terminated the annuity will resume. At age 62 the SBP annuity will be reduced for a widow with no dependent children or one dependent child because of her eligibility for Social Security survivor benefit.

A widow of a retirement-eligible member who dies on active duty will not receive less than a widow of a similar member (same grade and length of service) who dies in retirement and who is covered under the plan.

Survivor annuities will continue

"The new Survivor Benefit Plan provides a fair level of income replacement for survivors of retired military personnel . . ."

to be paid under RSFPP as long as there are eligible survivors. Present widows of retirees will be guaranteed a minimum income of about $2,120 annually. SBP survivor payments cannot be paid to the survivor of a retired serviceman who was also a career Federal Civil Service employee and who waived entitlement to military service retired pay in favor of receiving more retired pay under the Civil Service retirement plan. Only if that retiree advised the Civil Service Commission (CSC) that he did not desire survivor protection under the CSC plan can his survivor or survivors receive SBP payments.

Regardless from which plan the retiree's survivors receive payments, no amount paid into the other plan can be refunded to a surviving spouse.

Persons already retired on the effective date of SBP who are participating in the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan have three options concerning SBP:

- They may enter the SBP and continue RSFPP, with reductions from their retired pay increased as necessary for SBP. However, the combined survivor payments cannot exceed 100 percent of the retiree's pay at death.
- They may drop out of RSFPP immediately and enter the SBP with reductions in retired pay adjusted to cover SBP participation only. Withdrawal from RSFPP normally requires a 6-month waiting period between notification to the service and cessation of RSFPP reductions from retired pay. However, this provision has been waived for retirees dropping RSFPP and entering SBP. No amount already withheld from retired pay for RSFPP participation is refundable.
- They may continue in RSFPP only, not electing SBP with no change in reductions from retired pay. (NOTE: Election for RSFPP participation by service members not retired are cancelled. These members must make an election under the new plan if they desire coverage.)

Under the Survivor Benefit Plan, deductions from the retired service member's pay are includable as gross income for Federal income tax purposes. However, only that portion of SBP payments to beneficiaries which exceed the cost to the member are counted as part of the beneficiaries' gross income for income tax purposes.

SURVIVOR BENEFIT PLAN: SPOUSE ONLY

Examples of monthly payments and reductions in retired pay:

Retired Pay Base Amount	Monthly Payment For Spouse Only	Monthly Cost To Retiree
$ 100.00*	$ 55.00	$ 2.50
200.00*	110.00	5.00
300.00	165.00	7.50
350.00	192.50	12.50
400.00	220.00	17.50
450.00	247.50	22.50
500.00	275.00	27.50
550.00	302.50	32.50
600.00	330.00	37.50
650.00	357.50	42.50
700.00	385.00	47.50
750.00	412.50	52.50
800.00	440.00	57.50
850.00	467.50	62.50
900.00	495.00	67.50
950.00	522.50	72.50
1,000.00	550.00	77.50
1,100.00	605.00	87.50
1,200.00	660.00	97.50
1,300.00	715.00	107.50
1,400.00	770.00	117.50
1,500.00	825.00	127.50
1,600.00	880.00	137.50
1,700.00	935.00	147.50
1,800.00	990.00	157.50
1,900.00	1,045.00	167.50
2,000.00	1,100.00	177.50
2,100.00	1,155.00	187.50

*Only if full retired pay is less than $300 per month.

Jeane Dixon Predicts the Army's

TOMORROW AND BEYOND

LTC Bob Chick

JEANE DIXON IS:

- ☐ A gifted woman with psychic powers
- ☐ An intelligent, well-read lady who studies present trends and predicts future events
- ☐ Washington's answer to Jimmy the Greek
- ☐ None of the above

JEANE DIXON is, for certain, a devout Roman Catholic, wife, authoress, newspaper columnist, real estate broker and the president of Children to Children, Inc., a philanthropic organization which she founded. Above all, she is intensely dedicated to helping others.

Jeane Dixon is not a side-show fortune teller, lovelorn expert or odds-maker. Her mission in life,

she believes, is to help as many people as possible learn to help themselves. Through faith, prayer, meditation and hard work she does just that.

But does she have psychic talent?

The Washington seeress twice yearly publishes predictions of future events. She is sometimes right, sometimes wrong, but through various forms of ESP she has counseled presidents, saved lives, averted tragedies and baffled skeptics.

Believers and disbelievers alike read her syndicated columns. They remember that Mrs. Dixon accurately predicted the assassination of President John F. Kennedy years before his fateful trip to Dallas. They recall her warning of impending death eight months before Senator Robert F. Kennedy was killed. And as early as 1960 she predicted Dr. Martin Luther King's "usefulness will be over in 1968." The black leader was assassinated on April 4, 1968.

Accurately computing Jeane Dixon's batting average is impossible. She predicted a cancer breakthrough in 1967. It didn't happen that year but according to recently published articles, "tremendous progress and breakthroughs are now being made in cancer research." And a woman she claims was involved in President Kennedy's death is yet to be located but will be "sometime in history," according to Mrs. Dixon.

She incorrectly predicted Russia would be the first nation to land men on the moon and that Red China would start a world war in 1958 because of Quemoy and Matsu.

Mrs. Dixon explains that some predictions are errors in interpretation of symbols received and others are because man-made plans change.

According to her, there are five forms of ESP—telepathy, visions, revelations, vibrations and precognition—through which she receives information. "Revelations come from the Lord and never change," she explains. "God commands revelations—the will of humanity cannot change revelations, which are the will of God.

"Visions on the other hand come when least expected and can be changed by fervent prayer and by following the Lord's universal plans," Mrs. Dixon says. "Events shown in visions can be and sometimes are changed for the benefit of mankind.

"Telepathic transmissions are thought waves from humans, not plans of the Lord," Mrs. Dixon explains, and because they are man-made thoughts they are subject to change.

"Man-made plans can be changed and often should be, but at the time these man-made thoughts come to me I believe it is in accordance with God's plans for me to know them, even though those very same thoughts or plans may be revised by humans," Mrs. Dixon says.

Would she look into the Army's future? "Nothing would please me more . . .," came her reply. In this exclusive SOLDIERS interview, Mrs. Dixon presents her views about the Army's tomorrow and beyond.

WHEN WILL THE U. S. MILITARY ROLE IN VIETNAM END? "We will not be militarily disengaged in Vietnam until we become allies with the USSR and that will be in the mid-1970s, about the middle of 1975 . . . . There is going to be a cease fire but a very temporary one because peace will not be negotiated until our opposing forces are ready, and they are not ready at the moment. When they are ready it will be a little to their advantage and not to ours. There isn't anyone in the whole world who can change that."

YOU ENVISION A KOREA-TYPE ARMISTICE IN VIETNAM? "Yes, in mid-decade, and after that a more permanent peace. The aim of our opposing forces is to keep the U.S. occupied in Vietnam until 1975. Before that there will be a lessening of U.S. involvement in ground hostilities in Southeast Asia . . . . Guerilla-like activity will continue for some time but it will be essentially a war between North and South Vietnam with the United States very much in the background."

WHAT FUTURE CONFLICTS WILL THE U.S. ARMY BE INVOLVED IN? "It could be South America. We could be mixed up in the Middle East. Yes, the Army is going to be mixed up there. The Army is going to be involved in conflicts in one place or another all around the world for the next 27½ years. That doesn't mean there won't be any dry spells. There will be dry spells but we have to be prepared at all times. We cannot let down our guard."

WILL THERE BE MORE ARMY RELATED SCANDALS IN THE FUTURE? "Yes, there will be an aftermath of Vietnam for many years to come. There are many things concerning the Diem regime that will come out. The truth of many things will come out. This isn't the end of the scandals. . . . The only Army-related scandals that I see the possibility of breaking out are certain shady contracting excesses by private contractors which could involve high ranking officers and civilians in the procurement areas of the Army. The greatest difficulty—which, perhaps, cannot be called a scandal—is the lack of sufficient, modern, simple and powerful small- and medium-range arms for our troops."

WILL THE ARMY REACH A ZERO DRAFT LEVEL BY MID-1973 AS ORDERED BY PRESIDENT NIXON AND STILL DO ITS JOB EFFECTIVELY? IF THE ARMY BECOMES ALL-VOLUNTEER WHAT RELATIONSHIP WILL DEVELOP BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE CIVILIAN POPULACE? "I do not see a zero draft level in the near future. The aim of our opposing forces is to keep us occupied in Vietnam, Korea, etc., until 1975, perhaps into 1976. There will be other flare-ups. However, the Army will remain professional and hard. It is our guardian of liberty. The Army-civilian populace relationship will continue as it is at present. Our liberal 'friends' . . . want to see our

JEANE DIXON: Does she or doesn't she have psychic powers? Is she or isn't she able to foretell the future? In this exclusive SOLDIERS interview, Mrs. Jeane Dixon predicts no peace in Vietnam until 1975 and passage of the 1973 military pay raise. Are you a believer or a skeptic? Read Jeane's predictions, then decide.

The views of Mrs. Dixon are personal and do not purport to reflect policy or outlook of Department of the Army or Department of Defense.

Army destroyed and perhaps are doing much in that direction. Some people, I believe, don't understand the situation—perhaps it is their lack of gift of vision—but in 1975 America will thank God we have an Army and our Army is going to get bigger and better; so is the Navy. When I say bigger I mean bigger in purpose, not necessarily in numbers. Let us pray for our soldiers because they are the only barrier between the American people and slavery. God will bless them with pride and strength."

WILL THE U.S. MILITARY SERVICES EVER COMBINE INTO A SINGLE DEFENSE FORCE SUCH AS CANADA HAS NOW? "I do not see that our military services will be combined in the near future. In fact, as I meditate on it I get that it is advisable that they not combine into one service. Compatible, yes, but not combined."

THERE IS TALK OF A MILITARY PAY RAISE IN 1973. WILL IT BE APPROVED? "I do see a military pay raise next year and also changes and increases in the U.S. military retirement pay system. This will make a volunteer Army more alluring and desirable."

WHAT ROLE DO YOU FORESEE THE ARMY ASSUMING AS OUR TROOP COMMITMENT IN VIETNAM WINDS DOWN? "I see the Army assuming a larger role in such programs as ecology, disaster assistance and medical civic action. There will be some very successful projects."

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE ARMY? "Their role will certainly be expanded in the Army and in all things that have to do with the protection of our country. There will be more than two lady general officers in the Army. However, I believe they will leave combat, airplane flying and such jobs up to men; but women will play a bigger role in the medical field, disaster aid and medical research."

WILL THE DRUG PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE PLAGUED THE NATION AND THE ARMY ABATE OR BECOME MORE SEVERE IN THE FUTURE? "Fortunately, I see the drug problem lessening in the Army. An all-volunteer Army will help in this area. I'm afraid that past laxity has allowed too many relaxed, undisciplined habits which caused difficulties not only with drugs but with many, many other problems."

THERE HAS BEEN DEBATE FOR SEVERAL YEARS ABOUT TROOP REDUCTIONS IN EUROPE. WHAT DOES THE FUTURE IN THAT AREA LOOK LIKE? "I'm afraid the future looks a bit bleak for our military posture in Europe. We have some people in power in America . . . who, I'm afraid, will force drastic reductions. If only the powers that be could have the power to use their vision. The Bible tells us that where there is no vision, people will perish. I believe this lack of vision is doing us a great deal of damage in placing our whole country in jeopardy."

WHAT DO YOU SEE IN THE ARMY'S FUTURE BEYOND THIS DECADE? "I see a new Army with advanced weapons right at the end of the 1980s. I see a disposable rifle, a ray pistol and a sound cannon. I plan to discuss a new power source from outer space but this will have to wait for my book about unidentified flying objects."

ONE LAST QUESTION, MRS. DIXON. SHOULD SOLDIERS MAGAZINE CONTINUE PUBLISHING PIN-UP PHOTOS? "We will no longer have an Army when GIs stop admiring and longing for pin-ups. And they never will."

CHASE, LTD





STURGIS Delivers

POWER WHEREVER

Story by SGM H. S. Effron
Photos by SP5 Daryl Littlefield

SHE GOES

"THERE'S A REAL SENSE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT knowing we're producing a necessary product," says Specialist 6 David Craig of his work as shift supervisor. He's in charge of a three-man team of nuclear powermen and for 8 hours at a time he's responsible for operating the world's first and only nuclear power barge.

Today the U.S. Army Power Barge STURGIS rides quietly at anchor on Gatun Lake in the Panama Canal Zone. Deep within her a nuclear reactor churns out energy to generate electricity for many needs throughout the Canal Zone.

The STURGIS is not a nuclear-powered ship but a converted World War II Liberty Ship stripped of engines to make way for an on-board nuclear reactor. She was towed from Fort Belvoir, VA to her present anchorage in August 1968. Only 2 months later she was boiling out energy to serve the power needs of this lifeline of international commerce.

At the heart of the STURGIS' power system is the nuclear reactor—which produces energy which creates steam which drives a turbine which turns a generator. Electricity from the generator passes through a transformer which steps up the voltage to match the Canal Zone electrical distribution system. And it comes out here—through three submerged cables into a transmission line which ties it to the Canal Zone power grid.

Men of the Army's 535th Engineer Detachment operate the MH-1A nuclear power plant nestled snugly inside the STURGIS. The crew includes three Army officers and 61 Army enlisted powermen aided by four Air Force and three Navy specialists. The crew is also responsible for administering and maintaining the facility.

The enlisted men who operate and maintain the STURGIS hold one of four military occupational specialties: mechanic/operator, instrument repairman/operator, electrician/operator or health physicist/operator. The men operate the plant, repair and maintain components and monitor all aspects of radiation safety.

Training for those rare skills takes a year or more. Army powermen train at Fort Belvoir where an initial 4-month course stresses higher mathematics and physics. Then after 4 months of operator training with the SM-1 nuclear power plant the men round out

SERGEANT MAJOR H. S. EFFRON is assigned to the Information Office, United States Army Forces Southern Command, Fort Amador, CZ.

The Sturgis' nerve center is her control room, left, as the converted Liberty Ship rides at anchor in Gatun Lake.



their training with 3 to 5 months in their special fields.

But that only qualifies them for their initial assignments. Men who come to the STURGIS must also complete a minimum 240 hours comprehensive on-the-job operator training and be certified as an equipment operator by a board of nuclear powermen.

Under regulations which satisfy U.S. Atomic Energy Commission requirements all powermen who work with a given reactor must go through the full process of qualification to attain operator status though they may already be supervisor-qualified on other reactors. This is because each reactor is different.

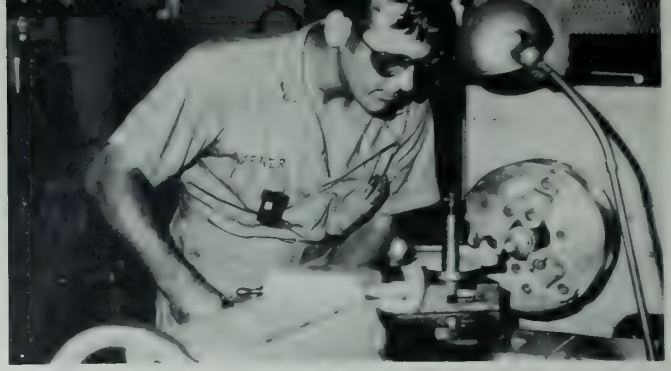
For instance, a sergeant major might report to the STURGIS. He would spend about 18 months in OJT —through basic operator, 2d class status, 1st class and then shift supervisor status—before he would be able to assume the full duties and responsibilities of a sergeant major's position. During that year and a half it would not be unusual for him to work under the supervision of E-6s, 5s, 4s or even 3s who are already qualified on the STURGIS.

Complex Controls. Nerve center of the STURGIS is a control room where three-men teams of nuclear powermen work 'round-the-clock shifts. At the helm of each shift is a supervisor who commands the team and exercises judgment over all facets of power production and even the ship itself after duty hours.

Air Force Master Sergeant John Homack works as control room operator on SP6 Craig's shift. His certification required 240 hours of training after he qualified as an equipment operator. He says of his work: "I monitor hundreds of dials, lights and recording instruments. But my basic concern is these 100 primary critical points on the control panel which indicate abnormal conditions by a light and audible alarm," he says.

He points to a large red button marked SCRAM. "If I see anything wrong I push this and the reactor shuts down.

But if there's any problem in the primary system which could mean unsafe operation SCRAM triggers



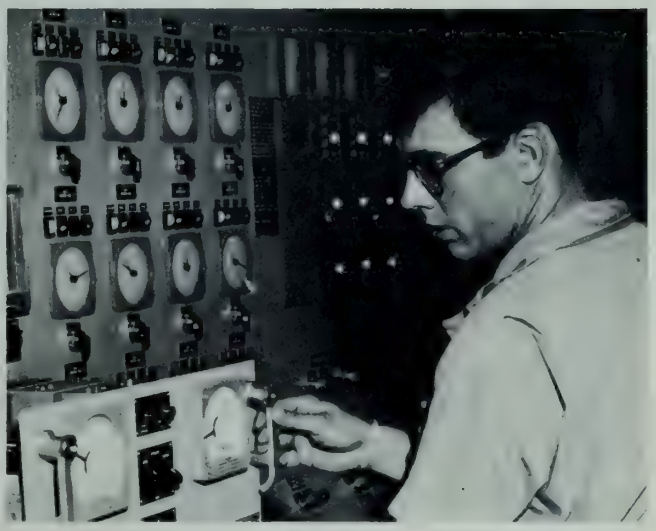






Left, leisure-time spearfishing off Sturgis shows operation hasn't hurt marine life. Far left, shop supervisor operates a lathe. He and his men maintain all mechanical equipment including pumps, turbines and the reactor's control-rod mechanism. Below, a repairman checks instruments. Bottom left, veteran powerman cranks out a circuit breaker for testing. Center, two Army specialists get a taste of what the Navy might be like. Bottom right, supply sergeant stocks more than 3,000 items.









Model of the containment vessel housing the MH-1A nuclear reactor. When original vessel was installed, it was a record-setter—one of the largest loads ever transported over a U.S. highway.

automatically within fractions of a second. Automatic safety devices assure shut-down long before the reactor approaches the limits of prescribed safe levels of operation."

Three identical safety systems operate concurrently as a back-up safety factor. Should two systems stop functioning—leaving only one operating—the reactor automatically shuts down.

Army Master Sergeant Spencer Tripp is a "novice" who's been in nuclear power since 1959. This is the fourth reactor he's qualified for. And when he's finished on-the-job training as a control room operator he'll begin training as shift supervisor. It'll take him another 320 hours before a board will certify him as finally qualified.

But nuclear power is Tripp's first love and he has great respect for the training and his work. Before getting into nuclear power he was a guided missile technician.

Filling out a three-man team is the equipment operator. Deep within the ship he operates secondary and auxiliary systems for power production and the system for shipboard operations, including ventilating and air conditioning, even a sewage treatment plant.

Safety is a constant concern. Since the STURGIS arrived in the Canal Zone there has been only one reportable accident on board and that involved use of an electric drill in a shop.

Maintaining health of the crew and keeping their environment free of contamination is the duty of health physicist operators. They have two complete laboratories—a "hot" lab where the plant's water is tested for alkalinity, acidity and radioactivity, and a "cold" lab where water from the secondary system outside the containment vessel is checked for chemical impurities.

Whenever work is done on the primary system the health physicist must evaluate the hazards involved and prepare a radioactive work permit. Electronic radiation monitors strategically located around the containment vessel feed data directly to the control room to provide additional safeguards.

Each man aboard the ship wears a film badge to detect radiation. Permanent medical histories also are maintained to keep track of each man's cumulative exposure to radiation.

The lake water and sediment, air samples from around the ship, even fish caught from the lake, are closely examined as part of environmental monitoring.

"We respect sources of radiation," says SP6 Craig. "Our training in the limits and tolerances the human being can receive plus the super safeguards being used makes me absolutely certain we're always working in a safe environment."

The STURGIS is designed to supply emergency power under tactical conditions. It could provide power for a military post—or in time of civil disaster it could deliver enough power to operate city facilities such as hospitals, police and fire departments.

It generates 10,000 kilowatts for external use with another 1,200 kilowatts for operating the ship and her equipment. In electrical capacity this is roughly equivalent to the power needs of 1,000 homes in the tropics or double that in areas where the air conditioning load is less.

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Lusk, STURGIS' Commander, is an enthusiastic advocate of nuclear power. "It has a definite future not only for the military but also in commercial applications. Nuclear power plants, floating or fixed, could supply electricity and even drinking water by powering the plants that remove salt from sea water."

Nuclear powermen of the Army's 535th Engineer Detachment—Army, Navy and Air Force—are the pioneers of a new technology of which the STURGIS is a forerunner—the first and only.

Fort Wainwright soldiers enjoy cultural exchange as they help Eskimos

Get Ready For Winter

Summers are short and winters long in the Eskimo village of Unalakleet on the eastern shore of Alaska's Norton Sound. During the 3 months of mild weather male villagers who are able to hunt or fish leave the village on expeditions which will supply the community's larders through the bitter winter.

Women, children and old people remain in the settlement to ready their dwellings and make preparations for the impending cold weather. This year they had a bigger than usual job: build new homes.

Captain Allen T. Grant of E Company, 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry at Fort Wainwright tells how it was done: "We were scheduled for Ace Band maneuvers in the area near Unalakleet so we contacted village officials to see if we could do anything for the town. They suggested we help construct their homes."

On September 7 three C-130s flew Company E into Unalakleet. Five days later the men left the village much improved by their visit.

The 75 soldiers laid floor tiles, put in ceilings, erected fire escapes, painted and installed roofing for 19 homes in the town. Meanwhile, Dr. (CPT) Donald Keller and Private First Class Danny Bright from the Fort Wainwright Dental Clinic treated 40 patients.

Because the Federal program which provided the Eskimos with building materials stipulates all homes must be completed before they can be occupied, help from Company E was important. "With the help we provided," CPT Grant said, "the villagers are closer to completing their homes. Now, the only thing that remains to be done is the plumbing."

Sergeant Alfonso Tafoya, who accepted an invitation to eat supper with one family, described the food as "altogether different.







Homes in disrepair, top, were replaced by new structures, bottom.

Everything I ate was prepared Eskimo style. I never had anything like that before; all the food was tasty. Their salmon was delicious and I especially enjoyed their seal oil ice cream."

On their time off, several of the soldiers went fishing on the Unalakleet River. With the aid of villagers they found the best fishing spots. And none of them ever wanted for a hot cup of coffee as they travelled up the river.

"We were always being waved to from the bank. The Eskimos who live upriver heard what we were doing in Unalakleet and wanted to show us their gratitude," SGT Tafoya said.

While the soldiers were camped in the village there were exchanges of culture after duty hours. Several native children sat mesmerized in First Sergeant George Nishimura's tent as he ate C-rations with chopsticks. But after several lessons on how to make and use chop-sticks the kids were digging into extra C-rations with oriental dexterity.

Specialist 4 Ismael De la Rosa and Private First Class Jose Gaud taught 15 Eskimo children "La Bamba" and "Preciosa." The kids then sang native songs for the two soldiers.

"The atmosphere was great," Specialist 4 William Alston said. "I'd like to see more Army civic programs like this. I had a fantastic time helping out. In fact, the kids referred to me as the Black Santa Claus. There was no racial thing, no problems, just everyone giving each other a hand and being real friendly."

Osaka orphans welcome Santa-san who brings them a

Wolfhounds' Christmas

Photos by SP5 Vernon Wicks



ABOARD THE JAPAN-BOUND jetliner the passengers took little notice as an Army Specialist 4 left his seat and made for the restroom at the rear of the cabin. Minutes later they gasped audibly as what looked like a large red and white hippie squeezed through the skinny door, sidled down the aisle and plopped into the seat vacated by the soldier.

The passengers relaxed when they realized he was Santa Claus.

On the ground in Osaka, St. Nick was the last but easily the most popular passenger to leave the plane. With flashbulbs popping and shutters clicking, eager reporters questioned the old gent while five children waited patiently and respectfully to greet the bearded celebrity.

The youngsters were Santa's official greeting party from Osaka's Holy Family Children's Home, the old man's destination. He had been sent there by the "Wolfhounds"—1st Battalion, 27th Infantry of the 25th Infantry Division—from Schofield Barracks, HI.

The Wolfhounds have sent Santa to Osaka every Christmas since 1956 (except 1965-69 when the unit was based in Vietnam) because they have a special interest in the Holy Family Home. As far back as 1949 unit donations have helped support the orphanage and have changed it from a shabby barn into a three-story quadrangle complex with playgrounds and air-conditioned nurseries. Over the past 23 years the Wolfhounds have contributed more than $675,000.

A handful of American, Belgian and Japanese nuns care for the children and supervise about 70 lay staffers—teachers, nurses, cleaning women and janitors. They care for 180 infants and children 24 hours a day.

A former Santa Claus says: "In school projects I've worked with many underprivileged children but never with youngsters who were so thoughtful and respectful, so loving and giving as our kids from Osaka.

"They wouldn't let me and my buddy (a platoon sergeant acting as Santa's helper) out of their sight. We were well taken care of—they held our hands when we crossed the street, bundled us up before we went into the cold and helped us

Based on reportage by the staff of "The Newshound," publication of 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division.



Opposite page, traditionally-dressed members of Santa's greeting party are as happy to see him as kids anywhere. Left, Wolfhound visitors use play money to "purchase" wares of tiny "merchants" at Christmas market fair.

remove our shoes and put on slippers before we entered the house."

Backing up Oriental hospitality is the Holy Family's administrator, Sister Mary Patrick: "We retain Japanese customs and traditions as much as possible. We feel it's imperative for the children to be aware of their heritage because they will continue to live in a Japanese environment.

"We do not 'push' Christianity or even teach it to the children formally. We do invite them to Mass but they attend only if they want to. No child is baptized unless he or she requests it."

Everyday life of children at Holy Family is busy. The day begins at 6:30 a.m. and breakfast is at 7; then cleaning and chores last until school time. Each child has assigned duties. The older children are responsible for cleaning the rooms of the younger ones.

But life at the home is not all work. The children are happy and well-behaved and there are as few rules as possible. They may leave the area at any time and are free to visit nearby parks or homes of friends.

From her experiences with orphanages in the United States and Japan, Sister Mary feels American institutions are more strict. She feels too that Japanese families are more permissive with their children than are American families.

Christmas day is a holiday—few chores and no school for the children. Starting at 9:30 a.m. the pre-kindergartners stage dancing and singing performances and a play for Santa and his helper. The young stars almost burst with pride at entertaining their benefactors and only rarely drop a line.

After the show St. Nick appears and distributes gifts with the aid of his helper. The children wait patiently for Santa and the sergeant to call their names. They find dolls, games, toys, clothes, candy and fruit in their holiday-wrapped packages.

And each child says *arrigato* (thank you) when he receives his gift.

Each May 2d, Organization Day of the orphanage, a few children from the home visit the Wolfhounds in Hawaii. Their trip is paid for by Wolfhound donations and by the Osaka Orphanage Aloha Committee in Hawaii.

A former Wolfhound who was in the unit when it "adopted" Holy Family Home in 1949, Hugh O'Reilly, now a bank vice-president in Honolulu, says, "Several of us discovered the orphanage when it was really in bad need but since then it's been a group effort.

"Money," says O'Reilly, ". . . is raised by people in the 50th state as a gesture of 'aloha' to the Wolfhounds for the job they're doing. What's remarkable is that the unit's been in two wars since then, Korea and Vietnam, but the men have never missed a month of donations."

Sister Mary Patrick agrees "It's the Wolfhounds who deserve thanks. No organization has been as faithful or consistent as they. The Wolfhounds started this program more than 20 years ago and they have never forgotten us."

Awardee, Front and Center

John Kidner



NOWADAYS ONE SELDOM needs to wait until retirement to receive a long overdue award. Bureaucrats stand constantly at the threshold of special recognition, and the door opens readily and often. It is essential, then, that the potential recipients be thoroughly familiar with the Ritual of Presentation (ROP). Here, too, there is considerable physical danger connected with the ceremony.

The ROP will take place before a small audience of fellowcrats each of whom has either already received an award or two or has a nomination pending. The principals stand face to face on a small stage or dais, profiles to a photographer; awarder is to the left, awardee to the right. Beyond this, there are a number of uncomfortable moments to be anticipated.

The first one comes as an aide reads the narrative of accomplishments upon which the award is based. While this is going on, and it always seems to take a very long time, there is nothing to do but stand still and listen. During this period the awardee should try hard to keep from grinning and shuffling self-consciously from one foot to another. This is most difficult because words cannot convey the uneasiness and extreme discomfort felt, when—completely exposed—one has to listen to a "walk-on-water" account of his own work, provided, of course, it is recognized as such. I know of cases where the awardee, caught thus unaware, looked around anxiously to see if there wasn't somebody else on the platform with him.

Therefore I recommend that the awardee think hard about bringing to fruition the seeds sown during a current courtship or indiscretion as the case may be. The facial expression, if no more than one of eager anticipation or of tired satisfaction, is far more appropriate than an unfelt, embarrassed smile.

The next critical moment is one which, if not watched, can degenerate into laughter-punctuated slapstick. It is the occasion of presenting the certificate.

The script calls for the awardee to extend his left hand diagonally upward and across in front of the awarder, timing it so as to be near midchest in time to receive the certificate which is arriving in the awarder's left hand. It is to be received in billboard position, print to audience, to insure that it will not show up in the picture as a hairline edge. Otherwise the principals will appear to be awkwardly poking at one another, or

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speaking Italian.

At the same time the awardee's right hand should be proffered elbow at waist level to shake the right hand of the awarder, who, remember, may be concentrating on keeping the certificate straight, and worrying about it being clutched in a nervous spasm and crumpled. Once all around contact has been made, the awarder looks fondly at the awardee who in turn looks at the certificate, making sure his face is arranged in the proper expression. When all is in order, the pose is held through the photo phase.

A minor distraction will arise here when the flash bulb fails to go off. In this case, the awardee should go back to thinking about sex until the photographer gets squared away. When the flash does go off, it's the signal to step back and leave the dais.

I warn here that no matter how nervous one may be when stepping onto the platform, one must note and remember exactly where the edge of the stage is. A false, unknowing step backward has spoiled many an otherwise dignified proceeding.

The real trouble begins, however, if at the outset there is a mix-up in the certificate-intercept, hand-shake modes. All too often the unstudied, anxious reaction of the awardee is to reach for the certificate with the right hand instead of the left. If this happens, the awarder, conditioned to making presentations, sees the right hand in action and is reflexed into the hand-shake mode in advance of presenting the certificate The awardee, catching himself in mid-thrust, withdraws his right hand from the intercept mission and recycles it to the hand-shake position. Instantly, upon missing the rendezvous by a split-second, the awardee shoots his hand back to the certificate position.

The awarder, after having given brief chase, by now is further upset by seeing the hand he's supposed to shake waiting at chin level for the paper. He recovers quickly enough to dispatch the certificate once more. The photographer just waiting for a glimpse of the broadside, catches one and takes the picture. The flash of the bulb brings the action to a halt. Adversaries step back, shake and present in a by-the-numbers tempo. The awardee should step quickly off the dais and allow the awarder to brace himself for the next recipient.

At one time, the military began the proceedings with a salute by the awardee, to be returned by the awarder. However, this, on top of the certificate reach and hand-shake, had near tragic results. Nervous, excitable subordinates often panicked and nearly felled the awarder with an unintentional karate crop. It has since been discontinued.

Clearly, all this can be avoided with a little practice. Using wife or friend, go over the sequence of action until it is automatic.

Of course, if the awarder (or awardee) happens to be left-handed, there is a statistically proved 78 percent chance that the hand-shake mix-up will occur and be more severe than an unpracticed case. Physical violence might be done. The awardee, if so embroiled, should take up a defensive position at once and await the photographer's welcome flash.



WHAT'S NEW

BONUSES

The states are now offering bonuses to Vietnam-era vets and their next of kin. States offering the bonuses are Washington, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, North and South Dakota and Vermont. States have different bonuses and eligibility requirements. Check with your regional Veterans Administration office or the state Veterans Affairs office in your state capital for more details.

RATING SYSTEM

Everything you always wanted to know about the Army's Enlisted Evaluation System and didn't know who to ask is clearly explained in DA Pamphlet 611-8. The pam is written in terms we all can understand and is highlighted with snappy illustrations. You can get a copy by seeing your local Test Control Officer or by writing to Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Enlisted Evaluation Center, ATTN: EPEECA-S, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN 46249.

MONEY TO YOU

The Army wants to give you money. That's right--the Green Machine is looking for ways to put bread in your pockets through the Army Suggestion Program. In FY 72 the Army paid out cash awards of nearly $2 million to soldiers and DA civilians who came up with ideas on how to do things more efficiently or economically. If you've an idea pick up a DA Form 1045 and put your idea on paper and get in the program channels. It could mean bread to you.

HOT SHOT

CPT Lanny Bassham of the Army Marksmanship Training Unit at Fort Benning led the U.S. team to victory at the 13th Annual CISM matches in Cairo, Egypt. He brought a total of four Gold Medals home for his effort. This is the fifth consecutive year the U.S. won the team trophy which will now be retained permanently by the U.S.

VET TIPS

Veterans who wear prosthetic devices are now eligible for $150 annual clothing allowance under provisions of Public Law 92-328 if the device is worn because of a compensable service-connected injury. The law also gives a 10 percent cost of living boost to nearly 2.2 million vets with service-connected disabilities. Eligible retirees must file annually for the clothing allowance. Regional Veterans Administration offices can answer questions.

POLICY CHANGE

A DA message to the field announces the reduction of promotion points granted for successful completion of an NCO academy. Now academy grads will be awarded 20 points instead of the 30 granted previously. Successful completion of the Drill Sergeants Course remains at 30. A combination of the two courses will not exceed 30 points. The policy change applies for courses beginning on or after October 27, 1972 affecting E-4s and E-5s under the semi-centralized promotion system.

CAR DISCOUNTS

If you're overseas and thinking of buying a car it might be a good idea to check with the PX. Exchanges offer the latest makes and models of the "big four." Discounts usually range from about 10 percent on smaller makes to around 18 percent on standard models.

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Page numbers are indicated by arabic numerals immediately following the month of issue. Roman numerals denote unnumbered cover pages: II, inside front cover; III, inside back cover; and IV, back cover. SOLDIERS is also indexed in *Air University Index to Military Periodicals.*

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Heal That Burn (burn team activities at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX) Feb 40

To Save A Life (MAST operations, Fort Sam Houston, TX) Mar 34

Back From Combat—One City Remembers (San Mateo, CA, honors Co. A, 1st Bn, 327th Inf, 101st Airborne Div. [Airmobile], their adopted sons as they return home.) Apr 6

In-Country Album (photos of 101st Airborne Division [Airmobile] action in Vietnam during the last 7 years) Apr 12

As a Company Commander Sees It (CPT Charles Henning, CO 92d Transportation Co [CAR], Special Troops Bn, V Corps Support Command, Frankfurt gives leadership tips.) Apr 28

Triple Threat Team (TRICAP in action at Fort Hood, TX) May 5

Coping With People Problems (MG Frederic E. "Pepper" Davison [former] DCSPER, USAREUR and Seventh Army, talks about the human angle.) May 10

Explosive Situation (Dr. [Major] Thomas E. Brown operates to remove a live grenade.) May 22

Keep Flapping (Unit adjutant—man with the mostest problems) May 38

Wall Patrol (Berlin-based 6th Infantry soldiers patrol the Wall daily.) Aug 16

Berlin: West and Ost (contrasts, west and east—the divided city) Aug 19

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Miles and Miles of Miles and Miles (Four soldiers guard an area larger than Delaware.) Oct 48

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On the Beam (Army outfit at Cape Kennedy keeps downrange tracking stations supplied.) Nov 26

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Physician's Assistant (The Army responds to the expanding need for paramedical specialists with a new training program.) Nov 45

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At the Gap (ROTC cadets gain maturity, self-confidence and stamina at summer camp.) Sep 30

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Where the Girls Are (Sarge shares tips with young soldiers.) Mar 44

SOP—Written in the Stars (Horoscopes groove on the stars.) Mar 54

Horsemen of the Dunes (Two STRATCOM-Europe soldiers own and ride their own Arabian horses in Teheran.) Apr 61

A Lot of Mickey Mouse (Soldiers live it up on leave at Disney World, FL.) May 40

Walter Reed Drop In (Girls from Tennessee College ROTC Sponsor Corps entertain patients.) May 58

Thou Shalt Not Steal (Chapel at Red Canyon Range Camp, NM, has vanished.) Jun Cover II

For the Record (Stereo 33-1/3 RPM plastic soundsheet featuring U.S. Army Band and reenlistment spots bound into the magazine) June 16

Emergency Room (Small dramas make up the passing parade moving through Noble Army Hospital, Fort McClellan, AL.) Jun 43

Rock, Country, Soul Sound Scene '72 (Ethnic groups at Fort Bragg, NC, voted "Harmony through Music" number 1 entertainment.) Jul 34

Army Back Up (SSG Gene Rosette, RMS, Fresno, CA, sponsors and coaches Little Leaguers wearing jerseys which shout "U.S. Army Recruiting.") Jul 45

How A President Is Chosen (a look at the intricate machinery that reaches from grassroots to the White House, reprint from U.S. News & World Report) Aug 10

New Signs Ahead (States must adopt standardized traffic control devices—pavement markings by '73, road signs by '75 and control signals by '77.) Aug 38

The Convincer (a jolting reminder to buckle auto seat belts) Aug 46

Top Gun Sweepstakes (Challenges lead to showdowns and anything goes at Fort Carson, CO.) Aug 50

Fall Guy (There's casual comfort in the layered look of fall threads.) Sep 36

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It Figures (Soldier plans to make a career of looking at beautiful women—through a lens.) Nov 35

Crayon Christmas (Some of the Army's grade-schoolers sketch their ideas of "A Soldiers' Christmas.") Dec 34

Tomorrow and Beyond (Washington prophetess Jeane Dixon looks into the Army's future.) Dec 38

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Under Northern Lights (national cemetery at Sitka Bay, AK) Feb 23

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Veterans United (Veterans' and UN days have special meaning for soldiers in Korea) Oct 17

The Soldiers Who Were President (Eighteen of our presidents have had military backgrounds, some more obscure than others.) Nov 5

Cheers From the Twelfth Man (In spirit the entire Military Academy takes the field as West Point and Annapolis take over Philadelphia.) Nov 13

Military Cartoons Through American History (the development of an American art form.) Dec 16

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Nostalgia On the Hudson (tour of Military Academy Museum) Feb 21

Gallantry Against Odds (Pelham, boy artillerist, excels during the Battle of Antietam.) Apr 41

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A Cutting Edge (SFC Jim Walker, Fort Belvoir, VA, makes knives.) Feb 24

A Treasure Trove of Army Lore (SSG Walter A. Rice, drill sergeant at Fort Campbell, KY, collects old books.) Apr 44

Collector—or Buff? (Can you pass the potential collector's test?) Apr 52

Miniboom in the Living Room (SGM Clair R. Stairrett, Fort McPherson, GA, builds replicas of 18th-19th century cannon.) May 49

Square Dancing Around the World —Everybody's Do-Si-Doing It (America's national folk dance has an international flavor.) May 50

Beyond the Curtain and the Wall (Berlin couple enjoys American folk dance.) May 53

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Rev It Up (American motocross riders in Ethiopia belong to STRATCOM.) Jul 38

Hooked on Barbed Wire (Three young officers at Fitzsimons General Hospital collect barbed wire.) Sep Cover II

Treasure Is Where You Dig It (STRATCOM sergeant believes history can be valuable.) Oct 40

Living Room Flotilla (Air Defense specialist builds his own miniature navies.) Nov 21

Do It Yourself (Special Services encourages amateur decorators in arts and crafts.) Dec 36

Humor

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Occupant Bites Back (Loaded mail boxes irk occupant.) May Cover II

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Lineage Unreeled (the swirl of activations, inactivations, mergers, etc.) Jun 53

Notes on Votes (Young people don't know the value of their votes because nobody has set a price on 'em yet!) Aug 41

Deals on Wheels (Roger Ringfit, motor pool sergeant, spills tips to used car shoppers.) Sep 53

New Model-Roll-Your-Own Army ("That division is out there somewhere, Lieutenant—Go recruit them.") Oct 51

The Good and the Bad (The 'first-the-good-news-then-the-bad-news' joke joins the Army.) Dec 15

As Yule Like It (A gallery of cartoon art for the holidays) Dec 20

Awardee Front and Center (Author John Kidner focuses on the ROP [Ritual of Presentation].) Dec 50

Modern Volunteer Army

Gut Issues, Topic A (Chief of Staff, Army, Washington, DC) Jan 6

Rolling and Rapping—Vaarooom! (Reitmeyer and Speegle cover CONUS on motorcycles.) Jan 10

Hang-outs For Night Owls (Volar Midnight Mess, Fort Hood, TX) Jan 57

Barracks Go Mod (Individualized furnishings enhance barracks areas.) Feb 39

A Different Kind of Demonstration (TR² [Training, Recruiting and Recreation activities], tag name for TR&R, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC) Feb 54

Toward the Army of Tomorrow, Just Follow the Rainbow (SSG William Slease has 138 ideas for MVA adoption.) Mar 37

Building A 'New' Army: Results Begin To Show (U.S. News & World Report interviews BG Robert M. Montague, Jr.) Apr 32

We Have To Listen (Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehlke tells Canal Zone AUSA members about MVA.) May 28

The American Soldier in Vietnam (CPT Barry R. McCaffrey talks about the communications gap between the Army and its men.) Jul 46

Smiling Through (There's a new look at the AFEES at Jacksonville, FL.) Aug 47

Payday—Then and Now (pay scales of privates and lieutenants over the years) Sep 5

Eat On (There's now something for every ethnic taste in Army mess halls.) Sep 16

Fries On The Side (The Army Ration Credit System brings food specialties and short order service to Army mess halls.) Sep 23

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You the Voter (Your vote does count.) Feb 34

Add a Little Love (non-profit housing courtesy of Kelly Park Housing Association, Fort Bliss, TX) Feb 57

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The Nation's Capital on $3.50 a Night (introduction to Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Airmen's Club) Feb 18

All Outdoors (Special Services recreation program) Feb 26

Home on the Rails (Remodeled railway cars make comfortable quarters, Fort Monmouth, NJ.) Mar 42

Tax Time (JAG legal assistance personnel can help.) Mar 59

Road to Retirement (Planning and preparation make for an easy exit.) Apr 20

More For Your $ (Army supermarkets [commissaries] save money for military families.) May 34

Skills For the Asking (Army skill centers supplement Project Transition training; also, *Job Market, Women in Business.*) Jun 34

Vote (If I can fill these boots I should be able to vote.) Jun 61

You Owe It To Yourself (workable formulas for getting out of the credit hole) Jul 10

Getting Into College (situation report on college entrance possibilities) Jul 14

Your Personal Legal Eagles (Strictly Personal, All About You—don't hesitate to call on your Army lawyers.) Jul 24

Guide for the Perplexed (Handy chart gives references you need.) Jul 27

When You POR—There's More in Store (PVT B. A. Joiner learns the ropes 'bout POR qualification.) Jul 27

So You're Buying a Car (Ask yourself "which model—mini, maxi, muscle?") Jul 41

Step Up in Service (Strictly Personal, All About You—Army education programs help you.) Aug 30

PVT B. A. Joiner—the Army's Greenest Soldier (Joiner hears some tips about assignments from a personnel specialist.) Aug 40

You're Covered (It takes both military health care facilities and CHAMPUS to cover everyone.) Sep 24

PVT B. A. Joiner Meets the Top (Joiner learns what's behind all those stripes.) Sep 27

Beyond the Grave (Benefits continue after you're gone.) Oct 14

B. A. Joiner Has a Problem—or Does He? (Joiner finds he can't get compassionate reassignment without good reason.) Oct 27

Emergency!!! (A vital profession is opening in paramedical services. It's an ideal place for soldiers to enter on the ground floor.) Nov 43

Fertilize Your Nest Egg (Army pay won't make you rich but it will give you security.) Nov 48

The New OER—Measure of a Man (Here are changes to the Officer Evaluation Report System.) Dec 8

How Do You Measure Up? (Here are changes to the Enlisted Evaluation Report System.) Dec 12

More For You (Even after a soldier leaves the Service the benefits door is still open to him.) Dec 30

Financial Protection for Survivors (The new Survivor Benefits Plan replaces the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan.) Dec 37

Personalities

A Second Home (CPT Lawrence DeMeo is guest of German family.) Jan 26

Always Boring In (LTC Robert F. Molinelli, Aviator of the Year) Jan 48

Waikiki Special (Glen Campbell's TV show entertains at Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii.) Jan 56

Mohawk Mike (CW2 Michael Mills, youngest man to fly the Mohawk; Fort Lewis, WA) Jan 58

The Hunted (SSG Harold Woody, bear hunter, Fort Richardson, AK) Feb 47

To Catch a Falcon (PFC Richard A. Burkhardt trains peregrine falcons, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC.) Feb Cover II

Face the Nation—A Conversation With General Westmoreland (CBS TV broadcast Dec 19, '71) Feb 5

Up the Scale (George Shirley, former U.S. Army Chorus singer, makes it with the Metropolitan Opera Company.) Mar 60

Gettin' With It (Vietnam vet Larry B. Kirk is a Jaycee Man of the Year.) Apr 25

Wigged Out (SP4 James Brown, Burtonwood Arsenal, England, moonlights as night club singer.) May 30

Experience Before All (CPT Chester Comstock, Fort Carson, CO, contemporary sculptor) Jun 26

Clownin Around (PVT Joseph T. Sullivan, trainee at Fort Jackson, SC, is a Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus clown) Jul Cover II

Popeye (SSG Robert D. Saling, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, TX, is the spittin' image) Aug Cover II

Fightingest General (that's Aggressive "Abe" Abrams, Army Chief of Staff) Aug 6

Colorado Toedown (Medics like SP5 Tom Balcerzak and kids from Fort Carson, CO, hike for the March of Dimes) Aug 25

Jumps for Joy (Army sergeant started parachuting for fun; now wants jump school) Nov 38

Paramedic in Makeup (Soldier turned actor stars in TV series about emergency medical work) Nov 46

Tomorrow and Beyond (Washington prophetess Jeane Dixon looks into the Army's future) Dec 38

R&D

In the Heat of the Night (explanation of far infrared imagers, U.S. Army Night Vision Laboratory, Fort Belvoir, VA) Feb 36

Heal That Burn (burn team activities at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX) Feb 40

Dune Its Thing (XR-311 High Mobility Wheeled Vehicle is under test at U.S. Army Infantry Board, Fort Benning, GA) May 27

The Non-Metallic Cartridge Case in Action (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, NJ, engineers develop easy-to-handle ammo) May 44

Silence Is Noisy (U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station at Vicksburg, MS, is conducting research on seismic sensors) May 46

Try It . . . You'll Need It (Soldiers assigned to the U.S. Army Infantry Board, Fort Benning, GA, test equipment proposed for GI use.) Jun 30

The Place To Be (Test soldiers at Natick Laboratories work in environmental chambers to advance scientific research) Aug 42

Far Out Food for the Future (Astronauts chow up on Army rations) Nov 24

Power Wherever She Goes (Army's powership STURGIS is the first floating nuclear powerplant—anywhere) Dec 42

Reserve Component Units and Individuals

Citizen/Soldier/Golfer (SP4 Tom Weiskopf, professional golfer, rarely misses drill with the 83d Army Reserve Command in Columbus, OH) May 54

Pick Up the Pieces (West Virginia National Guardsmen help Logan County flood victims) Jun 41

Mister Morale (Military policemen of the Massachusetts National Guard "adopt" a 9-year old Micmac Indian boy.) Aug 53

After Agnes (Reserve Component units joined Active Army ones in cleaning up after history's worst tropical storm.) Sep 14
Reserve's Mini-Olympics (U.S. Reserve officer teams take top six places in international competition.) Oct 37
Look Up, Soldier (Army's outstanding Drill Sergeants for 1972 are young—don't seem to be bad guys.) Nov 40

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Easy Start, Hard Stop (drugs, Vietnam) Jan 8
Battleplan For Drugs (interview with BG Robert G. Gard, Director of Discipline and Drug Policies Office, Washington, DC) Feb 5
Getting Clean (drugs, Vietnam; interview with CPT Prentice Thompson, OIC drug exemption ward at Bien Hoa) Feb 8
Rap House (drugs, Fort Bliss, TX) Feb 10
Don't Get It Wrong (drug exemption policies) Feb 14
Lingo of the Drug Scene (drug glossary courtesy of Boston Globe, Boston, MA) Feb 15
Consciousness 4—It Probes the Inner Core of Being (explanation of transcendental meditation) Feb 20
Getting to Know You (American service families host visiting foreign soldiers.) Feb 24
One Way To Exile (a look at Army deserters who go to Canada) Feb 10
Smoking—Hung Up? Hang It Up (An ex-smoker tells why he stopped.) Mar 52
Detour: Trouble Ahead (Army treatment for sickle cell anemia patients and carriers) Mar 57
Drowned By Drugs (Heroin overdose kills.) Mar 58
VD Today (Facts about the VD epidemic—anyone can get it; also, *The Drip Story*.) Apr 34
Beards Are Beautiful, but—(some reasons behind the Army's haircut policies) May 31
You—the Consumer (Ralph Nader can't do it all for you so he lays it out.) Jul 6
What You Should Know About Vasectomy and Abortion (Army doctors write about each; also *One Woman's Experience* and *Vasectomy—the Human Side*.) Sep 6; (*For Men Only*) Sep 10
The Needle and the Bottle (Soldiers can kick both at the Alcohol and Drug Dependency Intervention Clinic at Fort Gordon, GA.) Sep 39
What's New In Old China (An Army doctor looks beyond the Great Wall to reveal changes in medicine, public health and related fields.) Sep 43
10 Hangover Remedies (none of which really work) Oct Cover II
Juice (Alcohol abuse: A costly problem for the Army. Do you need a cure?) Oct 4

Sports

Try For Gold (Pentathlon training at Fort Sam Houston, TX) Jan 14
On Laughter-Silvered Wings (glider soaring, Fort Hood, TX) Feb 17
Bucking Broncs of the Snow Banks (snowmobiling, Fort Snelling, MN) Feb 30
Winning Isn't Everything (LT and Mrs. Larry Baxter compete in the Anchorage, AK, World Championship Dog Sled Races.) Feb 49
A Hit in Any Language (Baltimore Orioles tour Japan.) Feb 58
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Wanted: Dead-Shot Skiers (biathlon training at Fort Richardson, AK) Apr 50
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Rev It Up (American motocross riders in Ethiopia belong to STRATCOM.) Jul 38
A Torch of Hope (Fort Jackson, SC, soldiers host 700 retarded children in annual Special Olympics.) Jul 51
Seeking Gold (Soldier-athletes 'round the country look toward Germany for Olympic awards.) Aug 26
Take a Cue From a Hustler (Ex-soldier makes his living with his cue.) Oct 52
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One City Remembers, (Duty), Apr 7
Soldiers at Sapporo, (Sports), Apr 48
Wanted: Dead Shot Skiers, (Sports), Apr 50
Triple Threat Team, (Duty), May 5
Sugar 'n Spice 'n DS Stripes, (Training), May 14
The Caribbean Calls, (Ethnic Groups), May 16
Home Front Action, (Domestic Action), May 23
A Lot of Mickey Mouse, (Feature), May 40
Citizen/Soldier/Golfer, (Reserve Components—Units and Individuals), May 54
Keeps 'em Hopping, (Training), Jun 18
Wild, Man, Wild, (Training/Adventure), Jul 17
Your Personal Legal Eagles, (Personal Affairs), Jul 24
Step Up in Service, (Personal Affairs), Aug 30
The Place to Be, (R&D), Aug 42
Smiling Through, (MVA), Aug 47
Mister Morale, (Reserve Components—Units and Individuals), Aug 53
You're Covered, (Personal Affairs), Sep 24
Fall Guy, (Feature), Sep 36
Pedaling the Paths of Paul Revere, (Bicentennial), Aug 34
Reserve's Mini-Olympics, (Reserve Components—Units and Individuals), Oct 37
Rollin' and Recruitin', (Duty), Nov 17
Far Out Food For the Future, (R&D), Nov 24
Fertilize Your Nest Egg, (Personal Affairs), Nov 48
Military Cartoons Through American History, (Heritage), Dec 16
Ponder, SP4 Drew, *The "Senator" and His Skunks,* (Duty), Jan Cover II
Reed, SP5 Fred, *Miniboom in the Living Room,* (Hobbies), May 49
Remington, Owen, *VD Today,* (Social Issues), Apr 34
Rogers, PFC Pat, *Clownin' Around,* (Personalities), Jul Cover II
Ryder, LT Guy T., *TAC EVAL,* (Training), Jan 34
Shepherd, SFC Jerry B., *Easy Start—Hard Stop,* (Social Issues), Jan 8
Short, SP4 James, *Movin' On,* (History), Feb 44
Smith, Philip R. Jr., *Guns—Love 'em or Leave 'em,* (Hobbies), Jan 44
Curse You, Red Baron!, (History), Jan 49
Stadler, MAJ Gerald P., *Gallantry Against Odds,* (History), Apr 41
Triumph in the West, (History), Sep 50
Steen, SP5 Craig D., *Barracks Go Mod,* (MVA), Feb 39
Living Room Flotilla, (Hobbies), Nov 21
Stewart, Richard A., *Job Market,* (Personal Affairs), Jun 38
Stocker, Patricia, *Hooked on Barbed Wire,* (Hobbies), Sep Cover II
Sullivan, Brian, *Explosive Situation,* (Duty), May 22
Swensson, CPT John Karl, *The Groom Wore Blue,* (Heritage), Jun 54
Taylor, SP5 Warren, *Getting to the Top in Europe,* (Training/Adventure), Nov 50
Thompson, CPT Prentice, *Getting Clean,* (Social Issues), Feb 8
Tomczyk, 1LT Michael S., *Live By Their Work,* (Duty), Jan 42
Beards Are Beautiful, But . . ., (Social Issues), May 31
Urette, LTC Steve, *So You're Buying a Car,* (Personal Affairs), Jul 41
VanDerlaske, D. P., *In the Heat of the Night,* (R&D), Feb 36, with S. F. Layman
Van Slyke, SP5 Jerry, *Treasure Is Where You Dig It,* (Hobbies), Oct 40
Walker, 1LT Luther L., *Pick Up the Pieces,* (Reserve Component—Units and Individuals), Jun 41
Weiss, Rube, *The Non-Metallic Cartridge Case in Action,* (R&D), with Ralph Ahrens, May 44
White, Ed, *Miles and Miles of Miles and Miles,* (Duty), Oct 48
Woodman, Lyman L., *Under Northern Lights,* (Heritage), Feb 23



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Dawn Marie
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